



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

Can
T

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, July 6, 1914.

No. 545.

CHINA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Dr. J. W. Ross.)

YOKOHAMA, May 30, 1914.

GENERAL TRADE.

The sea borne trade of China, already important, is rapidly increasing, but is capable of still greater expansion far beyond its present extent.

The imports into the open ports during the four years 1909-1912, according to the latest available statistics as furnished by the Chinese Maritime Customs, were as follows (*in Haikwan taels):—

1909.. . . . .	..hk. taels	430,048,606 =	\$279,531,593	Canadian currency.
1910..	"	476,553,402 =	309,739,711	" "
1911..	"	482,576,127 =	313,834,482	" "
1912..	"	485,726,080 =	315,721,952	" "

These figures show a steady expansion of trade, and a yearly increase in the country's consumption of foreign goods. It must be borne in mind that during the period under review great political changes were taking place, and two revolutions have been safely passed through. This showing having been accomplished under such very disturbed conditions, it is safe to assume that a much greater expansion of the country's trade must follow upon the establishment of a strong government. Therefore it may be confidently expected that China will have more products to sell to foreign countries, and more ability and desire to purchase their commodities in turn, from this time onward.

SHARE OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Of the various countries supplying China with imported goods, Canada is fifteenth in order, following upon Austria-Hungary, and exceeding the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Australia. Nevertheless the importation of Canadian goods into China in 1912 only amounted to the sum of \$721,960. Considering the advantageous position and direct communication with this country, this amount seems when compared with the gross total to be far too small. It is therefore evident that no really serious efforts have been made by merchants and shippers on the Pacific coast of Canada to capture what is so ready at their hands—their share of the growing trade of China—several reasons for this state of affairs may be stated. The rapidly developing home market for all Canadian products. The lack of transportation facilities westward from the Pacific hinterland to the coast, and the natural hesitation to exploit a country so far away from home and so unfamiliar as China has been. That the latter consideration is still a retarding factor is plainly to be observed.

It is therefore time that greater interest should be taken in this part of the world, a greater familiarity cultivated between the business men of Canada and the buyers in China, and a closer study made of the social conditions of the people, as well as their trade requirements. This can best be obtained by a visit to the country in person, when the advantage of local colour may fortify judgment. It is needless to say that China is very much under the limelight of the world's observation just now. All commercial nations are alive to the possibilities of China's expanding trade, and are making a closer study of the requirements of the people and the articles which they wish to buy, than ever before.

METHOD OF DEVELOPING TRADE.

The trade with China in some respects differs from that with any other country, and must be catered to in a special manner. It is not enough to say surplus stocks will be sent to China; any such procedure would be followed by disastrous results, and the goods probably have to be sold at auction if sold at all. But the same judgment displayed by Canadian merchants in developing their home market, if applied to China, should result to the satisfaction of all concerned, a certain amount of pioneer missionary work must be done for a few years until the buyer and seller become more intimate. Boards of trade and shippers should more energetically emphasize the growing importance of the export trade of Canada to China, and where obstacles or obstructions exist, endeavour to have them removed. When this is accomplished, and the new lines of Canadian railway to the coast now under construction completed, then Canada may confidently look to obtaining a greater share of the trade of the country than she now receives.

IMPORTANCE OF DISTINCTIVE BRANDS OF LABELS.

The manner of putting up and labelling any article destined for the China trade is of great importance.

The name and its peculiar 'chop' or trade mark must be such as will appeal to the Chinese intelligence, and something which they can understand, and which must always appear, and never be changed. There was recently to be seen in a Chinese provision shop in Shanghai some tins of Okanagan rhubarb (in fact the only Canadian article in the shop). It is well known that Okanagan is a good old Canadian name, but such a name has absolutely no meaning to the Chinese, and none could by any chance say what it meant or where it came from. But had the name been a 'red rose,' or a 'white lily,' or some such name, which he could understand and remember, if he had liked the contents of the tin, he would be sure to ask for that particular brand the next time, and would never change for another for the rest of his life.

There are certain lines of cotton cloth (unbleached factory cotton) which have been sold in China for the past fifty years, solely by the chop or name, such as 'the pagoda,' 'the two fish,' 'the deers head,' &c., and the quality of the goods is known by the 'chop' to the furthest province of the country. Therefore manufactured and prepared articles should always bear a distinct trade mark or 'chop' which need not of necessity bear any relationship to the nature of the goods, but solely to give it the hall mark of quality. Whenever possible a few Chinese characters in red ink should also be printed across the label giving the name of the article and contents of the package. Year by year an increasing demand for foreign goods is being observed. The desire for luxuries is an infectious complaint, a new article seen in the hands of one person causes some one else to want the same. Some of the strangest things in the commercial world are to be seen in Chinese shops, and somebody must buy them.

ARTICLES WHICH CANADA MIGHT SUPPLY.

The following are some of the articles which Canada can supply, and which should find a ready sale in China, not including the staple articles of lumber, flour and salted fish:—

Tinned milk, in increasing demand; biscuits, boot and shoes (to special patterns), heating stoves (gradually), sewing machines, beer and ale, apples (in season), tinned fruits and vegetables, cod fish in small boxes, cheese in 1-lb. tins, railway construction materials, wheelbarrows, scrapers, picks, shovels, &c. Other articles will suggest themselves as time goes on.

JAPAN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Gordon B. Johnson.)

YOKOHAMA, June 5, 1914.

EXTENSION OF RULES FOR THE DRAWBACK.

The Japanese Customs Tariff Law has just been amended by Imperial Ordinance 102 and 103, by which the system of drawback has been extended. The articles concerned are soda ashes, lucifer matches, artificial silk, glassware, cast-iron tubes, enamelled wares, organs, lamps, toys, sesame, peanut, wheat flour, pulp and shirtings.

In this connection, Mr. Sakaguchi, expert of the Department of Finance, gives the following explanation:—

Soda Ashes.—When natural soda is imported from Africa and washing soda is made from it in the interior and exported to China and neighbourhood, the duty of 35 sen per 100 kin will be paid back entirely.

Lucifer Matches.—Gelatine, a material used in the manufacture of lucifer matches, has hitherto been imported, the domestic product not being suitable for use, and as an imposition on it renders it difficult for the matches to compete with the foreign products in China, the duty on gelatine will also be paid back entirely.

Glasswares.—The duty on soda ashes will be paid back wholly, as Japanese glasswares, for which they serve, stand in a disadvantageous position in their competition with the German goods in Hong Kong and southward.

Cast-iron Tubes.—Cast-iron tubes comprise waterworks and other tubes. Of late this industry in Japan has been greatly developed. Not only is the importation of foreign goods prevented, but they are exported to various places in the Orient.

Pig-iron is mostly got from abroad and the duty on it will hereafter be paid back entirely to foster the industry.

Enamelled wares.—All iron plates for enamelled wares are imported, and the duty on them will be paid back hereafter to remove the disadvantage under which Japanese enamelled wares suffer in their competition with the foreign products in the Orient.

Organs.—The waterproof cloth for organs is not produced in Japan, but is entirely imported. The duty of 57.40 yen per 100 kin will be entirely paid back in order to help this industry compete with foreign makes.

Lamps.—The duty on the spring of argand lamps will be entirely paid back.

Toys.—The duty on tin plates, material for toys, will be entirely paid back.

Sesame and Peanuts.—When sesame and peanuts are imported and made into sesame and peanut oils in the interior, and the oils exported, the duties will be paid back.

Wheat Flour.—When wheat flour made of imported wheat is exported, the duty of 70 sen on wheat will be paid back entirely.

Malt.—The duties on malt and capsules will be entirely paid back.

Pulp.—The duty of 27 sen on chemical pulp will be entirely repaid in view of a severe competition in China between Japanese and foreign papers.

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. D. H. Ross.)

MELBOURNE, May 15, 1914.

CANBERRA, THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

In Weekly Report No. 481 appeared a description of the works then proceeding and those contemplated for the construction of the future capital city of the Commonwealth. It was intimated that the sites for the principal buildings were determined and that there would be no interruption in the building sequence. The designer of the capital—Mr. W. B. Griffin, of Chicago—has returned to Australia under a three years' engagement to the Commonwealth Government, and it is anticipated that invitations for the designs of the parliamentary and other buildings will shortly be invited. The character of the accepted plan of the proposed city of Canberra will necessarily influence the architecture of the administrative buildings to be subsequently chosen. It is stated that the competition will be open to architects all over the world, and the designs will ultimately be judged by an international board sitting in London.

As was the case when competitive designs were invited for the laying out of the city, full details and specifications relative to the competition for the designs of the parliament buildings, &c., required by the Commonwealth Government at the Federal capital will be forwarded immediately they are available to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, where they may be inspected by Canadian architects.

FURRED AUSTRALIAN RABBITS FOR EXPORT.

In 1912 the Australian exports of frozen rabbits and hares comprised 6,494,259 pair, valued at £320,887, of which the bulk was shipped to the United Kingdom, while Canada took 36,625 pair, valued at £2,377. They are packed and graded for export by government officers and each grade bears the government stamp as a guarantee of quality and contents. The exporters have no influence in regard to which rabbits shall be accepted or rejected. During the early months of the year, the rabbits are packed in six grades, but later in the season practically only large first grade, young, and large second grade are packed. Each crate of large rabbits measures 1 foot 8 inches; young rabbits are packed in crates of 1 foot 6 inches, and small in crates of 1 foot 4 inches. Each crate of furred rabbits, irrespective of grade, contains 24 rabbits. The large rabbits weigh $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and over, the young rabbits 2 pounds and over, and the small from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds. Large first grade furred rabbits are quoted to-day at 14s. 6d. (\$3.53) per crate c.i.f and e.—or ex ships' slings—Liverpool or London insured against all risks, other grades being 1s. 6d. (36 cents) a grade less. Transhipments could be effected from British ports to eastern Canadian ports. For shipment to Vancouver, the quotation for large first grade is about 12s. 9d. (\$3.10) per case (other grades falling 1s. 6d.), free on board steamer at Sydney, N.S.W., to which ocean freight, insurance and exchange must be added.

SKINNED AUSTRALIAN RABBITS FOR CANADIAN FOX FARMS.

Inquiries have reached this office from proprietors of fox farms in eastern Canadian provinces with regard to the importation of Australian frozen rabbits for feeding foxes. The commerce branch of the Customs Department will not permit the exportation of a lower grade of rabbits than the standard fixed by the Commonwealth Government, despite the fact that these rejected rabbits are sold for domestic con-

sumption. Therefore only government grade skinned rabbits, packed in cases containing from 30 to 36 rabbits, can be shipped for export. The market quotations fluctuate considerably according to the prices ruling in London, but the indications are that the rates will be no higher than last year. To-day's quotations for skinned rabbits are 9s. 6d. (\$2.31) per case free on board steamer at Sydney, N.S.W., for shipment to Vancouver and 11s. 3d. (\$2.74) per case c.i.f. and e.—or ex ships' slings—at Liverpool, from which point transshipments could be made to Halifax or St. John. The size of the case holding 30 to 36 skinned rabbits is 1 foot 7 inches. The long railway haul from Vancouver to fur farms in the maritime provinces, and the necessity of using refrigerator cars (except perhaps in winter) would probably make it cheaper to effect transshipment at Liverpool. Proprietors of fox farms may be disposed to order trial shipments by each route to determine the most economical method of obtaining supplies. The government stamp on the cases is taken as a guarantee of quality and shipments are made, on that basis, under a letter of credit established by the oversea purchaser in favour of the exporters. The address of an Australian firm, largely engaged in exporting rabbits, can be obtained upon application to the Inquiries Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY OF CADETS AND SOLDIERS.

Including boys born in 1900 who are due to register their names for service in 1914, there are at present 180,993 senior cadets liable for training in the six military districts of the Commonwealth. Of the latest quota 32,886 have already sent in their names, although they will not be drafted into the lines until July. The number of lads liable for duty with the area units at the end of March was 88,729, of whom 86,577 had responded to the call to arms, there being only 2,152 shirkers to be accounted for out of the total number liable for service. Details of the position in each state are shown below:—

STATE.	LIABLE FOR TRAINING.	ACTUALLY IN TRAINING.	EXEMPTIONS.
Queensland.....	11,976	11,791	12,336
New South Wales.....	32,234	31,180	20,719
Victoria.....	27,997	27,510	18,275
South Australia.....	8,909	8,742	5,302
Western Australia.....	4,547	4,433	3,280
Tasmania.....	3,066	2,921	3,555
Commonwealth.....	88,729	86,577	63,467

At present only 18 and 19 year old boys are in the fighting units, but for each of these July 1 will be a simultaneous departmental birthday, all the soldiers of the 1894 quota becoming for military purposes 20 years of age, while those born in 1895 will be considered as having reached their nineteenth year. Similarly, all senior cadets will be regarded as a year older, those of the 1896 division being required to step up into the war force, which will then contain troops of the ages of 18, 19 and 20 years, respectively. At present 35,229 boys born in 1894 and 38,651 born in 1895 are registered for service in the various areas, but of this 73,880, considerably more than half, are at present exempted for various reasons. According to the latest

statistics issued, only 35,981 lads are liable for training in the Commonwealth, 37,899 being exempted. The position is as follows:—

STATE.	TOTAL REGISTRATIONS.	EXEMPTIONS.	LIABLE FOR TRAINING.
Queensland	12,270	7,442	4,828
New South Wales.....	25,771	12,450	13,321
Victoria.....	22,217	11,436	10,781
South Australia.....	7,129	3,224	3,905
Western Australia.....	3,559	1,782	1,777
Tasmania.....	2,934	1,565	1,369
Commonwealth.....	73,880	37,899	35,981

THE COMMONWEALTH SMALL ARMS FACTORY.

Whatever success may have been achieved by the other industries established by the Commonwealth government, it is generally admitted that the results so far obtained by the small arms factory at Lithgow, N.S.W., have been disappointing. The contract for the machinery, supplied by Messrs. Pratt and Whitney, Hartford, Connecticut, was placed in 1909, but the completion of the factory was, through various reasons, considerably delayed. The accepted tender was for a plant capable of turning out 15,000 rifles per annum with a complement of 150 men working under normal hours but, under pressure, the output could be easily doubled. Up to this date, 3,300 rifles only, have been supplied to the defence forces, but it is anticipated that, unless unforeseen difficulties arise, by September, 1914, the normal output of 15,000 rifles per annum will be reached. The Australian rifles made are of the mark 3 type (as used by the territorials in the United Kingdom and similar to those made in India) using No. 6 ammunition, whereas the British army rifles are sighted for No. 7 ammunition.

The total cost of the Lithgow small arms factory to May 1, 1914, is shown in the following schedule:—

Land	£ 2,900
Buildings	63,300
Machinery and plant	96,000
Materials	49,800
Salaries, supervision, &c.....	7,800
Wages to operatives	68,000
Other expenditure	9,200
Total expenditure	<u>£297,000</u>

COST OF LIVING.

Evidence of the upward trend in the cost of living is supplied in a recent return issued by the Commonwealth statistician. The return, which is based on statistics collected from thirty different centres in the Commonwealth, shows that the average cost in the cities and towns during the quarter which ended on March 31, 1914, was 1·8 per cent greater than that of the preceding quarter. The increase was slightly greater than 2 per cent in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, about 1½ per cent in Hobart and less than 1 per cent in Brisbane, while there was a decrease of 1 per cent in Perth. The increases are mainly due to higher house rents and to an all round advance in groceries. As an illustration, houses which rented at 17s. 3d. (\$4.20) per week in Sydney in 1901 now rent for £1 5s. 6d. (\$6.21) per week. While in the same periods, rents advanced in Melbourne from 14s. 8d. (\$3.57) to 22s. 1d. (\$5.38) per week.

The following table shows the amounts necessary, in different years, to purchase in each capital city what would have cost on the average £1 (\$4.87) in 1911 in the Australian capitals regarded as a whole:—

Year.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Average Capitals.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901	17 10	17 5	15 5	17 3	20 6	17 5	17 7
1906	18 8	17 7	15 7	17 10	20 5	18 0	18 0
1911	20 7	19 0	18 4	21 2	22 6	19 1	20 0
1912	22 11	21 1	19 7	23 2	23 1	20 10	22 0
1913	23 7	21 0	19 5	22 5	22 6	21 1	22 1
1914	24 0	21 4	19 7	22 4	22 3	21 1	22 4

EXPORTS OF APPLES, ETC.

Complete figures in regard to the exports of Australian fresh fruit for the 1914 season are not yet available. The subjoined table shows, approximately, the totals for the season, compared with 1913. The Hobart figures establish fresh records for Tasmania, which is the principal apple-growing state:—

State—	1913. Cases.	1914. Cases.
Tasmania to United Kingdom	465,103	766,703
“ Germany	17,275	72,175
“ South America	115,763	37,308
Total Tasmania	598,141	876,186
Victoria to European ports	350,154	352,055
South Australia to European ports.....	37,864	100,588
Approximate total to May 7, 1914.....	986,159	1,328,829

EXPORTS OF DRIED FRUITS.

The assistance of this office has been cheerfully rendered—in the interests of reciprocal trade between the two countries—towards developing the exports of Australian dried fruits (raisins and currants) to Canada. The 1914 season has been an excellent one for the producing areas in Victoria and South Australia with the result that, after providing for the domestic demand within the Commonwealth, there is a large surplus available for export. Lists of wholesale grocers and fruit importers in the Dominion have been supplied to a number of exporters, together with other particulars of likely interest. The export prices are fixed by the fruit-growers' association, and shipment is made by recognized selling agents in Melbourne and Adelaide. The last Vancouver steamer conveyed 3,150 boxes of raisins and some currants, the quality, packing and prices of which are expected to give satisfaction to Canadian buyers.

STEEL RAILS FOR THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

The Commonwealth Railway Department has advised this office that, since the commencement of the construction of the transcontinental railway from Port Augusta, S.A., to Kalgoorlie, W.A., some 700 miles of 80-pound steel rails and fishplates have been purchased. A comparatively small portion has been supplied by the steel works at Lithgow, N.S.W. Tenders have yet to be invited for a further supply of over 47,000 tons to complete the remainder of the line, approximately, a distance of 350 miles. At this date no intimation can be given when tenders will be called, but, judging from the progress in construction, it is anticipated that the contract will be placed within three to four months. Tenders recently called for the supply of 5,752 tons of 60-pound rails and 382 tons of 60-pound fishplates, for the line in the northern territory, are still under the consideration of the department.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

The decrease in the revenue derived from the customs department reflects the fact that oversea orders have been placed with reserve. Very acceptable rains have fallen within the last month and the trading outlook has accordingly improved. The feature of the import trade has been the reduction in prices of iron and steel products caused by the competition of German manufacturers.

On a c.i.f. and c. basis—sight draft—to-day's quotations for German products are as follows: Wire rods, £5 11s. 0d. (\$27.01); nail wire, basis 0-8 gauge £6 7s. 0d. (\$30.90); fencing wire, basis 0-8 gauge, £7 8s. 0d. (\$36.02), and galvanized barbing wire, basis 12 gauge £8 13s. 0d. (\$42.09) per ton delivered to principal Australian ports. The mail closes with the wire market being extremely sensitive and unsettled.

CANADIAN CARGO AND MAIL STEAMERS.

The steamer *Kiaora* left St. John on March 6 and arrived at Melbourne, via Adelaide, on April 23, completing the voyage in the excellent time of forty-eight days. The next steamer due is the *Batsford*, which left St. John on April 4 and is expected to arrive at Melbourne about May 28, in which case the voyage will be completed in fifty-four days. The copies of the manifests of these steamers, supplied to this office, disclose large consignments for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, including some transshipments for Western Australia, Tasmania and Queensland. Some of the leading lines comprised in these shipments are heavy hardware, axes, agricultural implements, motor cars, carbide, plaster, paper (news, wall and wrapping), carriage woodstock, chairs, washing machines, dry goods, breakfast foods and some spruce deals. The mail steamer *Marama* from Vancouver arrived at Sydney on April 11, bringing a large list in which canned salmon, drugs, rubber footwear, organs, dry goods, motor cars, paper and machinery figured prominently. The *Marama* left Sydney for Vancouver on May 4, with a full passenger list, including in the cargo shipments of seasonable Australian products such as 3,150 boxes of dried fruit (chiefly raisins and some currants), 1,000 cases of apples, 500 boxes of butter, 2,158 sacks hides and some consignments of frozen mutton. A cargo service has been inaugurated by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, between Australia, New Zealand and Pacific coast ports. At present the steamers *Canada Cape* and *Kent*, fitted with refrigerated space, are engaged maintaining a two-monthly service, the route being from Sydney, N.S.W., via Auckland, to San Francisco and Vancouver, returning from Vancouver (with a call at Seattle if inducement offers) and San Francisco, via Auckland and Melbourne (when sufficient freight offers) to Sydney. The *Canada Cape* arrived at Melbourne on May 14, bringing some 1,300 tons for that port, including consignments of printing paper and canned salmon. This steamer leaves Sydney about the middle of June and will load a quantity of sugar at Fiji for the Vancouver refinery.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Harrison Watson.)

LONDON, E.C., June 11, 1914.

ANALYSIS OF UNITED KINGDOM TRADE RETURNS, 1900-1913.

It is obvious that trade statistics which are based upon values current must be imperfect as a medium of comparison, in view of the constant fluctuation of prices, and in order to arrive at a more definite basis of comparison, the Board of Trade has for some years past annually published special tables in which the values for each year are also reproduced at the average prices prevailing during 1900, which has been adopted as the standard year for this purpose.

These statistics for the calendar year 1913 have just been issued. While it is impracticable to reproduce the great variety of detailed information set forth in this memorandum, it is interesting to at least give the figures covering imports and exports during the period 1900-1913, which are as follows, shown in £1,000 sterling, the three 000's being omitted. It might be noted that these figures are somewhat affected by the fact that in certain cases returns are kept only in value and not in quantity, but it is stated that they reproduce from 85 to 90 per cent of the records:—

Year.	Imports.		Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	
	Values as declared.	Estimated Values at Prices of 1900.	Values as declared.	Estimated Values at Prices of 1900.
		(In thousand £s. (000's omitted).)		
1900.....	523,075	523,075	291,192	291,192
1901.....	521,990	538,603	280,022	294,041
1902.....	528,391	551,729	283,424	312,159
1903.....	542,600	558,341	290,800	320,504
1904.....	551,039	563,345	300,711	327,449
1905.....	565,020	573,503	329,817	359,890
1906.....	607,888	588,711	375,573	386,917
1907.....	645,808	599,245	426,035	418,278
1908.....	592,953	573,579	377,104	394,940
1909.....	624,705	594,820	378,180	401,164
1910.....	678,257	606,341	430,385	437,536
1911.....	680,158	624,514	454,119	453,495
1912.....	744,641	672,295	487,223	478,408
1913.....	769,034	693,279	525,461	497,250

It will be observed that there was a continuous increase in imports and exports up to 1907, succeeded by an all-round decline in 1908. The partial recovery which occurred in 1909 has been succeeded by a constant and general upward tendency in all branches of foreign trade, the volume of which was in 1913 the greatest ever recorded.

Upon the 1900 basis, imports have increased by 32.5 per cent since 1900, exports of the produce of the United Kingdom by 70.8 per cent, and while the statistics are not included above, it may be mentioned that the exports of foreign and colonial merchandise increased by 42.1 per cent, and the net imports retained in the United Kingdom by 31.2 per cent. During the same period, the declared value of imports has increased by 47 per cent, of United Kingdom exports by 80.5 per cent, foreign and colonial merchandise exports by 73.6 per cent, and net imports by 43.4 per cent.

An examination of the comprehensive tables included in the report reveals the remarkable increase that has taken place in the values of foodstuffs. The section including food, drink and tobacco comprised 42 per cent of the declared value of the total imports in 1900 and barely 38 per cent in 1913. The declared value of the total imports of these same articles amounted to £219,970,000 in 1900, and £290,397,000 in 1913, an increase of £70,427,000, or 32 per cent. Of this increase, it appears that £33,848,000 was due to increased volume of imports and £36,579,000 was due to higher values.

Compared with 1900, the volume of trade in 1913 showed an increase of 15.4 per cent, and average values an increase of 14.4 per cent. Average values of imports of food and drink were a little different from those of 1900 in the period from 1901 to 1906, but from that year increased until in 1912 they were 16.9 per cent greater than in 1900. In 1913 average values were below the level of 1912, but still above the level of any other year since 1900.

A considerable proportion of the memorandum is devoted to a comparison of the trade of 1913 with that of 1912 upon the price level current in 1912, from which it is

seen that the volume was greater in 1913 for total imports, net imports and exports of United Kingdom produce, by 3.1 per cent, 3.7 per cent, and 3.9 per cent, respectively. Upon the other hand re-exports showed a small decrease of one-tenth of one per cent.

COMMODITIES AFFECTING CANADA.

In commodities which more directly affect Canada, it may be noted that wheat showed a decline in average value of 2.3 per cent, flour 2.1 per cent, oats 9.8 per cent, barley 8.0 per cent, and in spite of these low average values, the quantity of wheat and oats declined, while upon the other hand the quantity of flour imported increased by 17.5 per cent, and barley by 11 per cent.

Hams increased in average value by 18.5 per cent, and bacon 14.2 per cent, the quantity of hams imported diminishing by 4.8 per cent, while that of bacon increased by only 4.8 per cent.

Butter decreased by 4.3 per cent in average value, but increased by 3.3 per cent in volume.

In the raw material group the outstanding features were the fluctuations in average values of raw materials for the textile industries—particularly cotton, wool, hemp and jute—of crude rubber, and in a lesser degree, of wood and timber, oil seeds and oils, rosin, hides and copper and tin ores. In the case of raw cotton the average value was 12.1 per cent above the level of 1912, while the quantity imported actually declined by 21.5 per cent, and the volume of imports of crude rubber increased no less than 27.7 per cent, but at the same time showed an average fall in value of 25.5 per cent.

DAMAGE TO FRUIT CROPS.

The prospects of a phenomenal yield of apples, pears, plums and cherries, which were held out by the profuse blossom of April, have unfortunately not been realized, because immense damage has been caused in many of the principal fruit-growing centres by the severe frosts, cold winds, and drought, which were experienced during May.

In Worcestershire plums and cherries were almost annihilated, and the strawberry crop has been practically ruined in many districts, while the yields of gooseberries and currants will be under the average, and the fate of raspberries still hang in the balance.

It is true that the experience of different districts has varied greatly, for whereas there has been universal destruction in Worcestershire, the forests at least were less severe in Kent and other southern counties.

The interests of Canada are, however, more directly concerned in the apple and pear crops. The early blossom on the apple trees in the south at least has possibly never been surpassed, and whereas at the time of the frosts early in May the trees were not forward enough to be seriously damaged, except in the case of early apples, it is certain that the second spell of cold which followed at the end of the month caused a great deal of destruction. Luckily, however, the fruit in some districts seems to have come through the ordeal without much damage, and in such cases the yield ought to be a heavy one. It is still too early to arrive at any definite pronouncement, but it seems pretty certain that the general apple crop cannot be a very large one, because good returns in some counties will be more than counterbalanced by losses in others.

The prospects for pears are much less favourable, on account of the heavy losses in Worcestershire, and in view of the satisfactory results achieved last season, Canadian shippers can also be recommended to closely follow the course of events, because it seems likely at present that there will be a good opening for Canadian pears of the right quality later on.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE RETURNS.

Although the opinion has been general for some time past that trade has entered upon a period of decline, it has lacked statistical confirmation until the publication of the trade returns for the month of May, which has just been made. For the first time, both imports and exports exhibit decreases in comparison with May, 1913, when the conditions were practically similar, there being five Sundays in the past month against four Sundays and a bank holiday in 1913.

The reported decrease in imports is 3.5 per cent, and in the case of exports 4.1 per cent, which brings down the total trade for the first five months to practically the same figure as in the previous year.

The falling-off in imports is contributed almost equally by two sections, 'Food, drink and tobacco' and 'Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured,' and in the former category is due principally to a drop of £2,020,070 in grain and flour, of which £1,357,910 represents wheat, which is borne mainly by the United States and the Argentine Republic. In the case of Canada, decreases are exhibited both in flour and oats.

Another important decline, that in 'Wood, hewn and sawn,' is aggravated by the strike in the building trades, which has existed for some time past.

As to exports, the principal decreases are in iron and steel, metal manufactures, and cotton manufactures.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. E. Ray.*)

BIRMINGHAM, June 12, 1914.

CONDITION OF CROPS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There exists a general consensus of opinion that the fruit trees of Great Britain have been irretrievably damaged by the severe frosts of May. So far the weather in June has been wet and cold, and not even a change for the better could warrant the prediction of an average fruit crop. Much anxiety is prevalent regarding the apple crop, and the plum crop suffered severely from frosts. Lack of congenial weather support is causing fruit to drop from the trees, and orchardists assert that their trees are being attacked by insect pests and fungi. The *Times* states: 'the season of 1914 will be placed on record as one of the most unfortunate ever experienced by fruit growers.'

HIGH PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

A White Paper issued by the Board of Trade last week deals with the various items comprised in the exports and imports of the United Kingdom, and compares the prices paid in 1913 with those paid in the year 1900. A few results given are: Imports of food, drink and tobacco increased since 1900 by £70,427,000. Of this, £36,579,000 was due to higher prices and £33,848,000 to larger quantities.

Imports of raw materials increased since 1900 by £109,894,000. Of this, £35,757,000 was due to increased prices, and £74,137,000 to larger quantities.

Exports of manufactured goods increased since 1900 by £183,270,000. Of this, £35,811,000 was due to higher prices, and £147,459,000 to larger quantities.

INQUIRIES FOR OIL-CAKE.

Inquiries for oil-cake have been received this week, and correspondence on the subject is invited. The imports of the United Kingdom approximate \$10,000,000 annually, to which twenty countries contribute. The imports of oil-linseed cake from Canada in 1912 were valued at \$834,000.

COD AND WHALE OILS.

There is an increasing demand for cod and whale oils in this district. Quotations from Canadian exporters will be placed before probable buyers. Imports in 1912 exceeded \$6,000,000, to which Canada contributed \$765,540.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. F. Dane.*)

GLASGOW, June 18, 1914.

SCOTCH FISHERIES, 1913.

Since the development of the steam fishing fleet the Fishery Board of Scotland has given great attention to increased harbour accommodation.

Twenty-four harbours are being financially assisted at present, in amounts ranging from £100 to £40,000. A table has been furnished showing the grants and loans which have been made for this purpose, the total amount applied being £210,940. Out of this sum the Development Commissioners have advanced £195,450, as follows: £87,350 in free grants, £48,500 in loans free of interest, and £59,600 in loans bearing interest. The Fishery Board has given £12,490 in free grants, the Board of Agriculture £1,500 as a grant and £1,500 as loan. The total amount of free grants was £101,340, and the total of loans was £109,600.

WHITE FISH LANDED.

There was a decrease in quantity but a considerable increase in value in the white fish landed.

The quantity of haddocks shows a decrease of 23 per cent from 1912, 730,104 cwt. in 1913 against 953,226 cwt., or a decrease of 223,122 cwt. The decline in value, however, was only 5 per cent, the amounts being in 1912, £575,957, while last year the amount was £549,711. The opinion is expressed that the decrease in the quantity of haddocks is due to one of the natural fluctuations which have not been uncommon, and is not to impoverishment of stock.

The average price last year was 15s. per cwt., against 12s. 1d. per cwt. in 1912. Cod showed a falling off, but to no great extent. In 1912 the quantity was 1,235,043 cwt.; in 1913, 1,233,449 cwt., being 1,594 cwt. less. The value was, however, greater by £77,239. The average price last year was 9s. 5½d. per cwt., against 8s. 2d. per cwt. in 1912. Hake never showed largely in Scotch returns. The quantity last year was 18,914 cwt., against 20,176 cwt. in 1912. Value last year, £15,869, against £12,152 in 1912. Ling, Whittings and Saith showed large increases.

1913	the quantity of Ling	216,404 cwts.	value £	79,554
1912	"	190,964 "	"	59,764
1913	" Whittings	223,745 "	"	105,179
1912	"	173,992 "	"	70,151
1913	" Saith	410,985 "		

(An unusually large catch, being 43 per cent over 1912 and 100 per cent more than the average of the preceding four years.)

FLAT FISH.

Plaice has always enjoyed the premier position, but last year halibut took the lead. Both showed a decrease compared with the previous year.

1913 the quantity of halibut	48,945 cwts...	value	£111,549
1912 " "	49,696 "	"	107,795

Showing a decrease of 751 cwt., but an increase in value of £3,754.

1913 the quantity of plaice	46,160 cwts...	value	£71,601
1912 " "	50,238 "	"	69,697

Lemon sole was 4,122 cwt. less than in 1912. The value, however, was £59 greater.

Turbot, 4,038 cwt. in 1912 decreased to 3,791 cwt. 1913. Value, 1913, £12,625; 1912, £13,845. Turbot has shown a decrease of 40 per cent in the last five years.

Witches increased from 18,869 cwt. in 1912 to 30,269 cwt. in 1913. Value, 1912, £19,250; 1913, £29,289.

Megrims increased from 17,795 cwt. in 1912 to 18,671 cwt. Value, 1912, £18,465 to 1913, £22,323.

TRAWL FISHERY.

Last year there were 298 Scotch steam trawlers engaged in fishing. This is a decrease of 6 from 1912, but the tonnage was greater by 445 tons. The value of vessels and gear was £2,320,430, or an increase of £22,100.

The quantity of fish landed by the trawling fleet was 2,541,948 cwts., and the increase in the trawl catch was 149,256 cwts.

MOTOR BOATS.

In 1901 the first motor boat took active part in the fisheries. During the last four or five years remarkable progress has been made, as in 1913, 523 motor boats were in service. Several different kinds of engines are used in these boats. It is fairly well recognized that an increase of motor boats may be looked for in boats ranging from 18 to 45-foot keel.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike.*)

MANCHESTER, June 15, 1914.

BRITISH TRADE IN MAY.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of May show both in the case of imports and exports a decline on those of May, 1913, but an increase over the same month of 1912. In the case of imports, the figures for the five months of this year show a decline of over two and three-quarter millions.

The total amount of imports for the month was £59,103,349, a decrease of £2,176,029 on May, 1913, but an increase of £4,026,875 on May, 1912. The exports amounted to £42,051,190, a decrease of £1,807,072 on 1913, but £3,218,715 in excess of 1912.

NEW BANKRUPTCY ACT.

A society for the protection of trade has issued to its members an explanatory statement as to certain important changes effected by this Act which became operative on April 1, 1914.

The Act extends the powers to prosecute bankruptcy and will tend to considerably improve the administration of estates under deeds of assignment.

POWERS OF THE ACT.

Attention is drawn to the following powers contained in the Act:—

Bankruptcy.

1. Punishment of bankrupt.
 - (a) Failure to keep proper accounts.
 - (b) Gambling, &c.
 - (c) Obtaining credit while undischarged.
 - (d) Engaging in trade under name other than that under which adjudication made, while undischarged.
2. Every married woman carrying on a trade or business is now subject to the Bankruptcy Laws.
3. Avoidance of general assignment of book-debts unless registered.
4. The removal of a trustee if winding up is needlessly protracted.
5. Rent in advance cannot be distrained for after bankruptcy proceedings commence.

DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

1. Trustees are compelled to furnish security if creditors so desire, and to submit account for audit by the Board of Trade at the request of a majority in number and value of the creditors.
2. At the expiration of six months from the registration of a deed, and each succeeding six months until the estate is closed, the trustee must send to each assenting creditor a statement of his dealings with the estate.
3. A preferential payment to a creditor is now illegal.
4. Creditors have now more effective control over professional charges.

RATES OF FREIGHT TO CANADA.

The Manchester shippers have requested the Association of Importers and Exporters to intervene in regard to the rates of freight from the United Kingdom to Canadian ports.

A meeting of shippers to Canada was arranged and the rates of freight and their effect upon British exports were considered.

It was mentioned at the meeting that the rates of freight on 'fine goods' had been increased between January, 1908, and January, 1913, by approximately 50 per cent; the shipowners, however, had stated that the greatly increased cost of working the steamers rendered it necessary for the existing rates to be maintained if they were to receive a reasonable return for the services provided. The Canadian North Atlantic Westbound Freight Conference did not respond to a request from the shippers to receive a deputation and the association has prepared a statement of the case at the request of the Dominion Royal Commission.

HOME GROWN TOBACCO.

The President of the Board of Agriculture recently gave the following particulars respecting the areas approved for the cultivation of tobacco in Great Britain:—

England and Wales—	Acres.
Hampshire	42½
Norfolk	34½
Suffolk	29½
Surrey	9
Cheshire	6
Carnarvon	4
Lancashire	3
Worcestershire	2½
Warwickshire	2
Huntingdon	1
Sussex	½
Rutland	¼
Scotland—	
Kircudbright	8
Total	142½

The quantity of home-grown tobacco charged with duty in Great Britain in the year ending March 31, 1913, was 10,229 lbs. The figures for 1914 are not yet available.

TIMBER IMPORTS.

During the next three months the docks and wharfs along the Manchester Canal will be very busy from a timber standpoint.

The annual imports of timber to this port now exceeds half a million loads, the principal sources of supply being Canada, Russia, Norway, Sweden and United States. Full cargoes arrived during the month of May by the steamers *Ovidia* from St. John, *Sjostadt* from Libau, and *Dagmar* from Riga. Twenty steamers are now on passage or loading for Manchester with full cargoes from Grindstone Island, Bay of Fundy, Pugwash, Maramichi, Halifax, and from St. Petersburg, Riga, Libau, Nederkolix, Uleaborg, Finland and Archangel.

GRAIN IMPORTS.

The present season appears likely to be a record one in so far as Canadian wheat is concerned as bookings are very heavy for the next few months. Direct arrivals from Montreal since opening of St. Lawrence navigation are as follows:—

	bushels.	Wheat.	Oats.
Manchester Spinner		111,874	47,056
“ Engineer	“	160,011	33,911
“ Inventor	“	157,952	37,822
“ Importer	“	192,936	37,647

ARGENTINA.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Bertram S. Webb.)

BUENOS AIRES, May 1, 1914.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES, DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

That the Argentine provides a good market for proprietary articles, drugs and chemicals is amply shown by the Government trade returns.

Under the general heading of ‘Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products and Substances,’ goods were imported into the Republic during the fiscal year 1912 to the value of \$14,281,226 gold, as compared with \$12,178,274 during the preceding year.

Towards these totals, the various countries contributed in the following proportions:—

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
France.....	1,980,467	2,223,226	2,522,544	2,987,070	3,478,330
Great Britain	1,626,323	1,769,506	2,171,421	2,204,324	2,817,222
United States	689,890	1,820,168	2,004,232	1,944,788	2,438,238
Germany.....	1,406,755	1,745,838	2,030,165	2,231,230	2,240,482
Canada	11,862	7,915	8,626	1,140	596
Other countries.	2,473,856	3,636,740	2,742,828	2,809,722	3,356,258
Totals	9,189,153	10,203,393	11,496,796	12,178,274	14,281,226

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS.

It will be noticed that the Republic's consumption of this class of goods has increased by more than 50 per cent in the short space of five years and that the countries participating in the trade have increased their share of it proportionately to the general expansion. This last remark, however, does not apply to Canada, as the modest \$11,862 worth of business she was able to do in 1908 had dwindled to almost nothing in 1912.

There would seem to be no reason why Canadian exports of this merchandise to Argentina should not have increased in value, as that of other countries has done, particularly in view of the fact that the total exportation of drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c., from Canada has more than doubled during the last six years, and there appears to be no doubt as to her ability to export.

ESSENTIALS FOR SUCCESS.

An investigation of the local conditions likely to determine the success of Canadian exporters of drugs, chemicals, dyes, &c., would seem to show that while ability to compete in point of price and quality may be the principal requisite for the building up of a trade in heavy drugs and chemicals destined for industrial purposes, the business for proprietary remedies, toilet articles, soaps and perfumes, depends almost exclusively upon the amount of energy and determination displayed, and the knowledge of the conditions affecting local trade, possessed by the manufacturer.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING IMPORTATION.

Extracts from the regulations of the Argentine National Hygienic Department have been arranged in a manner calculated to place the manufacturer in possession of all information required by a manufacturer and exporter without burdening him with the intricacies of those parts of the regulations which, in practice, are required to be observed by the importer in this Republic.

SUMMARIZED REGULATIONS OF HYGIENIC DEPARTMENT.

Law No. 4687 of September 18, 1907, makes the following provisions:—

Article 75.—Medicinal specialities, domestic or foreign, such as generally known as specifics, whether for internal or external use, may not be sold without an authorization having been obtained from 'The Departamento Nacional de Higiene,' without which authorization they will be considered to be remedies of prohibited sale.

The publication of advertisements offering for sale specifics the sale of which has not been authorized by the Department is also prohibited.

Article 76.—Persons soliciting authorization for the sale of specifics must conform with the following requirements:—

A.—Applications must be lodged with the Department together with such quantities of the preparation as may be necessary for the purposes of analysis and the quantitative and qualitative formulas, and samples of the recipients, labels, prospectuses, directions for use and other printing matter intended to form part of the exterior wrapping of the specifics in the form in which it will be offered for sale to the public. An exact description of the therapeutic and physiological principles forming the base of the preparation and the hygienic and pharmacological benefits which it confers.

Article 77.—The qualitative formula of the specialties must be clearly printed on the label of the receptacle, together with a statement of the proportions of active substances contained.

The name of the manufacturer and the address of the factory must also appear on the label.

Article 78.—The National Hygienic Department will analyse the specialties submitted to it and hand them over to the special committee on payment of the fees established by Law 4039.

A decree of September 11, 1906, amplifying Article 78 of the preceding regulations, reads as follows:—

Article 1.—Those who solicit the analysis required by Article 78 of the regulations of Law 4687 must lodge a separate application for each particular specific.

Article 2.—Each application must be accompanied by a specimen of the label and instructions for use, intended to be sold, together with the specific.

Article 3.—Five samples of each specific will be required for the purpose of the analysis.

Article 4.—The specimen labels and prospectuses referred to in Article 2 of this decree, must be signed and dated by the applicant.

Law No. 4039 of December 23, 1901, makes compulsory the fixing of 2 or 5 cent inland revenue stamps on each receptacle containing wine, oil, syrup, emulsion, elixir, tablets, pills, liniments and preparations for external use; medical powders, plasters, medicated soaps, mineral water, patent medicine or veterinary preparations.

It also contains the tariff of fees to be charged by the National Hygienic Department for the analysis. The fees range from \$2.50 gold to \$20 gold.

The regulations of Law 6789 published 20th December, 1909, add to the list of articles requiring an 'authorization for sale' and a fiscal stamp, the following toilet articles.

Perfumed hair oils; Brilliantine.

Shaving soaps and powders.

Dentrifice waters.

Hair dyes.

Cosmetics.

Depilatories.

Essences or perfumes.

Perfumed extracts.

Perfumed soaps.

Lotions for the skin or hair.

Emulsions for the toilet.

Perfumed pastilles, sen-sens.

Pomades for the skin, hair or lips.

Hair dyes, restorers and tonics.

Aromatic vinagres.

It will be seen that it is obligatory on the importer applying for an 'authorization for sale' to disclose to the authorities the formula and mode of preparation of the article. Some Canadian manufacturers have demurred, and have chosen to retire from this market rather than comply with this stipulation. Against this viewpoint may be urged the fact, that whilst the publication on the label of the formula of medicinal preparation is insisted upon, in the case of toilet preparations, perfumes, &c., a short description of the nature of the contents of the receptacle is all that is required; and also that the best known and most widely advertised proprietary articles of the United States and Great Britain are being sold in Argentina.

PREPARATION FOR SALE.

Proprietary articles, toilet articles, soaps, &c., may be prepared for sale in Argentina in precisely the same form as that adopted for the home market. The importer will have a small unpretentious label printed locally and affixed in the manner required by the regulations. Later on, if business results, a supply of these labels, together with a supply of excise stamps will probably be sent to the manufacturer who by affixing them to the receptacles at the factory prior to packing will save the importer much time and expense.

ATTENTION TO PACKING.

The question of packing, however, requires more attention. A Canadian manufacturer recently sent to Buenos Aires a supply of a preparation contained in glass jars covered with metal screw caps. This preparation is one which in Canada is usually found in the form of solid paste but which liquifies at a quite moderate degree of heat. On passing through the tropics the substance melted and leaked through the screw caps in such a manner that on the arrival of the goods at Buenos Aires the importer was obliged to collect as much of the preparation as could be found in the packing cases, and replace it in the jars, for which new labels had to be printed; more than half the preparation was thus lost as well as a considerable amount of time and money.

Similar preparations to that referred to but of European origin, are being sold locally, but the jars are found to be stopped with corks which, together with the necks of the jars, appear to have been dipped in paraffin wax or some similar substance.

Consideration of the handling which the cases are likely to receive before reaching their final destination, the number of times which they are likely to be opened for customs purposes, and of the different climatic conditions through which the preparation is likely to pass, will suggest to a manufacturer the kind of packing most suitable to his particular products.

DEMAND FOR DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Argentine consumption of such drugs and chemicals as are or may be exported from Canada:—

	1911.	1912.
Aniline and Coal Tar Dyes.....	\$ 191,526	\$ 184,592
Acetic Acid (diluted)	58,458	71,239
Calcium Carbide	405,855	532,090
Caustic Potash	5,466	6,172
Phosphorus	3,073	8,576
Potash	845	17,877
Medicinal preparations	2,349,576	2,271,111
Vaseline products	45,827	47,239

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF CANADA FOR MAY.

Months, Two Months and Twelve Months ending May, 1912, 1913 and 1914.

	Month of May.			Two Months ending May.			Twelve Months ending May.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.									
Dutiable goods.....	36,201,992	40,120,651	28,346,934	66,416,131	72,552,583	52,292,019	334,248,340	447,654,460	389,869,910
Free goods.....	17,578,752	20,393,633	16,730,005	32,972,104	36,449,981	29,722,633	191,551,817	231,990,058	261,471,052
Total imports (mdse).....	53,780,744	60,514,284	45,076,939	99,388,235	109,002,564	82,014,652	545,800,157	679,614,518	591,340,962
Coin and bullion.....	345,952	203,579	537,594	595,014	728,301	23,148,971	23,148,971	5,551,266	15,378,272
Total imports.....	54,129,696	60,717,863	45,614,533	99,983,249	109,730,865	82,885,920	568,949,128	685,175,784	606,719,234
Duty collected.....	9,313,682	10,306,244	7,619,746	17,174,441	18,769,820	14,078,017	92,447,283	116,634,539	102,452,842
EXPORTS.									
Canadian Produce—									
The mine.....	4,466,519	4,043,140	4,307,615	6,851,368	6,973,024	6,988,979	42,745,541	57,564,202	59,055,009
The fisheries.....	759,884	995,709	785,041	994,920	1,618,045	1,316,173	16,911,218	16,939,846	20,321,688
The forest.....	2,885,812	3,039,563	3,296,455	4,363,854	4,909,278	5,171,194	41,416,417	43,800,484	43,054,053
Animal produce.....	2,455,723	2,325,939	3,298,507	3,487,891	4,070,587	5,157,173	47,667,186	45,367,289	54,435,705
Agricultural products.....	19,579,908	13,267,228	12,241,377	25,516,221	24,632,246	18,736,288	130,582,287	149,261,686	192,324,071
Manufactures.....	3,191,639	4,202,439	5,997,277	5,798,176	7,681,037	10,232,476	36,714,641	45,580,569	60,054,891
Miscellaneous.....	3,532	9,953	81,363	12,576	16,634	96,423	113,585	101,369	200,877
Total Canadian produce.....	33,343,017	27,883,971	30,003,635	47,020,006	49,900,851	47,758,706	306,144,875	358,635,445	429,446,294
Foreign produce.....	817,717	2,298,518	2,885,528	1,380,384	3,203,877	3,547,718	16,816,023	23,137,248	24,192,626
Total exports (mdse).....	34,160,734	30,182,489	32,891,163	48,400,390	53,104,728	51,306,424	322,960,898	381,772,693	453,638,920
Coin and bullion.....	830,871	821,964	433,294	2,071,555	1,494,409	1,675,900	9,074,881	15,586,556	23,742,195
Total exports.....	34,991,605	31,004,453	33,324,457	50,471,945	54,599,137	52,982,324	332,035,779	397,359,249	477,381,115
AGGREGATE TRADE.									
Merchandise.....	87,941,478	90,696,773	77,963,102	147,788,625	162,107,292	133,321,076	898,761,055	1,061,357,211	1,044,979,882
Coin and bullion.....	1,179,823	1,025,543	970,888	2,666,569	2,222,710	2,547,108	32,223,852	-21,147,822	39,120,467
Total trade.....	89,121,301	91,722,316	78,938,990	150,455,194	164,330,002	135,868,244	900,984,907	1,082,535,033	1,084,100,349

UNITED STATES TREASURY DECISIONS.

Notification of the Treasury Decisions of the United States include the case of United States duty upon fish which will be of interest to certain Canadian exporters. The case of *Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. v. United States* (No. 1345) was decided by the Board of United States General Appraisers, as follows:—

FRESH MACKEREL PACKED IN ICE PACKAGES.

‘The merchandise does not come within the *es nomine* designation of fresh mackerel in paragraph 273, Tariff Act of 1909. It was properly assessed as fish in packages of less than one-half barrel, dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 270, Act of 1909.’

The appeal was heard before the United States Court of Customs Appeals on May 28, 1914. Martin, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court in part as follows and the conclusion was given as below:—

‘The merchandise involved in this case was reported by the appraiser to the “fresh mackerel packed in ice in packages containing less than 100 pounds (the regular half-barrel quantity).” The appraiser returned the same for duty as fish in packages of less than one-half barrel dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 270, Act of 1909. Duty was assessed upon the importation in accordance with this return.

‘The importers duly filed their protest against the assessment, claiming duty upon the merchandise at the rate of 1 cent per pound under the provision for “mackerel.....fresh,” in paragraph 273 of the Act of 1909, or alternatively at three-fourths of 1 cent per pound as fish, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, or otherwise prepared, or at 1½ cents per pound as fish skinned, or boned under the same paragraph.

‘The protest was submitted without evidence to the Board of General Appraisers and the same was overruled, from which decision the importers now appeal.

‘The following is a copy of the relevant part of paragraph 270 and of paragraph 273 in full:—

‘270. Fish in packages, containing less than one-half barrel, and not specially provided for in this section, thirty per centum ad valorem;

‘273. Fish, fresh, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, frozen, packed in ice or otherwise prepared, for preservation, not specially provided for in this section, three-fourths of one cent per pound; fish, skinned or boned, one and one-fourth cents per pound; mackerel, halibut, or salmon, fresh, pickled, or salted, one cent per pound.’

‘We hold, therefore, that mackerel, salmon and halibut, when frozen, or packed in ice, are not dutiable as “mackerel, salmon or halibut, fresh,” but fall within the terms of the opening clause of paragraph 261 and are dutiable at three-fourths of 1 cent per pound, as claimed. The protests are accordingly sustained and the decision of the collector reversed in each case.’

The whole case will be found in the Treasury Decisions No. 24 of Vol. 26, June 11, 1914, of which copy can be seen by interested parties in the department.

Another case of interest to Canadians referred to goods in transit, as follows, and was an appeal from the General Appraisers to the United States Court of Customs Appeals, May 28, 1914.

United States v. Cornett (No. 1347).

‘GOODS IN TRANSIT, UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

‘There is no compliance with customs regulations governing goods in transit and, moreover, the goods here were taken out of the customs custody by the importer or his agent and into his own possession while in the United States. The law is mandatory that no refund of duties may be had in such a case as that.

De Vries, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court:—

‘In due course of transportation a bill of goods was carried from St. Stephens, New Brunswick, to St. Croix, New Brunswick, travelling en route through the United States. The invoice, dated July 10, 1912, shows shipment from Montreal, Canada, to “Mr. Gardner Cornett, Vanceboro, Me., U.S.” The memorandum, in the nature of a bill of lading, attached to the invoice, names the same destination, and adds “Care of customs officer, Lowellton, Me.,” and entry for consumption was made at Lowellton, Me., in July of the same year. There is an exhibit in the record which shows exportation from the port of Vanceboro, Me., August 6, 1912, of the merchandise “of which consumption entry was made Lowellton, Me.” Entry was also made at the Canadian port of McAdam, New Brunswick, September 24, 1912, of merchandise imported into this Province from the United States. The last entry of course was in the Canadian customs. Canadian duty was accordingly assessed and paid thereupon.

‘It thus appears that this shipment of merchandise was invoiced to Vanceboro, Me., U.S., was entered for consumption at Lowellton, Me., on the border line, and passed out of the customs custody into the custody of the owner or importer or his agent. It further appears from the record that the importation into the United States was made in one car, to wit, C. P. 91758, and the exportation into Canada in another car, C. P. 39606.

‘Protest was made claiming clerical error. The Board of General Appraisers sustained the protest in the statement as follows:—

‘The record as it stands before us clearly shows that the protestant was not intending to and did not import any merchandise, that the merchandise in question did not enter the United States for the purpose of consumption, but only in transit, and that the entry by the Canadian Pacific Railway was made by mistake.

‘The statutory difficulties which confront us in the determination of the relief to be afforded upon the case are several. Section 2979 of the Statutes states the form of relief from the duties upon goods imported into the United States with the intent of exporting them therefrom in the following language:—

Section 2979. If the owner, importer, consignee or agent of any merchandise on which the duties have not been paid, shall give to the collector satisfactory security that the merchandise shall be landed out of the jurisdiction of the United States, in the manner required by the laws relating to exportations for the benefit of drawback, the collector and naval officer, if any, on an entry to re-export the same, shall upon payment of the appropriate expenses, permit the merchandise, under the inspection of the proper officers, to be shipped without the payment of any duties thereon.

‘This record does not disclose, and on the contrary the facts stated controvert, the fact that the importer or his agent took any steps whatsoever to avail themselves of the benefit of this provision of the law.

The more specific and applicable provision is that of section 3005 of the Revised Statutes (as amended in 1900) which provides for the transportation of merchandise from one point in the British Provinces to another point within said provinces as well as through other adjacent territory through the United States. The provision reads:—

Section 3005. (As amended 1900). All merchandise arriving at any port of the United States destined for any foreign country may be entered at the custom house, and conveyed, in transit, through the territory of the United States, without the payment of duties, under such regulations as to examination and transportation as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

‘The benefit of that provision can be had, however, only upon compliance with the customs regulations made thereunder. These are set forth in the Customs Regulations of 1908, articles 445-447. There is no showing in this record, and there is no pretense made, that the importer or his agent in anywise complied or

attempted to comply with these requirements. He is therefore, not entitled to the benefit of this provision.

Moreover, it incontrovertibly appears in the record that these goods were taken out of the customs custody by the importer or his agent and into his possession while in the United States. The provisions of the Revised Statutes are mandatory that in such case no refund of duties shall be had. Section 3025 in so far as pertinent reads:—

Section 3025. No return of the duties shall be allowed on the export of any merchandise after it has been removed from the custody and control of the Government. . . .

Reversed.

Treasury Decisions, published June 18, 1914, may be of interest to Canadian exporters.

(T.D. 34537.)

IMPURITIES IN FLAXSEED.

Flaxseed and screenings mingled therewith, if the screenings are of a commercial value, to be separately assessed with duty under the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, the flaxseed at the rate of 20 cents per bushel under paragraph 212 and the screenings at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem as a non-enumerated unmanufactured article under paragraph 385.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 10, 1914.

SIR,—The department duly received your letter of April 21, 1914, further in regard to the assessment of duty on flaxseed and screenings contained therein under the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913.

Paragraph 212 of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, imposes a duty of 20 cents per bushel of 56 pounds on flaxseed or linseed, with the proviso that no allowance shall be made for dirt or other impurities in seeds provided for in the said paragraph. The Tariff Act of 1909 did not contain such a prohibition and allowance was made under that Act for impurities in flaxseed in accordance with the decision of the Circuit Court in *Seeberger v. Wright* (157 U.S., 183), but under T.D. 31177 of January, 1911, duty was assessed on screenings and other impurities in flaxseed when such impurities had a commercial value at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem as a waste or as a non-enumerated unmanufactured article.

The department is of the opinion, on consideration of the question, that as flaxseed and screenings are separate commodities, though the screenings are mingled with the flaxseed, if the screenings are of commercial value, duty may be assessed separately on the flaxseed and the screenings, and that such a separate assessment of duty does not constitute an 'allowance' within the meaning of the term as used in the said paragraph 212 of the Tariff Act.

You are therefore hereby authorized to assess duty separately on flaxseed and the screenings mingled therewith if the proportion of each can be determined and the screenings are of commercial value, assessing duty on the flaxseed at the rate of 20 cents per bushel of 56 pounds under paragraph 212 of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, and on the screenings at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem as a non-enumerated unmanufactured article under paragraph 385 of the said Tariff Act; provided, however, that the entire weight of the shipment in its condition as imported shall be accounted for in the assessment of duties. If the impurities in the flaxseed do not have a commercial value or are of a character which if imported separately would not be subject to duty, a separate assessment of duty should not be made thereon, but the whole shipment on its entire weight as imported should be accounted for as flaxseed and duty assessed thereon accordingly at the rate of 20 cents per bushel of 56 pounds.

Respectfully,

(100395.)

Collector of Customs, Duluth, Minn.

WM. P. MALBURN,

Assistant Secretary.

(T.D. 34554.)

WOOD PULP.

United States v. Castle, Gottheil & Overton (No. 1371).

German Wood Pulp Manufactured from Wood Cut in Russia.

The expression in section 2, Act of July 26, 1911, 'being the products of Canada,' describes and refers to wood pulp manufactured in Canada from wood pulp, without regard to the place or country where the wood grew or was cut. *Balfour v. Sullivan* (19 Fed. 578). The condition of free entry here was that the wood from which it was made must be entitled to free and unrestricted export and there was no intention to declare that the country of manufacture must also be the country of origin of the raw material. Under the favoured nation clause this German wood pulp made of wood cut in Russia was entitled to free entry.

United States Court of Customs Appeals, June 1, 1914. Appeal from Board of United States General Appraisers, G.A. 7532, (T.D. 34185).
(Affirmed.)

William L. Wemple, Assistant Attorney General (William A. Robertson, special attorney, on the brief), for the United States.

Comstock & Washburn for appellees.

Before Montgomery, Smith, Barber, De Vries, and Martin, Judges.

Barber, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court.

The merchandise, the dutiability of which is the question in this case, is 125 bales of bleached chemical wood pulp.

The collector at the port of New York assessed duty upon this pulp presumably under the provisions of paragraph 406 of the Tariff Act of 1909. The importers protested, claiming free entry under the provisions of section 2 of the Act of July 26, 1911, entitled, 'An Act to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes,' and the provisions of what are commonly called 'the most favoured nation clause' in treaties subsisting between Prussia and other German States now composing the German Empire. The Board of General Appraisers sustained the protest.

No witnesses testified before the board, but the case was heard upon the papers and the following stipulation:—

It is hereby stipulated and agreed by and between the parties hereto that the wood pulp, the subject of the protest above named, was manufactured in Germany from pulp wood grown and cut in Germany and Russia, but not in Finland, and exported directly to the United States from Germany, and that neither the wood pulp nor pulp wood were subject to any export duty, export license fee, or other export charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise), or any prohibition or restriction in any way of the exportation (whether by law, order, regulation, contractual relation, or otherwise) directly or indirectly.

It is unnecessary to consider or construe any treaty invoked by the importers, because it is agreed by counsel upon both sides, in view of the holding of this court in *American Express Co. v. United States* (4 Ct. Cust. Appls. 146; T.D. 33434) and in *Cliff Paper Co. v. United States* (4 Ct. Cust. Appls. 186; T.D. 33435) that the construction and effect to be given these treaties and said section 2 of the Act of July, 1911, is such that if the wood pulp in this case had been manufactured from pulp wood cut in Germany the importation here would be entitled to free entry.

We proceed, therefore, to consider the sole remaining question, which is: Should duty be assessed on wood pulp manufactured in Germany from pulp wood cut in Russia, it appearing that neither the wood pulp nor the pulp wood were subject to any export duty, fee, or charge of any kind, or to any prohibition or restriction of export whatsoever?

This involves a consideration of said section 2 of the Act of July 26, 1911, which we quote:—

Section 2. Pulp of wood mechanically ground; pulp of wood, chemical, bleached, or unbleached; news print paper and other paper, and paper board, manufactured from mechanical wood pulp or from chemical wood pulp, or of which such pulp is the component material of chief value, coloured in the pulp, or not coloured, and valued at not more than four cents per pound, not including printed or decorated wall paper, being the products of Canada, when imported therefrom directly into the United States, shall be admitted free of duty, on the condition precedent that no export duty, export license fee, or other export charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise) or any prohibition or restriction in any way of the exportation (whether by law, order, regulation, contractual relation, or otherwise, directly or indirectly), shall have been imposed upon such paper, board, or wood pulp, or the wood used in the manufacture of such paper, board, or wood pulp, or the wood pulp used in the manufacture of such paper or board.

It is agreed that, if under this section wood pulp manufactured in Canada from pulp wood cut elsewhere would be entitled to free entry assuming the condition and tariff status of said wood pulp and wood to be correspondingly identical with the status and condition of the wood pulp and wood in this case, it follows that the wood pulp here is entitled to free entry; otherwise it is not.

An examination of section 2 results in a further reduction of the issue to this single question, does the term 'being the products of Canada' employed therein require that the pulp wood from which the wood pulp is manufactured must be cut in Canada, must be the growth of its soil?

The Government strenuously contends for an affirmative and the importers with equal vigor for a negative answer to this question.

In the argument it is contended by the Government that in the case of *Cliff Paper Co. v. United States*, supra, we have impliedly decided the issue here against the importers' contention. It is sufficient to say that the question here raised was not before us in that case, was not considered, and was not decided.

The judgment of the Board of General Appraisers is *affirmed*.

The report upon this case appearing in Treasury Decisions of June 18, 1914, may be seen at the Department of Trade and Commerce.

MARKETS FOR CANADIAN LUMBER.

Supplementary reports by Canadian Trade Commissioners in connection with the inquiry regarding foreign markets for Canadian lumber, particularly that exported from British Columbia, continue to be received at the Department.

In this issue are included further contributions by Commissioners, G. B. Johnson, Japan; Harrison Watson, London; Dr. J. W. Ross, China; W. A. Beddoe, New Zealand and Sir Cecil Hertslet, British Consul at Antwerp, Belgium.

Japan.

(Mr. G. B. Johnson.)

YOKOHAMA, June 5, 1914.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON LUMBER IN JAPAN.

While a very fair business was done during 1913, in imported lumber, the immediate outlook is not favourable, owing to dealers being stocked up, and to the prevailing business depression causing an easing up in construction work of all

kinds. As a natural result prices are ruling lower by \$1.50 to \$2 per 1,000 feet than last year. There is no reason to suppose that this condition is more than a temporary one, and when the stocks at present in the country and now moving slowly are used up, and business in general begins to improve, a demand for imported lumber, particularly Oregon pine will be in evidence. Each year shows a considerable increase in the importations of woods classified as pine, fir and cedar, mainly from the United States, Oregon pine out of Puget Sound and Portland being the most important.

PRESENT QUOTATIONS.

At present, quotations c.i.f. Japan ports on Oregon pine (No. 1 merchantable), are as follows:—

On timber up to 24 inches square, 24 feet to 40 feet long, \$17 per 1,000 feet B.M.
On flooring 4 inches x 1 inch and 6 inches x 1 inch 16 feet to 32 feet \$26 per 1,000 feet B.M.

On the best quality cedar planks (vertical grain) which are much in demand by the Japanese for ceilings and walls of houses, c.i.f. quotations are now about \$45 per thousand feet board measure. These planks come in sizes 3 inches to 5 inches thick, by 12 to 17 inches wide, and 12 feet to 30 feet long, and are sawn up here to a thickness of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT RATES.

Since March 27, trans-Pacific freight rates on lumber have been reduced to the extent of about \$1 per thousand feet. For lumber 1 inch x 12 inches x 40 feet the rate is \$8 per thousand feet, and for timber 14 inches x 14 inches up to 40 feet in length, \$9 per thousand feet, up to 50 feet, \$10 per thousand feet, and over 50 feet in length the rate is \$11 per thousand feet. While these rates appear very stiff and out of all proportion to the value of the article, it is explained by the fact that regular shipping lines are averse to this class of cargo, which is difficult to handle beyond a certain length, and prefer a more valuable cargo with less bulk when such is available. Steamers chartered to carry lumber would no doubt effect a big saving in freights.

Most of the imported lumber used in Japan is brought into the country by six or seven firms, both foreign and Japanese, who have their headquarters in either Yokohama, Tokyo or Osaka, with branches in other towns. These firms distribute to the dealers.

Great Britain.

(*Mr. Harrison Watson.*)

LONDON, June 11, 1914.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER.

The views of representative timber brokers are not favourable to the prospects of increased opening for British Columbia timber in this market at present in view of the great importance of this trade, a further investigation has been undertaken with the object of ascertaining what influence the approaching opening of the Panama canal will have upon the trade.

In this connection a number of the leading authorities in London have been consulted, including several firms who are engaged in the Pacific Coast lumber trade. British opinion is proverbially conservative, and while construction of the Panama route and the advantages likely to result have received careful consideration and the commercial community are ready to believe that any reduction in cost of transportation must obviously have a favourable effect on certain branches of trade, they do not believe that revolutionary results will follow.

Some authorities indeed consider that the canal will affect timber less than many other commodities, partly upon account of the bulky nature of the material,

and partly owing to the particular conditions associated with the industry and the trade. The authorities consulted are, however, unwilling to express any definite opinion until the canal route is open to traffic and freights and tolls have been definitely announced.

The chief obstacle in the way of British Columbia and the United States Pacific coast lumber business in this country is the unfavourable geographical situation in comparison with other sources of supply, and as long as these are available, it is difficult to see how timber which must cost more to transport can hope to compete in this country. It is obvious that this condition of affairs affects the United States Pacific coast equally with that of Canada.

PITCH PINE.

British Columbia timber, as far as this country is concerned, practically means Douglas fir, and apart from firms immediately connected with this trade, there is no discrimination between the lumber coming from the United States as against British Columbia, the wood being generally described as 'Oregon pine' by the trade.

The chief competitor of Douglas fir is pitch pine, which has for many years been coming in quantity from the Southern States. This wood has long been familiar to users, is well liked, and found eminently suitable for the various purposes for which it is employed, and there are some who contend that no British Columbia timber would come into this market at all, were it not that the large dimensions cannot to be obtained elsewhere, and buyers perforce pay the increased price in order to obtain what they need.

It is, however, generally acknowledged that should any substantial reduction of cost of transportation result from the availability of the Panama canal route, it cannot fail to be of advantage to the trade in British Columbia timber.

FREIGHT RATES.

Up to the present the freight from British Columbia ports to Great Britain has been usually from one-third to a half greater than from gulf of Mexico ports, and authorities are doubtful that any reduction which may be effected by the canal will nearly approximate this difference. During the recent shipping boom freights from British Columbia were up as high as 100s. per 1,000 feet, at which time gulf of Mexico freights hardly advanced above 50s. One expert, in order to illustrate the nature of the freight competition in various kinds of pine wood which British Columbia has to meet, suggested the following somewhat rough comparative table:—

British Columbia to the United Kingdom.....	1s. per cubic foot.
Gulf of Mexico to the United Kingdom.....	6d. " "
Eastern Canada to the United Kingdom.....	3½d. " "
Sweden to the United Kingdom.....	1½d. " "
White Sea to the United Kingdom.....	3d. " "

A very important advantage which should, however, result from the opening of the canal route will be a considerable increase in the tonnage available, because the absence of frequent and regular means of transportation has undoubtedly been a great handicap to British Columbia ports, even more than to the United States. As a rule this has necessitated the transmission of British Columbia lumber in cargoes, entailing a large financial responsibility which could only be undertaken by the most substantial firms, and although in recent years there have been greater opportunities for shipping 'parcels,' the cargo practice has to a certain extent limited transactions. The change will not, however, be without its disadvantages, because the business will no longer be so attractive to the large firms who have so far practically enjoyed a monopoly of the business, but upon the other hand, with the timber coming in more freely and regularly, it will doubtless become better known among consumers, and its use become more general.

As a matter of fact, except for the price, there is no reason why Douglas fir should not be used for many purposes for which it is not at present employed in this country, and it is satisfactory to learn in this connection that most authorities consider that the quality of the British Columbia fir is superior to that produced further south in the United States.

BETTER CHANCES ELSEWHERE.

In spite of these more favourable features, practically all the firms consulted are of the opinion that no considerable outlet exists in this country for British Columbia lumber in the near future, although the situation will become more favourable as less quantities of pitch pine are readily available.

Indeed, authorities are almost unanimous that British Columbia should look to more accessible countries, such as Australia, South Africa, South America and the Orient, as more natural and permanent markets for her timber products, and in this connection, more than one firm which has been endeavouring to push British Columbia timber in this country state that they are now endeavouring to find an outlet in other markets where the transportation difficulty is not such a formidable obstacle.

Under the circumstances it has been impossible to obtain any suggestions, the adoption of which would be beneficial to the development of trade in this market, and as stated in a previous report, British Columbia shippers and the principal brokers and importers in this country are in such close and constant touch that they are thoroughly posted regarding the movements and fluctuations of the trade, with the result that everything that is possible is being done in its interest.

OPINION OF PRINCIPAL FIRM.

The situation is very well summed up in the following extract from a letter of one of the principal firms of wood brokers, whose opinion was sought on the subject:—

‘The opening of the Panama canal is expected to develop imports of wood from the Pacific coast to the United Kingdom, but to what extent it is difficult to forecast, for at present there is only a limited and not a free sale for these shipments, whereas for pitch pine from the Southern States and spruce deals from the lower provinces, there is always a free outlet; however, at the present time market conditions are unsatisfactory. In due time as the supplies of pitch pine become reduced, our opinion is there will be an increased inquiry for British Columbia lumber, but as regards the cheaper whitewoods, such as spruce, Russia has, during the past few years, shipped very heavily, and it is now a strong competitor with Canadian spruce.’

As the British Board of Trade does not keep separate returns of the importations of pitch pine, Douglas fir and Oregon pine, no official figures are available, nor has it been possible to obtain this information from the circulars and reports published by several of the leading timber firms.

Mr. Edward G. Price, of Messrs. Price & Pierce, Ltd., has, however, been kind enough to compile a statement showing the shipments during the last four years respectively of fir from the Pacific coast to the United Kingdom and the continent, and of pitch pine to the United Kingdom alone, incidentally mentioning that the quantity of Douglas fir shipped to the continent was comparatively small. Mr. Price states that whereas the figures may not be absolutely accurate, they can be relied upon as being fairly correct.

DOUGLAS FIR AND OREGON PINE SHIPMENTS TO EUROPE.

(In Super. Feet.)

—	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
British Columbia.....	3,052,686	6,804,156	11,994,686	6,999,033
Washington.....	7,907,727	13,696,563	14,673,834	30,938,302
Oregon.....	5,557,257	9,417,711	4,605,885	7,603,620
Totals	16,517,670	29,918,430	31,279,405	45,540,955

PITCH PINE SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Lumber.....	57,883,953	36,182,815	39,098,251	54,685,796
Sawn lumber	139,699,536	134,865,712	159,119,563	169,430,255
Totals	197,583,489	171,048,527	198,217,814	224,116,051

Inspection of the figures shows the great preponderance in pitch pine, due, as previously mentioned, to the lower price at which it can be laid down.

The extra quantity shipped from British Columbia in 1912 was owing to the very high price ruling in this country for pitch pine; the falling-off for 1913 was probably owing to the high rate of freight demanded by tramp vessels, and the increase from Washington territory owing to the number of liners sailing from the American ports that filled up to a certain extent with lumber and generally carried considerable quantities of lumber on deck.

China.

(Dr. J. W. Ross.)

SHANGHAI, May 30, 1914.

LUMBER IMPORTATIONS INTO CHINA.

The imports of soft lumber into China during the four years 1909-10-11-12 as furnished by the Statistical Department of the Chinese Maritime Customs amounted in quantities and values as follows:—

—	Quantity.	Value.		
	Square feet.	Hk.	Tls.	Canadian Currency.
1909.....	95,849,574	2,472,052		\$1,606,833
1910.....	157,989,857	2,950,593		1,917,885
1911.....	98,407,445	2,502,819		1,626,822
1912.....	97,912,408	1,719,633		1,117,761
1913—Statistics for this year not available.				

Of this amount of direct importation of timber into the open ports of China,—

	Quantity.	Value.		
		Square feet.	Hk. Tls.	Canadian Currency.
The United States supplied in 1909.....	43,022,040		984,895	\$ 640,191
While Canada supplied only.....	50,926		1,828	1,188
United States, 1910.....	63,295,825		1,392,125	949,881
Canada, ".....	None whatever			
United States, 1911.....	44,974,664		1,160,525	904,381
Canada, ".....	1,800		459	298
United States, 1912.....	36,607,089		820,809	533,525
Canada, ".....	5,400		383	248

It is extremely difficult to understand why this great disparity between the shipment from the two countries should exist. The condition under which timber is produced in the two adjoining countries are practically the same and why have Canadian shippers with an immense over-plus of lumber on hand overlooked this market to the above extent. Doubtless some reason can be given for the apparent apathy upon the part of manufacturers and shippers regarding the great China market for lumber, local conditions at home may have been such as to cause this market to be overlooked, or want of knowledge of the growing importance of the China market as a consumer of soft lumber may be a cause.

Lack of transportation facilities at regular and stated dates of sailing may have had something to do with this unfortunate state of the trade as far as Canada is concerned, but the more probable solution of the question is that the large dealers here having formed connection with certain lumber merchants and millers of the Puget Sound district, and being satisfied with this connection to serve their purpose, have continued to place their orders with them as being more familiar with the Chinese demand and also with shipping facilities with this country, but such an explanation implies that no Canadian effort has been made to disturb the placid course of proceedings and no competition has existed.

FEW NATURAL TIMBER RESOURCES.

China itself has no timber of sufficient size to be of much service as building material for structures of any importance, although a vast trade is done in native small timbers and bamboo poles. Native houses of every description wherever wood is used are still constructed from native grown wood, worked up into a supporting frame, and sawn in the thinnest manner for partitions, &c., all by hand. When travelling into the interior of the country over the great canal systems of Southern China, one is frequently held up in a narrow canal, or in passing through a town where numerous small junks and sampans are blocking the way, by immense rafts of bamboo poles, some of these rafts being 1,000 yards or more in length. These bamboo poles come from Southern and Central China, and are floated for hundreds of li, either by polling them along through the shallow waterways, or towing them by trackers working along the shore, and are several months in transit. The trade done in bamboo and Foochow poles is extensive and they are sent to every part of China and Formosa. Bamboo can be so easily adapted to a multiplicity of uses and it is of inestimable value to the Chinese people. But for all important construction work where timber is employed, China must depend entirely upon imported lumber, and as railway construction is sure to be extensively pushed from this time onwards, in this alone much lumber will be required, for bridges and culverts, stations, godowns (warehouses), flooring, joists, beams, fencing, &c. In addition public buildings of all kinds, factories, mills, schools, and houses built in the foreign style, all must depend upon imported timber to supply their needs.

It is deplorable that while British Columbia is overstocked with excellent lumber, well adapted to the needs of this market, that some effort has not been made to capture a greater portion of what has been going. The largest timber dealers here are an old British firm, and from sentimental motives would probably favour Canadian lumber over that coming from Puget Sound mills, could a connection be formed with them.

The demand for foreign soft lumber of every description must steadily increase as China advances in industrial activity, and just at the present time when much railway and other construction works are under contemplation, and some about to be started. The present is therefore a very fitting time for the lumber merchants of British Columbia to begin an invasion of this field and to establish connection with timber importing firms in China.

RAILWAY TIES (SLEEPERS).

Another item of importance is that of railway ties called by contractors here sleepers, this represents an enormous demand. Heretofore practically all ties used in the construction of railways in China have come either from America, Japan or Australia. Japanese ties which come from the Northern Island of that country, are a cheap sleeper and can be laid down in China at a comparatively low cost, but they stand the climate very badly and are short lived.

The following are the various woods which were named in tenders for sleepers recently submitted to the management of a railway under construction:—

Oregon, ordinary; Oregon, creosoted; Manchurian and Honan pine, chestnut, Hoan wood, Hokiado, Nara, Tamo, Sen, Katsura; Douglas fir, creosoted; Douglas fir, plain; Tasmanian hardwood, Jarrah, White pine, White oak.

Jarrah, an exceedingly hard wood from Australia, very durable but expensive, was thought on account of its lasting qualities to be an ideal wood for railway sleepers, and although the initial cost might be high, yet be the most economical in the long run. However carefully prepared statistics made by the management of the government railways of North China have shown, not to be the case when the high initial cost is considered, and interest on invested capital on increased cost of construction, is taken into account, but that creosoted Oregon pine and creosoted white oak have practically the same life at a slightly lower cost per annum. It is therefore thought that Jarrah wood will not be much used for this purpose in the future.

Creosoted white oak 70 per cent and Tamo 30 per cent would seem to be the most economical sleeper of all, having regard to the life of the wood and initial cost. Those sleepers are now being supplied to Chinese railway corporations in considerable quantity from Japan. Railway sleepers to the number of about 2,000,000 were imported into China last year. The following are the names of the most important dealers in foreign lumber in China:—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., British; China Import and Export Lumber Co., American; Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Japanese; Dodwell & Co., British; Robt. Dollar & Co., British and American; Frazer & Co., American.

MANUFACTURED WOOD.

Manufactured wood such as door and window frames, hand rails, newells, mouldings, &c., are required by China in increasing quantities year by year, but as larger windows and doors are used in this country than in Canada, on account of the climate, orders may have to be executed to special specifications.

HARDWOOD.

Importations of hardwood in China in 1912 amounted to about 2,000,000 square feet, mostly teak, black wood, camphor wood and *lignum vitae*, coming about half from Siam, Burma, Indo China and the Philippines, through Hong Kong and Singapore, the other half coming from Japan including Formosa.

The growing importance to Canada of the lumber trade with China cannot be too strongly emphasized, and millers should keep this market in view and be ready for what is surely coming.

It is possible that some of the lumber which came to China as from the United States may actually have been cut in British Columbia mills, but there is no official record of such having been the case, and this can only be assumed.

New Zealand.

The supplementary report from Mr. Beddoe, Trade Commissioner of Auckland, New Zealand, is accompanied by letters, one of which is a copy of a letter to the Lumbermen's Association, Vancouver, dated March 13 last, in which he states:—

‘I have tried earnestly and consistently for three years to provide an outlet for British Columbia timber and have invariably encountered difficulties which appear to be more or less trivial. I had a conference in my office to-day with Mr. J. R. Gray and Mr. E. Bell, of Vancouver, and Mr. R. Hunt, importer, of this city, the result of which was that a proposition will be placed before the Lumbermen's Association of Vancouver. My object in writing this letter is to urge upon your association the importance of following the suggestions of Messrs. Gray and Bell.’

In a further letter Mr. Beddoe describes the obstacles in the way of selling lumber, as follows:—

‘The difficulty of securing prices as low as the American prices and the impossibility of getting c.i.f. quotations from British Columbia, whereas they are easily obtained from American sources, and further the disability under which American lumbermen laboured in consequence of having no representative who would be in constant touch with the importer.

‘It is freely stated that buyers could get no satisfactory response to their letters as to quotations and some of them were never answered at all.’

As an example Mr. Beddoe states that an importer at his request wrote seven British Columbia lumber firms some time ago, the most satisfactory reply was from a firm giving a price higher than a quotation received from San Francisco by the same mail. Two others are apparently in a position to quote for doors and the largest exporter stated that they would quote f.a.s. Vancouver, and that they are not accustomed to quoting in full cargoes c.i.f.

Another replies that they do not manufacture doors for foreign trade and they have all the business they can cope with locally, still another replied that they cannot do business as cheaply as another company to whom they have transmitted the letter, and the company to whom this letter was transmitted stated that they could not quote c.i.f.

Mr. Beddoe further states that buyers are anxious to do business with British Columbia, but it would seem that British Columbia producers must give closer attention to the foreign market if they desire an export trade.

His report follows herewith:—

NEW ZEALAND TIMBER TRADE.

The principal importers of lumber from the Pacific coast to New Zealand are:—

The Kauri Timber Co., Ltd., Auckland.

The Leyland & O'Brien Timber Company, Auckland.

Spedding, Ltd., Auckland.

A. Moritzson & Company, Ltd., Dunedin.

Hogg & Company, Ltd., Dunedin.

McLeod, Weir & Hopkirk, Wellington.

Stewart & Company, Wellington.

In addition to the above direct importers, there are several firms who collect orders and sell on a commission basis.

The following questions were submitted to each of the above firms:—

1. Are the Canadian prices higher than the American?
2. Is there a difficulty about transportation facilities?
3. What other disability is present which diverts the timber trade into American channels?

Extracts from six responses received up to mailing time are given below:—

1. The only causes operating to divert the New Zealand import timber trade into American rather than Canadian channels are: The Canadian prices are higher than the American, and there has, until recently, been great difficulty in obtaining bottoms to carry the timber.

2. Canadian prices have so far been higher than prices quoted for Douglas fir by the producers in Oregon and Washington States. Transportation has not been an important factor because there is no reason why the British Columbian producer could not charter many of the same vessels which had been chartered for the carriage of American lumber, and secure the same return cargo, as only a percentage of the sailing ships return loaded.

3. Have been in the habit of placing business with San Francisco merchants because prices are lower than the Canadian, and that in addition we receive more cabled information from our principals. We have endeavoured to secure c.i.f. prices Auckland, from Vancouver on a 'sailer freight' basis, but cannot get satisfactory ones.

4. Have imported Oregon for years, but the business has been transacted through American channels. The Americans always have plenty of charters on hand and can offer convenient sailing vessels from 600,000 feet to 1,000,000 feet and over. The Americans have their agents in all the centres, and send cables repeatedly during the month and offer cargoes, while we never hear from the Canadians. There may be facilities from Vancouver by sailing vessels, but we do not know of any.

5. We have no late Canadian prices for comparison. The American firms have local agents who are very keen on securing orders. A number of the American firms are also shipowners, and as freights enter largely, sometimes are the chief item, in the prime cost, it is readily seen how important shipping facilities are. We know of no disability unless it is the Canadians have fewer local representatives.

6. Oregon still continues to be brought in here—a four masted schooner having arrived here lately, with a cargo from Oregon, and yet we cannot get prices from your Canadian lumber men to compete with American prices. Some time ago we submitted a specification for one and a half million feet of lumber and could get no quotations. Then we got into touch with a very large mill on the Vancouver coast, but still we have never been able to get a quotation out of them, or even a statement as to which basis they sell under, whether G. or E., and thus good business is going away from Canada to America. We call your attention to this as, here we are a firm trying to do business with Canada, especially in lumber, and are not even able to get c.i.f. New Zealand ports quotations for the same.

These expressions of opinion come from leading firms in the lumber business. Every man spoken to on the subject expresses a desire to do business with Canada if possible.

UNITED STATES ENTERPRISES.

The moment it becomes known that an importer is in the market for a cargo of lumber, the United States representatives are after it, and they cable at once and secure prices. An example occurred to-day. A cable was received in Auckland from San Francisco that there was an inquiry there for a cargo of Oregon for New Zealand. The recipient at once wired to the leading ports in New Zealand to locate the order. When located, quotations c.i.f. ports, will be at once forthcoming. There is keen competition, and an order may be won or lost on sixpence (6d) a thousand.

FREIGHT RATES.

These vary according to the shipping available. Sailing vessels are chartered at £2 5 0 to £2 7 6 per thousand feet. Special steamers, such as those chartered by the Union Steamship Company, are £2 12 6 per thousand feet; ordinary steamers £3 9 2 per thousand feet.

QUOTATIONS SHOULD BE C.I.F. PORTS.

Speaking generally, all large transactions in Oregon are done on a 'sailer freight' basis, and it appears that the New Zealand importer has found it almost impossible to get a c.i.f. Auckland quotation. British Columbian exporters appear to experience a difficulty in securing sailers, and prefer to quote c.i.f. (free alongside) either steamer or sailer. Importers say it is quite impossible to arrange for freights at this end, so that the quotations must be c.i.f. whether steamer or sailer.

ANXIOUS TO TRADE WITH CANADA.

One large importer says that Canadians did not bother quoting, giving as a reason that they were too busy and had more orders than they could cope with. He adds that there are indications that they are now prepared to quote, and he would be pleased to receive prices. This particular importer is now discharging from the steamer *Sverre* 1,500,000 feet of American timber.

WHAT APPEARS NECESSARY.

To enjoy a fair share of the New Zealand trade in timber, the British Columbian exporters should:—

1. Secure sailer charters so that quotations could be made c.i.f. New Zealand ports.
2. Keep their prices on a parity with the American ones.
3. Have representatives in New Zealand who should be supplied at all times with the latest firm quotations c.i.f. ports.

IMPORTATIONS FROM UNITED STATES, 1913.

From the west coast of the United States during the year 1913 there were imported into New Zealand: 11,171,228 feet of lumber, valued at \$365,675; 5,659,791 laths and shingles, valued at \$36,140.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TRADE.

Inquiries instituted during the preparation of this report have had the effect of stimulating interest in the possibilities of the Vancouver timber trade. Extracts of a previous report published in the Vancouver papers under date May 4, 1914, resulted in two applications to be placed in touch with New Zealand importers of lumber. There seems to be no valid reason why British Columbia cannot enjoy a fair share of New Zealand's trade. It might be desirable for British Columbian lumber men, prepared to quote c.i.f. New Zealand ports, to communicate with this office, and they will be placed at once in touch with the New Zealand importer.

Since the beginning of the year, at least 5,000,000 feet of Oregon have been landed in New Zealand, and a very small proportion came from Canada.

Belgium.

(By Mr. Cecil Hertslet.)

ANTWERP, June 17, 1914.

DEPRESSED CONDITION OF MARKET.

The Belgium wood market uses certain quantities of Douglas fir imported from British Columbia, known by the name of Oregon pine. So far as can be ascertained no other timber is imported into this country from British Columbia.

At the present time the lumber market in Belgium, in common with the rest of Europe, is in a very depressed state, but existing conditions are not expected to last long, and when the situation again becomes normal there would seem to be no reason why Oregon pine should not be used to a much greater extent than has hitherto been the case, particularly after the opening of the Panama canal.

Oregon pine originally found its way to Belgium a number of years ago, but it has never been appreciated at its full value. It is regrettable to state that the wood has in Belgium but few friends and many enemies. This is, however, attributed by competent judges not to the fact that the quality of the wood is deficient, for it is said to be very good, but owing to its being insufficiently known and appreciated. Certain persons contend that the wood sweats and works, while others allege that it does not hold paint or varnish in a satisfactory manner. The real cause for complaint against the wood is, it is stated, the very small resinous streaks which the wood contains, but I understand that a process has been adopted in the United Kingdom by which the resinous streaks can be removed. If this process were to be introduced into Belgium, no more complaints against the Oregon pine would be made. It is understood that the wood does not work, warp or twist, but it is nevertheless true that the small streaks or resin do prevent the wood from holding paint or varnish in a desirable manner.

PITCH PINE FROM UNITED STATES.

The chief competitor of Oregon pine in Belgium is the long leaf yellow pine, usually called pitch pine, imported from the United States, principally from Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans. In similar grade and sizes the pitch pine sells at considerably higher prices than the Oregon pine. When the latter wood was being sold at from £18 10s. to £19 per St. Petersburg standard, c.i.f. Antwerp, pitch pine was at the same time selling for from £23 to £24 under like conditions. The sizes generally used in Belgium are 1-inch, 1½-inch and 2-inch, by 9-inch and upwards in width, and of regular lengths.

It is estimated that Oregon pine is destined in the course of a few years to take the place which pitch pine now occupies in the Belgian trade, owing to the supply of the latter wood becoming more and more scarce. After the opening of the Panama canal exporters in British Columbia should be in a position to place their woods on the European markets at very advantageous freight rates, which may be estimated at one-third less than the present cost. About a year ago when Oregon pine was selling at from £18 to £19, the freight from Seattle was about 110s. per standard, whereas it is expected that the average freight rate after the opening of the Panama canal should not exceed 60s. to 70s. per standard.

In the opinion of a local timber merchant dealing in American woods, the British Columbian pine is as good as pitch pine in every respect, and it can be used in Belgium for practically all purposes for which pitch pine is now employed, but particularly for ship building. It is also used for the construction of railway carriages, and for joinery, &c. It can be procured in very long lengths and wide widths, free from all defects, except the small resinous streaks which render it somewhat unpopular.

The prospects for the exportation of Oregon pine to Belgium should be considered to be very promising, but the continental trade should be educated as regards the method of treating the wood. Oregon pine should become a formidable competitor to United States pitch pine on the Belgian market.

France.

AUSTRALIAN TIMBER IN FRANCE.

The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris publishes in a recent bulletin the following interview with a French timber merchant who for twenty-five years has been importing from Australia. The last paragraph particularly will be of interest to British Columbia exporters, who are in a position to supply just the species of lighter wood suitable for the soil.

'The timber which was most demanded at first, he said, was, of course, especially jarrah and karri, which were used as guides in cage pits of mines in the north of France where it was most important to have a strong, unbending, damp-proof wood. The above-mentioned timbers were found to answer the purpose excellently and, in fact, some of the guides are still in service.

'The question of paving blocks was then taken up and a first delivery was made to the municipality of Paris, but unfortunately was not continued owing to Australian firms not desiring to accept the mode of payment which is usually adopted by the municipal authorities here under such conditions, namely, payment in instalments at periods fixed by them.

'When the Metropolitan Railway was being constructed, the question was again raised on account of the danger of fire, jarrah sleepers being proposed especially in view of the accident at the station "Couronne" when many lives had been lost. The Orleans Railway Co. also contemplated using this wood in the subterranean passage from Austerlitz to Orsay, but negotiations fell through owing to the likely delay in the delivery of timber as no firm could be found, willing to keep a stock in France for immediate use.

'However, a trial with sleepers was made at the Gare de l'Est just outside the station and these, if I am not mistaken, are still in place in spite of the somewhat heavier traffic than when they were laid. There is also in the Avenue de l'Opera a shop with jarrah panels, which now look even better than when new, as the timber has taken with age a polish not to be equalled by other species.

'In a word, there is no doubt, that if worked properly the Australian timber trade will find a very profitable opening in France. I am aware of all objections raised against jarrah and karri when used for paving, owing to the heavy traffic and springy nature of the Parisian soil, but there must be species of lighter wood suitable for this purpose. At present, demands are being made in Brazil for special kinds of pine (a sample seen greatly resembles pitch pine) to be used as paving blocks.'

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIES FOR INDIA.

The Department of Trade and Commerce has been informed that the Bengal and North Western Railway Company (India) has recently placed a trial order for creosoted railway ties with a Vancouver company.

In view of the series of articles which have been appearing in the Weekly Report provided by Canadian Trade Commissioners, and having reference to the possibilities of extending foreign market for Canadian lumber, the announcement is interesting, more particularly because on the 6th of May, 1913, Commissioner Harrison Watson communicated with the London office of that railway company with regard to a supply

of sleepers, and the company drew up a specification and raised the question of government inspection. Mr. Watson reported the interview to the Department of Trade and Commerce, which advised the Department of Lands, Victoria, of the facts and requested Mr. Watson to communicate them to the Honourable Mr. Turner, representing British Columbia in London, which was accordingly done. Two sample sleepers have more recently been received by Dr. Ross, Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, for the inspection of railway engineers in China.

The Department of Lands in British Columbia are particularly active in the way of finding outlets for the products of that province.

The Indian railways use annually large quantities of railway sleepers. Formerly a large portion of these were produced in Australia, but as the supply there is becoming scarcer the prices advanced. The specifications call for the best quality, well seasoned Douglas fir, to be treated with 12 pounds of creosote per cubic foot under specified temperature and pressure conditions. Arrangements have been made with the British Columbia Forest Branch to inspect the consignments before and after treating, to ensure that the specifications have been duly regarded.

After the quality of Douglas fir ties has been tested in India, it is reasonable to suppose that a valuable market in this commodity will be opened up.

NEW TARIFF AMENDMENTS.

The following tariff amendments have been received at the Department of Trade and Commerce since the publication of the last Weekly Report. Copies thereof will be promptly furnished applicants:—

- Belgian Congo—15th supplement to No. 3, 2nd edition, March, 1914.
- Brazil—1st supplement to No. 6, 4th edition, March, 1914.
- Cyprus—3rd supplement to No. 54, 5th edition, March, 1914.
- French Guiana—8th supplement to No. 40, March, 1914.
- French Somali Coast—1st supplement to No. 155, April, 1914.
- French West Africa—10th supplement to No. 172, March, 1914.
- Gambia.—5th supplement to No. 75, 3rd edition, March, 1914.
- Germany—List supplement to No. 25, 4th edition, April, 1914.
- Iceland—7th supplement to No. 111, 2nd edition, March, 1914.
- Kedah—1st supplement to No. 31, March, 1914.
- Kelantan—1st supplement to No. 50, March, 1914.
- New Zealand—9th supplement to No. 29, 3rd edition, March, 1914.
- Perlis—1st supplement to No. 41, March, 1914.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended June 13, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living :—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves.....	1,020	5
Sheep and lambs.....	—	—
Swine.....	—	—
Horses.....	293	181
Fresh meat :—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)..... Cwts.	272,089	196,795
Mutton " " " ".....	63,967	98,136
Pork " " " ".....	4,525	7,632
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)....	25,241	17,063
Salted or preserved meat :—		
Bacon.....	92,762	95,626
Beef.....	936	665
Hams.....	16,904	20,252
Pork.....	5,450	5,388
Meat, unenumerated, salted.....	2,133	2,436
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned).....	7,482	25,785
Dairy produce and substitutes :—		
Butter.....	79,918	92,910
Margarine.....	25,570	29,294
Cheese.....	31,812	67,452
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums.....	—	—
" cream.....	173	860
" condensed.....	20,838	24,594
" preserved, other kinds.....	673	624
Eggs.....	452,515	532,735
Poultry.....	Value £ 2,501	7,351
Game.....	1,229	145
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)..... Cwts.	2,218	467
Lard.....	35,492	31,991
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—		
Wheat.....	2,750,800	1,771,000
Wheatmeal and flour.....	233,700	228,500
Barley.....	358,900	290,900
Oats.....	508,500	227,500
Peas.....	20,211	36,030
Beans.....	2,140	3,510
Maize or Indian corn.....	703,300	385,100
Fruit, raw :—		
Apples.....	19,741	50,813
Pears.....	936	1,379
Hay..... Tons.	815	235
Hops..... Cwts.	450	1,948

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended June 10, 1914:—

Cheese—

Bristol.....	65s.	—70s.	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	60s.	—63s.	" (new)
London.....	66s.	—70s.	"
Glasgow.....	—	—	"

Butter—None reported.

Bacon (Sides)—

Bristol.....	65s.	—67s.	"
Liverpool.....	60s.	—64s.	"
London.....	63s.	—66s.	"
Glasgow.....	—	—	"

Bacon (Cumberland cut)—

Bristol.....	—	—	
Liverpool.....	66s.	—69s.	"
London.....	—	—	
Glasgow.....	68s.	—69s.	"

Hams (long cut, green)—

Bristol.....	76s.	—81s.	"
Liverpool.....	74s.	—79s.	"
London.....	76s.	—79s.	"
Glasgow.....	—	—	

WEST INDIAN JOTTINGS.

BANKING FACILITIES.

Commissioner Watson Griffin, who is touring the West Indies, reports that the Royal Bank of Canada has decided to establish branches at Roseau, Dominica and at Basseterre, St. Kitts. This Canadian bank already has branches at the following points in the British West Indies: Kingstown, Jamaica; Port of Spain, Trinidad; San Fernando, Trinidad; Georgetown, British Guiana; Bridgetown, Barbados.

The Colonial Bank has the following branches in the British West Indies: Basseterre, St. Kitts; St. John's, Antigua; Roseau, Dominica; Castries, St. Lucia; Kingstown, St. Vincent; St. George's, Grenade, with an agency at Grenville; Bridgetown, Barbados; Port of Spain, Trinidad; San Fernando, Trinidad; Georgetown, British Guiana; New Amsterdam, British Guiana; and Kingstown, Jamaica, with sub-branch at Port Antonio and agencies at Falmouth, Montego Bay, Savanna La Mar and Port Maria.

The Island of Montserrat has no bank, and the merchants of that island consequently are put to great inconvenience by the Canadian custom of drawing on them at sight before delivery of the goods. It is stated that they cannot get delivery of flour until they send the money to a bank on the island of St. Kitts or the island of Antigua. They sometimes have to wait for two weeks for a boat to take the money to St. Kitts or Antigua and there is generally another period of waiting before a steamer brings back the bank's authorization for the delivery of the goods. This delay is all the more serious since there are sometimes delays in the shipment of flour from Canada so that it often does not arrive for many weeks after it is ordered. It is contended that when they buy flour from New York merchants they are permitted to remit the money to New York after delivery of the goods.

VICTORIAN RAILWAY WORKSHOP TENDERS.

In addition to the tender forms and specifications already forwarded Commissioner D. H. Ross has added some further details as to equipment required for the Victorian Government Railway Department. Particulars of these requirements are indicated in the following brief summary, together with the dates on which the tenders close at Melbourne:—

26314 August 19, 1914—36 sets steel balls, &c.

25755 October 7, 1914—4 motor driven air compressors.

26110 October 7, 1914—80 sets assorted motor equipment.

Specifications and tender forms are now available, for the inspection of Canadian machinery manufacturers, at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, from whom particulars relative to the departure of mails for Australia can also be obtained.

Tenders are closed on Wednesday, October 7, 1914, Melbourne, and the Department has no duplicates. Inspection, therefore, must occur at the office of the Department.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

SOUTH AMERICA'S HUGE TRADE.

No part of the world has advanced commercially at such a rapid rate since the beginning of the century as South America. During this period the total foreign trade of the world has increased 77 per cent, and that of the United Kingdom 55 per cent, but the trade of South America has advanced by no less than 165 per cent. In 1912, the latest year for which full details are available, South America exports totalled £238,000,000 and the imports £195,000,000, and of the latter figure Argentina appropriated £74,000,000; Brazil, £62,000,000; Chile, £25,000,000; Uruguay, £10,000,000; Peru, £5,000,000; Colombia, £4,800,000; Venezuela, £4,000,000, the remainder being divided between Bolivia, Ecuador and the Guianas. It is to be noted that 87 per cent of the import trade is with European countries and the United States, the United Kingdom enjoying a share valued at £54,000,000; Germany, £36,000,000; and the United States, £30,500,000; the principal countries sharing in the remaining £75,000,000 being France £17,000,000; and Belgium and Italy, each £9,000,000.

In countries like those of South America, with enormous natural resources capable of development far beyond what has been attempted at present, the index of progress is seen in the tendency of exports rather than of imports. The classes of exports are not numerous, a dozen comprising practically the whole trade; but this fact indicates how gigantic are the lines in question. Coffee leads, with annual shipments valued at £53,000,000; and it is followed by maize, £22,000,000; wheat, £20,000,000; nitrate of soda, £19,000,000; rubber, £18,500,000; hides and skins, £17,000,000; wool, £15,000,000; frozen meat £8,000,000; linseed, £7,000,000; tin, £5,000,000; oats, £4,200,000; and live animals, £4,000,000. In nearly every case enormous increases are shown every year, and the industries from which the shipments are drawn are constantly becoming more valuable consumers of machinery, plant, implements, &c. Temporary financial crisis are impotent to have any lasting effect on the prosperity of half a continent so rich in possibilities of unlimited progress.—(*British Export Gazette.*)

BRITISH OVERSEA TRADE.

The total volume of our oversea trade during April was represented by £61,624,702 imports, and £39,946,822 exports, these figures in each case showing a reduction as compared with April, 1913, and an advance when compared with 1912. Taking the four months ended April 30, we have the following figures:—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Imports..	£248,210,792	£259,197,623	£258,613,881
Exports..	151,508,239	170,360,978	173,533,445

It will be seen that the imports show a reduction of £583,742 as compared with 1913, but an advance of £10,403,089 on the corresponding period of the preceding year. The export total for the four months indicates an advance on both 1912 and 1913 amounting to £22,025,206 and £3,172,467 respectively.

As a north of England contemporary points out, the Board of Trade returns for April are not discouraging, if allowance be made for the slackening of trade during the Easter holidays, and taking into consideration the fact that the month had two working days less than April, 1913. Employment is still excellent.

The British East Indies and Australia continue to take more of our hardware than any other country, the totals for the four months being respectively £148,480 and £113,126. The last-mentioned figures for Australia show an advance on those of 1913, but are less than those of 1912. Other countries showing an advance in hard-

ware exports during the past four months are Russia (£11,429), Sweden (£4,125), the United States (£15,207), and Canada (£35,123). Small reductions, shown in a number of cases, seem to indicate the exporters will have to keep a more watchful eye on competition. Hardware exports to Brazil since January have shrunk to about half, being represented by £35,594, as compared with £69,205 during the corresponding period last year—an immediate outcome of the distracted state of the country.

Re-exports of hardware other than cutlery are almost a negligible quantity, amounting to only £16,260 in four months.

Our exports of cutlery have been very stable, and it is a curious fact that the figures for the first four months of 1913 and 1914 are within £50 of each other (£248,331 and £248,373). Our largest customers are Germany (represented by £12,684), the United States (£28,901), British South Africa (£19,840), British East Indies (£30,871), Australia (£52,186), and Canada (£21,433). Our business is increasing with the United States, the East Indies and Australia.—(*Commercial Intelligence*.)

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Statistics compiled by the British Government place the 1911 per capita consumption of wheat and wheat flour (expressed in terms of grain) at 202·7 pounds in Germany, 580 pounds in France, and approximately 350 pounds in the United States. This statement is in correction of an item appearing in Daily Consular and Trade Reports for June 10, wherein the American consumption was erroneously given as 650·7 pounds. Converted to 60-pound bushels the foregoing figures would show an annual per capita consumption in Germany of 3·38 bushels, France 9·66 bushels, and the United States 5·81 bushels. No allowance seems to have been in the British computation for the quantity of wheat used as seed.

In this connection figures recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture are of interest:—

The consumption of wheat has been estimated for various countries, with results as given below. The estimates are based upon the average production for ten years, exports or imports of wheat (including wheat flour reduced to wheat equivalent), and an allowance made for quantities used for seed. Various conditions affect the accuracy of such estimates; figures of exports or imports do not exactly coincide with those of crop production; the amount to be deducted for seed can be only roughly approximated, for while data of wheat acreage are regularly published the amount of seed used per acre in the different countries is not definitely ascertainable. The degree of accuracy varies considerably for the different countries; for instance, the estimates for England, France and most countries of western Europe are probably within three per cent of the truth, whereas for Mexico and Egypt the estimate may be as much as 25 per cent of the mark. The figure given for the United States may be regarded as a minimum of probability and may be an underestimate of 2 to 4 per cent. Generally, however, it is believed that most of the figures are less than 10 per cent in error.

The per capita consumption of wheat in various countries during past decade (seed excluded and flour reduced to wheat equivalent) was as follows, in bushels: Canada, 9·5; Belgium, 8·3; France, 7·9; Spain, 6·1; United Kingdom, 6·0; Switzerland, 6·0; Australia, 5·5; Italy, 5·4; United States, 5·3; Uruguay, 5·3; Argentina, 5·2; Bulgaria, 5·0; Austria-Hungary, 4·3; Netherlands, 4·2; Roumania, 4·0; Denmark, 3·5; Chile, 3·4; Germany, 3·2; Russia, 2·7; Servia, 2·5; Sweden, 2·5; Egypt, 2·5; Portugal, 1·8; British India, 0·8; Mexico, 0·8; and Japan, 0·5.—(*U.S. Consular Reports*.)

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade, showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to March, 1914, inclusive, and referring in all cases to

the same period, viz., the three months ended March. The corresponding figures for 1913 and 1912 are added for comparison:—

	Imports Three Months ended March.			Exports (Domestic) Three Months ended March.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	24,014,000	27,979,000	35,995,000	29,361,000	27,380,000	31,543,000
Germany	129,596,000	133,641,000	134,675,000	101,591,000	120,155,000	124,227,000
Belgium	42,251,000†	47,047,000	48,152,000	35,182,000†	35,690,000	37,478,000
France	84,123,000	85,432,000	92,704,000	59,760,000	65,481,000	65,071,000
Switzerland	17,967,000	17,667,000	17,501,000	13,084,000	12,394,000	13,674,000
Spain	9,606,000	12,667,000	11,222,000	10,456,000	10,269,000	9,711,000
Italy	34,624,000	35,895,900	35,274,000	22,754,000	22,868,000	24,291,000
Austria-Hungary	36,840,000	33,858,000	36,540,000	25,668,000	26,815,000	26,953,000
Egypt	6,286,000	6,921,000	7,140,000	10,434,000	9,150,000	9,709,000
United States	90,698,000	92,588,000	101,074,000	124,869,000	124,761,000	116,086,000
Japan	14,931,000	17,777,000	12,491,000	17,083,000	17,793,000	15,766,000
British India	16,898,000	19,425,000	20,286,000	10,783,000	14,069,000	15,694,000
Canada	25,151,000	30,501,000	32,734,000	43,154,000	44,459,000	46,563,000
Australia	19,881,000	18,641,000	20,048,000	16,258,000	16,725,000	21,658,000
British S. Africa	10,044,000	10,270,000	10,472,000	5,553,000	7,632,000	6,911,000
United Kingdom	156,638,000	165,993,000	167,632,000	118,621,000	127,308,000	133,587,000

—(Board of Trade Journal.)

SOUTH AFRICAN REGULATIONS CONCERNING COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

Union of South Africa.—Under ordinary circumstances duty is levied on all samples imported by travellers if they have any intrinsic value. The duty paid at the port of entry is refunded on satisfactory proof of reshipment provided that the owner has complied in full with the Custom Union Regulations. Reshipment must, however, take place within one year from the date of first importation in order to obtain a refund of duty.

Travellers wishing to remove their samples from one colony to another within the South African Customs Union must obtain permits (in prescribed form) from the Customs authorities.

Arrangements have been made whereby samples taken to South Africa by British commercial travellers may be presented to the Customs authorities in the United Kingdom for examination, and may be plombed by them in order to obviate examination on the other side.

Cape Colony.—All travellers are required to take out a license as agents for a foreign firm; the 'foreign firm' in this sense being regarded as a firm outside the colony. The license referred to costs £50 per annum or £25 per half year if only one firm is represented, and £5 or £2 10s. respectively for every additional firm up to a maximum of £100 or £50 respectively. Half-yearly licenses can only be taken out after June 30.

If the traveller sells the samples of goods which he carries he would require a hawker's license in addition to that as agent for a foreign firm. If he opens sample rooms and does not carry the goods about with him, but effects sales from his rooms, a general dealer's license would be necessary. Principals of firms merely visiting their customers without taking orders would not require a license.

Natal.—A traveller 'being the agent or representative who in Natal solicits orders for the purchase of the goods or things of any person, firm or company which does not itself carry on a licensed business and also have a license in Natal' is required to take out an annual license bearing a stamp value of £10. All licenses expire on December 31; if taken out after June 30, £6 only is charged.

Travellers are subject to income tax on all income earned in Natal, and, if resident in Natal, on income earned outside Natal also.

Orange Free State.—Travellers are required to take out a license which, for trade or general merchandise, costs £5, and is available for three months; a license to sell liquor, however, costs £20 for three months. No separate municipal or provincial licenses are required. The licenses are personal, and consequently the traveller may represent any number of firms under one license. Travellers selling samples would require a hawker's license or a general dealer's license.

Transvaal.—Travellers are required to take out a license at a cost of £10 yearly or £6 half yearly. All licenses expire on December 31. This license is obtainable from any Receiver of Revenue, and, being personal to the traveller, enables him to represent any number of firms. No separate municipal or provincial licenses are required. If a practice were made of selling samples the Revenue Department would require that a hawker's or general dealer's license should be taken out. No income tax is leviable in the Transvaal.—(*Commercial Intelligence.*)

JAPANESE ELECTRICAL PROGRESS.

How greatly Japan has increased as a market for electrical goods may be understood from the fact that whereas in 1903 the capital invested in electrical supply undertakings and electric railways was £2,858,000, in 1911 it had increased to £47,163,000, and the last two years have, although statistics are not yet available, shown at least an equal rate of advance. During the same eight years the electric power for which sanction had been given rose from 44,000 k.w. to 344,000 k.w., the length of transmission lines from 5,981 to 33,584 miles, the length of electric railways from 93 to 704 miles, and the total power of electric motors installed from 3,000 k.w. to 33,000 k.w.

Native factories for the manufacture of motors, transformers, switchboards, the simpler forms of electric metres and other measuring instruments, electric lamps, electric wire, &c., have been established, but the more important classes of machinery, complicated instruments, most of the metal filament lamps, electric cable, &c., are all necessarily imported, and such oversea purchases continue steadily to increase. Thus Great Britain shipped to Japan in 1912, the last year for which returns are available, electrical machinery to the value of £242,683, against £232,690 in 1911, and £162,924 in 1910; also other electrical apparatus, including batteries, lamps, carbon rods, telegraph and telephone apparatus, and wires and cables, to £375,041, against £201,664 in 1911, and £279,328 in 1910, such figures providing fair evidence that, in spite of the growth of native factories for the manufacture of machinery and apparatus, the import trade is at a higher level than ever before, and indeed shows not the slightest sign of decline. In regard to the local manufacture of metal filament lamps, it is to be noted that the filaments have to be imported, and are made into lamps in native workshops under license. Even should the manufacture of dynamos at the Shibaura Works and of cable at the factory owned by the Yokohama Electric Wire Company prove ultimately successful—and there seems some prospect of this in the fact that at the former a dynamo of 3,000 k.w. has been turned out—the market will still be a valuable one for importers, especially in regard to requirements in connection with large installations.—(*British Export Gazette.*)

CONDENSED MILK REGULATIONS IN BRITISH HONDURAS.

Relative to the restriction of the importation and sale of milk and cream under Ordinance No. 17 of 1913 in British Honduras, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a copy of an Ordinance (No. 6 of 1914), dated April 15, which repeals the 'Milk Ordinance 1913,' and, at the same time, makes further provision for the regulation of the sale and importation of milk and cream in the Colony.

Under the new Ordinance, it is provided that the importation of any adulterated or impoverished milk or cream, or of any preserved cream which is not duly labelled as such, is prohibited, and all milk or cream imported in breach of this prohibition, is liable to seizure and forfeiture.

Regulations are laid down in the Ordinance as to the methods to be adopted in labelling preserved cream imported into the Colony. Every receptacle containing preserved cream shall be labelled by the attachment thereto of an adhesive label, and every such label shall be in prescribed form and specify the preservative used, whether boric acid or peroxide, as well as the percentage of the former contained in the cream.

Unless the context otherwise requires, 'milk' is defined in the Ordinance to include milk which is separated, skimmed, condensed, dried, impoverished or adulterated, and the expression 'preserved cream' to mean cream containing 35 per cent or more by weight of milk fat, to which has been added either.

- (a) boric acid or borax or a mixture of those substances, where the total amount expressed as boric acid (H_3BO_3) does not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent by weight, or
- (b) hydrogen peroxide in such quantity as not to be injurious to health.

For the purposes of this Ordinance milk or cream is deemed to be impoverished in any of the following cases:—

(i.) Milk shall be deemed to be impoverished if it contains—

- (a) more than 89.2 per cent by weight of water or fluids,
- (b) less than 8 or, being condensed milk, 25.5 per cent by weight of milk solids other than milk fat, or
- (c) less than 2.8 or, in the case of condensed milk, 9 per cent by weight of milk fat.

(ii.) Cream shall be deemed to be impoverished if it contains less than 25 or, being preserved cream, 35 per cent by weight of milk fat.

Milk or cream is held to be adulterated if there has been added thereto any other substance whatsoever.

Provided that milk or cream shall not be deemed to be adulterated in the following cases:—

- (i.) Milk or cream by reason only of the addition of cane or beet sugar,
- (ii.) Milk by reason only of the addition of other milk or cream if the resulting mixture is not impoverished milk.
- (iii.) Cream by reason only of the addition of other cream or milk if the resulting mixture is not impoverished cream.
- (iv.) Preserved cream by reason only of its containing the preservatives mentioned in the definition of preserved cream in the quantities specified in that definition.

IMPORTATION OF POTATOES INTO BERMUDA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of 'The Potato Importation Act, 1914' (No. 2 of 1914), dated January 10, and of the Regulations which were made thereunder by the Bermuda Board of Agriculture on April 22, 1914.

The Act provides that all potatoes imported into the islands of Bermuda shall be subject to the provisions of the Act and of the Regulations which the Board of Agriculture are empowered to make.

The Act, which repeals the 'Seed Potato Act, 1912,' is to continue in force to the end of 1916.

Under the Regulations, which came into force on April 25, 1914, the inspector or the assistant inspector of produce must inspect and examine the contents of not less than 10 per cent of the barrels or packages in each consignment of potatoes imported into Bermuda, and power is granted to these officers to inspect all the packages of any consignment.

The importation of potatoes from the following countries, which are declared to be infected, is prohibited, with effect from January 15 last, viz:—Great Britain and Ireland, the countries of the continent of Europe, the Dominion of Canada (except Nova Scotia), Newfoundland, the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

No potatoes will be permitted to be imported from Maine, U.S.A., or from Nova Scotia, unless accompanied by prescribed certificates as to freedom from contamination from powdery scab or black wart.

Any barrel or package found to contain one or more potatoes with canker wart or powdery scab, or any other disease, the presence of which in the islands would be likely, in the opinion of the Board of Agriculture, to prevent the exportation of potatoes owing to protective regulations against such disease in any other country shall be destroyed together with all its contents.

Any barrel or package found to contain any potato insect pest shall also be destroyed, with all its contents.

Every barrel or package containing potatoes imported into the Bermuda Islands must have plainly marked thereon, or on a label affixed or attached thereto, the name or initials of the exporter thereof to Bermuda, the name of the place in which the potatoes were grown, and, in the case of seed potatoes, the type or variety contained therein; in cases of failure to comply with these requirements, the Bermuda Board of Agriculture may order the exportation of the potatoes to be carried out within a prescribed period, and, in case of non-compliance with such order, they may direct such potatoes to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of with a view of preventing as far as practicable, the introduction into the islands of injurious potato disease.

Provisions are also made for the purpose of discarding small or diseased, &c., potatoes, whilst all barrels or packages of seed potatoes imported found to contain over 10 per cent of potatoes affected with common scab shall be fumigated or treated in a manner approved by the Director of Agriculture.

THREE MONTHS' TRADE IN BRAZIL.

H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan Beare) reports that the value of the imports into Brazil during the first quarter of 1914 amounted to £12,491,227, as compared with £17,777,487 during the corresponding period of 1913. The value of the exports during the same period was £15,765,583, a decrease of £2,027,142 as compared with the first quarter of 1913. These decreases in imports and exports illustrate the economic crisis through which the country is passing at the present time, and also the depression which exists in Brazil in all branches of trade.

An encouraging feature of the situation is the fact that the value of the exports has so far been greatly in excess of the value of the imports, but this has been counter-balanced by an export of specie of over £3,000,000 during January-March, 1914, as against an import of only £12,000.

Exports of rubber decreased from 13,185,491 kilogs., valued at £4,506,430, in January-March, 1913, to 12,413,712 kilogs., valued at £2,912,870, in the corresponding period of 1914, while exports of coffee increased in quantity from 2,773,572 bags (of 60 kilogs.) to 3,275,512 bags, although the value decreased from £9,950,675 to £9,064,134. It is encouraging to note that exports of cocoa, cotton, hides and sugar all show substantial increases in quantity and value during the first quarter of 1914, as compared with the corresponding period last year. H.M. Consul-General is of opinion that the future prosperity of Brazil undoubtedly depends upon the development of products other than rubber and coffee.—(*Board of Trade Journal*.)

ARGENTINE TRADE PROSPECTS FOR 1914.

The general feeling for 1914 is hopeful; optimism is one of the most marked characteristics of the mixed population—so-called Argentine—of the country. It is possible that within a month or two from this date we may be looking back on the closing days of 1913 with a smile at our anxiety. It is certain that we are only now

beginning to realize to the full the vast possibilities of the Argentine Republic, and that nothing short of an extraordinary combination of circumstances can prevent it from taking its place as one of the great food-producing countries of the world and as one of the most profitable markets for European investment. A word may well be said here as to the need for British manufacturers, merchants and exporters to realize that they are not the only competitors in the race to supply this great and growing country with its articles of daily and universal use.—(*Commercial Intelligence*.)

THE WORLD'S DEMAND FOR RUBBER.

For the past two years the world's consumption of rubber has been far in excess of annual supplies. That is a fact of outstanding importance from more than one point of view, as we shall proceed to demonstrate. In 1912, for instance, the production was 105,000 tons, of which 28,500 tons were plantation rubber, and the consumption about 110,000 tons. In 1913 production rose to 115,000 tons, of which 47,000 tons were plantation rubber, and again consumption was in excess. For 1914, in spite of the probability that the production of plantation rubber will advance to 65,000 tons, the estimate that at least 120,000 tons will be required leaves a balance to be made up by wild rubber apparently beyond its possibilities. It stands to reason that at this rate all accumulated stocks will rapidly be exhausted unless plantation rubber can come to the rescue. South America will continue to supply a large quantity of rubber from its tropical forests, but in the face of the fact that the average cost of putting wild rubber on the market is in the neighbourhood of 2s. 6d. per pound, as against 2s. 2d. for plantation rubber, the future is evidently with the latter.

The moral of the present situation is, therefore, that there is enormous scope for plantation enterprise in every country where tropical or sub-tropical conditions encourage the prosecution of the industry. The cultivation of rubber in the Malay States, the Straits Settlements and Ceylon has made commendable progress during the past few years, thanks partly to the stimulus of the memorable Stock Exchange 'boom,' which created so much new enterprise, and the annual production from these three territories alone has increased from a little over 2,000 to 21,000 tons within five years, while East and West Africa, India and other parts of the empire are also contributing increasingly large supplies, and are capable of achieving much greater results. It is interesting to note, indeed, that whereas in 1908 the United Kingdom drew 25,000 tons, mostly wild rubber, from foreign countries, and only 3,700 tons from the empire, last year the position was entirely reversed, only 20,700 tons coming from foreign countries and as much as 58,000 tons from the empire. Put into values, out of £20,525,000, representing raw rubber supplies imported into the United Kingdom in 1913, nearly £14,000,000 was obtained from within the imperial borders. It is needless to state that such developments mean enormous direct benefits to commerce in the supply of railway and other transport materials, in plantation implements and machinery and tapping appliances, and still larger indirect benefits in the shape of general commercial expansion.—(*British Export Gazette*.)

THE CHINESE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

China has long enough waited for the unification of its currency, the chaos hitherto existing having exercised an obstructive effect on commercial progress; yet now that a new currency system has been promulgated by the government, it has failed to arouse enthusiasm in the quarters most interested. It is not that the system introduced is a bad one, for on all sides it is agreed that it is probably the most practicable one for the Republic. Indeed, it has only been proposed after long deliberations by a commission specially appointed, while it also embodies the views of several foreign experts on monetary systems. The fear is rather that the government is not considered strong enough to enforce the adoption of the new system, antago-

nizing as it does so many and varied interests throughout the country. Seeing, however, that importing, mercantile and banking interests have obtained such increased importance during the political evolution of the country from Empire to Republic, it is to be hoped that these will be successful in breaking down provincial prejudices whereby each province has its own coin and paper currency, and is therefore largely debarred from free commercial interchange with its neighbours.

The new system is decimal, the unit being the yuan, approximately of the value of the American dollar; one-tenth of this will be the chio; one-hundredth the fen, and one-thousandth the li. The actual coins are the yuan and the half-yuan or 50-cent piece, both legal tender up to £4; the two-chio or 20-cent piece, and the chio or 10-cent piece, both legal tender up to £1; a nickel coin known as the half-chio or 5-cent piece, and copper coins denominated two cent, one cent, five-li, two-li and one-li, all nickel and copper coins being legal tender up to 4s. The date at which the existing coins will cease to be legal tender has not yet been fixed, but as the old coins are retired in payment of taxes or government charges they will be reminted. In this process, however, the loss to the government will be considerable, for the coins now in circulation have been issued by provincial administrations upon varying standards of fineness and weight, and large quantities of debased currency are in circulation.

As stated, it remains to be seen whether the government is strong enough to enforce the adoption of this system against the interested opposition of native banks, exchange merchants, officials concerned in the collection of taxes and others who fatten on the existing chaos. Public officials, for instance, are notorious for the way in which they collect in the terms of one standard and remit in the terms of another. The government's best support should come from influential foreign traders, Hong Kong and Shanghai bankers, and others interested in the overseas trade of the country; but even in regard to import and export trade there is the difficulty of those Chinese middlemen who make much of their profit by artful manipulation of differing systems of currency. It is, therefore, likely that some years must still elapse before the new system is generally adopted.—(*British Export Gazette.*)

HONG KONG, WORLD'S LARGEST PORT.

Hong Kong has for long held the position of the world's largest shipping port. In 1913, 490,228 vessels, of tonnage of 37,742,982 tons, entered and cleared from the port. It is understood that a comprehensive system of harbour improvement and reclamation work along the sea front is now being considered by the colonial government. Residents are hoping much also from the opening of the Panama canal. Hong Kong is the most densely populated place on the earth, its area of 31 square miles containing some 600,000 people. The island is also a free port, no customs duties being collected: Most of the revenue is raised by farming out the opium monopoly.—(*Canada-West India Magazine.*)

BRITISH MEAT SUPPLY.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following return of the registered supply of fresh and refrigerated meat from abroad in the United

Kingdom in the months of May, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sweden		60			336	585
Denmark	118	276		53	314	937
Netherlands	225	167	4,862	8,768	18,279	40,167
Belgium					212	490
France			224	289		
China				18		6,080
United States	142	100			109	
Chile			27,900	25,802		
Uruguay	34,794	118,110	12,806	6,917		
Argentine Republic	650,722	628,371	75,235	143,973		
Channel Islands					14	3
Australia :						
South Australia	4,672	5,518	699	390		
Victoria	3,616	26,005	22,695	44,435		
New South Wales	8,169	10,129	24,010	36,674		
Queensland	60,631	66,243	22,748	6,621		
New Zealand	29,840	41,421	270,173	250,432	786	
	792,969	896,400	461,352	524,372	20,050	48,262
Deduct to correct :						
Argentine Republic		82				
Victoria	7		8,293			
New South Wales	5					
Queensland		44		215		
	792,957	896,274	453,059	524,157	200,50	48,262

IMPORTS OF FLOUR INTO HONG KONG.

While the imports of flour into Hong Kong during the year, amounting to 5,176,623 bags and valued at about \$5,390,000, failed to equal the importations of 1912, 5,722,954 bags, valued at about \$6,000,000, the year was a good one so far as volume of imports was concerned, the figures exceeding those of any recent year except 1912. The trade on the whole was not profitable to dealers, however, for changing prices, provincial currency, disorders and other troubles which prevent the moving of stocks and the collection of accounts combined to make trading unprofitable.

During the year Canada came into the market with about 320,000 bags for the first time in the history of the trade, and railway facilities in the Dominion now make possible the shipment of much flour to the west which formerly went to Europe. Australia also entered the market to some extent. Complaints were made of reduced quantities of gluten in United States flours and this operated against them in the market. However, the chief unfavourable element was the depreciated currency, and until the currency troubles of South China are adjusted trading and normal imports can hardly be expected.

The new year opened favourably for a fair trade in flour. Prospective arrivals are large and there is a steady trade in prospect, if satisfactory conditions can be maintained. The North China and Yangtze valley mills entered into competition with United States flour in South China to a very limited extent only because of scarce and poor quality of grain supplies. Even with a good crop in the north and a better grade of wheat for the mills it will be some time before recovery takes place. The prospective trade in South China, therefore, rests more upon normal conditions among the people and low prices in the United States than upon any other elements.

MEXICAN COMMERCE FOR 1913.

The total foreign trade of Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, amounted to 496,177,955.93 pesos gold, an increase of 15,526,515.32 pesos over 480,651,-440.61 pesos, the figures for the preceding year. The value of the imports was 195,-772,338.77 pesos, compared with 182,662,311.20 pesos, an increase of 13,110,027.57 pesos. The value of the exports was 300,405,617.16 pesos, as against 297,989,129.41 pesos, a gain of 2,416,487.75 pesos.

Valuing the Mexican gold peso at 50 cents United States, the imports for 1912-13 amounted to \$97,886,169.38, as compared with \$91,331,155.60, an increase of \$6,555,-013.78. The exports for 1912-13 on the same basis amounted to \$150,202,808.58, as compared with \$148,994,564.70, a gain of \$1,208,243.88, or an increase in the total trade of \$7,763,257.66.

The following tables show the imports and exports of Mexico for the last three fiscal years:—

IMPORTS.

Principal Countries.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	\$	\$	\$
United States.....	56,573,492	49,212,836	48,643,778
United Kingdom.....	11,984,485	10,753,154	12,950,047
Germany.....	12,781,095	11,922,609	12,610,385
France.....	9,336,642	7,809,138	9,168,978
Spain.....	2,839,288	2,950,217	5,265,321
India.....	1,049,411	971,490	1,430,519
Belgium.....	2,155,837	1,639,630	1,401,718
Austria-Hungary.....	1,093,390	1,045,399	950,580
Switzerland.....	725,788	782,278	946,083
Italy.....	1,188,452	974,731	942,081
Argentina.....	358,978	409,891	611,244
Japan.....	230,461	279,700	448,684
Sweden.....	188,863	363,143	375,712
Netherlands.....	282,993	272,762	334,746
Norway.....	269,198	217,631	254,525
Russia.....	120,752	65,678	203,287
China.....	213,355	207,819	194,970
Chile.....	281,580	204,337	168,827
Canada.....	334,861	482,289	151,723

EXPORTS.

United States.....	113,167,055	112,729,956	116,017,854
United Kingdom.....	17,941,176	20,099,328	15,573,552
Germany.....	4,354,171	5,158,365	8,219,009
France.....	4,654,939	4,164,911	3,575,509
Belgium.....	3,680,792	3,177,322	2,575,624
Spain.....	792,150	1,180,286	1,091,413
Cuba.....	1,102,185	968,713	863,939
Canada.....	917,862	678,345	743,768
British Honduras.....	412,159	412,457	588,685
Guatemala.....	413,677	398,585	413,155

—(Pan-American Bulletin.)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending June 25, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	116,408	33,835	14,823	134,044	299,110
Consolidated.	267,241	26,093	15,975	497,016	806,325
Empire Elevator Co.	850,129	40,153	25,324	476,806	1,392,412
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	316,591	10,868	37,011	.....	364,470
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	184,533	14,988	403	503,602	703,526
G. T. Pacific.	274,940	124,787	11,931	570,063	981,721
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	381,900	114,719	72,461	.....	569,080
Fort William Elevator Co.	86,367	14,521	3,422	246,117	350,427
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	177,187	34,571	10,031	.....	221,789
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	1,177,246	32,507	59,981	766,937	2,036,671
D. Horn & Co.	18,359	15,284	2,430	247,401	283,474
Dominion Government Elevator.	177,474	6,244	9,215	299,525	492,458
					3,565,843
Total terminal elevators.	4,028,375	468,570	263,007	3,741,511	8,501,463
Depot Harbour.		1,633,922	44,509	.....	1,678,431
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	100,200	731,599	16,647	.....	848,446
Midland Elevator Co.	389,451	.....	.....	.....	389,451
Tiffin, G. T. P.	276,939	1,049,078	.....	.....	1,326,017
Port McNicol. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collingwood. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meaford. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goderich.	158,136	331,607	.....	.....	489,743
Point Edward. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harbour Commissioners, Quebec. ....	.....	154,509	.....	.....	154,509
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.	121,549	31,000	98,397	.....	250,946
Commercial Elevator Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Colborne. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	1,288,153	479,239	248,806	25,322	2,041,520
" No. 2.	759,018	982,918	102,353	82,915	1,927,204
Montreal Warehousing Co.	547,186	61,596	254,529	33,270	896,581
St. John, N.B.	66,610	.....	41,642	.....	108,252
West St. John, N.B. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total public elevators.	3,707,242	5,455,468	806,883	141,507	10,111,100
Total quantity in store.	7,735,617	5,924,038	1,069,890	3,883,018	18,612,563

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended June 25, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Wheat—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard.....	55,126	1,257	56,383
No. 1 Northern.....	2,884,492	1,381,323	4,265,815
No. 2 ".....	580,375	1,669,543	2,249,918
No. 3 ".....	149,805	180,403	330,208
No. 4 Wheat.....	65,421	153,354	218,775
No. 5 ".....			
No. 6 ".....			
Other.....	293,156	321,362	614,518
Totals, Wheat.....	4,028,375	3,707,242	7,735,617
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Oats—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, C.W.....	9,948	19,043	28,991
No. 2, ".....	282,211	4,138,509	4,420,720
No. 3, ".....	135,295	888,893	1,024,188
Ex. No. 1 Feed.....	3,382	21,693	25,075
No. 1 Feed.....		22,810	22,810
No. 2 ".....		221,102	221,102
Other.....	37,734	143,418	181,152
Totals, Oats.....	468,570	5,455,468	5,924,038
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Barley—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 3, Extra C.W.....			
No. 3.....	148,477	419,012	567,489
No. 4.....	57,796	297,126	354,922
Feed.....	5,780		5,780
Rejected.....	40,223		40,223
Other.....	10,731	90,745	101,476
Totals, Barley.....	263,007	806,883	1,069,890
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Flax—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, Northwestern Canada.....	3,470,031	106,340	3,576,371
No. 2, C.W.....	227,812	23,906	251,718
No. 3, C.W.....	21,937		21,937
Rejected.....			
Other.....	22,231	11,261	33,492
Totals, Flax.....	3,741,511	141,507	3,883,018
Total quantity in Store.....	8,501,463	10,111,100	18,612,563

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

576. **Oregon pine, cedar, spruce.**—Old established house in Hamburg, Germany, importing foreign timber is open to represent a first-class British Columbia lumber mill in North Germany. Best financial standing.

577. **Salmon.**—A leading firm in Stettin, Germany, engaged in the fish importing business, and controlling also the only cold storage facilities in the port is open to negotiate with British Columbia shippers of mild-cured and frozen salmon with the view of developing the market in eastern Germany on mutually advantageous terms. Highest financial standing.

578. **Bird's eye maple veneers.**—Prominent firm in Hamburg, Germany, importing foreign cabinet and furniture woods desires to hear from a responsible Canadian mill able to undertake large contracts for absolutely first quality bird's eye maple veneers, rotary cut ($\frac{1}{30}$ " one-thirtieth of an inch thick. Highest financial standing.

579. **Lumber.**—A leading firm of timber brokers in Bremen, Germany, is open to represent first-class British Columbian lumber mills in North Germany. Highest financial standing.

580. **Cattle hides.**—A foreign firm in Yokohama wishes to receive quotations on cattle hides from Canada.

581. **Broom handles.**—A London firm prepared to contract for supplies of broom handles (basswood, poplar, spruce and whitewood) in quantity, asks to be placed in correspondence with Canadian manufacturers who can quote for their requirements.

582. **Timber.**—An Exeter firm desires to be put in touch with exporters of Quebec birch timber.

583. **Tobacco.**—A Glasgow firm will be glad to hear from Canadian exporters.

584. **Carriage wheels and parts.**—A firm in Glasgow is desirous of getting in touch with manufacturers of carriage wheels, rims, hubs, spokes, &c.

585. **Tool handles.**—A Scotch firm of miners' tool manufacturers is open to purchase hickory handles for picks, 'Scotch' pattern, 'Acme' pattern, 'Universal' pattern.

586. **Tool handles.**—A firm of Glasgow wholesale tool merchants desires to get in touch with Canadian firms in a position to export hardware, also all classes of tool handles.

587. **Tool Handles.**—A Glasgow wholesale and export house of engineering specialties and small tools is anxious to get in touch with Canadian manufacturers of tool handles. They feel that a good business can be done if quality and prices are right.

588. **Tool handles.**—A Scotch firm doing a wholesale and export business desires connections with Canadian manufacturers of tool handles, all sorts.

589. **Tool handles.**—Some Glasgow importers would like to hear from Canadian manufacturers.

590. **Wood pulp.**—A Scotch agent would like to represent Canadian firms for the sale of wood pulp in Scotland.

591. **Golf sticks.**—A Glasgow sports dealer is open to purchase golf sticks.

592. **Amianthus.**—A Glasgow commission agent would like to represent a mining company or dealer for the sale of amianthus in Scotland.

593. **Bacon and hams.**—A South African importer asks to be put in touch with Canadian exporters of bacon and hams.

594. **Boiler composition.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importer for f.o.b. quotations on Canadian boiler composition.

595. **Breakfast foods.**—A South African importer requests correspondence on Canadian breakfast foods.

596. **Brushware.**—Catalogues with f.o.b. prices are asked for by a South African firm.

597. **Butchers' supplies.**—A South African importer would like to get in touch with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of butchers' supplies.

598. **Calcium carbide.**—A South African importer wishes to be put in touch with Canadian exporters of calcium carbide.

599. **Carriage building material.**—A South African importer asks for catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian carriage building material.

600. **Motor cars.**—Inquiry is made by a South African firm for catalogues with f.o.b. prices.

601. **Condensed milk.**—A South African importer asks for quotations on Canadian condensed milk.

602. **Dry goods.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importer for catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian dry goods.

603. **Dairy machinery and accessories.**—A South African importer asks for catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian dairy machinery and accessories.

604. **Traction engines.**—A South African importing house asks for catalogues with f.o.b. prices.

605. **Fencing material.**—Inquiry is made by a South African merchant for quotations on Canadian-made fencing material of all kinds.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters. Canadian firms and business men may feel as free to communicate with these officials as they are to correspond with our own Trade Commissioners:—

(Abbreviations.—C.G., Consul General; C., Consul; V.C., Vice-Consul.)

Austria-Hungary:

Trieste, British Consul General.

Belgium:

Antwerp, British Consul General.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.

Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

China:

Harbin, British Consul.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.

Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Vice-Consul.

Panama, British Consul General.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul.

St. Petersburg, British Consul.

Vladivostock, British Consul.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.

Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Turkey:

Constantinople, British Consul General.

Turkey-in-Asia:

Smyrna, British Consul General.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

With Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:—

Bounties.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage Table.
Trade Commissioner Service.

PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS.

PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PART VII.—TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics.
Trade and Commerce.

Weekly Report.

(Circulated within Canada only.)

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Miscellaneous Publications.

Canada Grain Act.
Canada Year Book.
Census Returns.
Commercial Arrangements between Canada and Foreign Countries.
Export Directory.
Inspection and Sale Act.
List of Licensed Elevators.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable Address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne.
Cable address, Canadian.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana.
Cable address, Canadian.

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiuklang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana.
Cable address, Cantracom.

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's.
Cable address, Canadian.

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland.
Cable address, Canadian.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town.
Cable address, Cantracom.

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol.
Cable address, Canadian.

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable address, Canadian.

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds.
Cable address, Canadian.

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England.
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable Address, Canadian.

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeget No. 4, Christiania, Norway.
Cable address, Sontums.

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood & Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
China (Dr. J. W. Ross)	985
Japan (Mr. G. B. Johnson)	987
Australia (Mr. D. H. Ross)	988
Great Britain—	
London (Mr. Harrison Watson)	992
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	995
Glasgow (Mr. F. Dane)	996
Manchester (Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike)	997
Argentine (Mr. B. S. Webb)	999
Canadian Trade in May	1003
United States Treasury Decisions	1004
Markets for Canadian Lumber—	
Japan (Mr. G. B. Johnson)	1008
London (Mr. Harrison Watson)	1009
China (Mr. J. W. Ross)	1012
New Zealand (Mr. W. A. Beddoe)	1015
Belgium (Sir Cecil Hertslet)	1018
France	1019
British Columbia Ties for India	1019
New Tariff Amendments	1020
British Imports of Agricultural Produce	1021
Canadian Produce Prices in England	1021
West Indian Jottings	1022
Victorian Railway Workshop Tenders	1022
Notes on Foreign Trade	1023
Canadian Grain Statistics	1033
Trade Inquiries	1035
Enlarged Canadian Trade Intelligence	1037
Publications of the Department of Trade and Commerce . .	1038
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	1039

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, July 13, 1914.

No. 546

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, June 23, 1914.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

The total exports of the United Kingdom to foreign countries and British possessions were valued at £525,245,289, being an increase over the previous year of £38,021,850, and the total imports were valued at £768,734,739, being an increase of £24,094,108.

CANADIAN COMMODITIES SHOWING AN INCREASE.

The following are the chief commodities imported from Canada showing an increase in comparison with 1912:—

	1913.	Increase.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Oats.....	750,693	46,711
Barley.....	832,841	658,719
Rye.....	55,253	30,136
Wheatmeal and Flour.....	2,261,783	45,706
Shredded Wheat.....	25,850	10,282
Hams.....	336,695	105,316
Canned Salmon.....	900,068	176,370
Linseed Cake.....	112,899	6,098
Agricultural Machinery.....	67,826	29,249
Wood and Timber.....	3,789,477	327,270
Wool (Sheeps or Lambs).....	25,684	8,803
Lard.....	229,227	20,925
Asbestos.....	73,961	33,805
Millboard and Pulp Board.....	104,161	9,681
Wood Plup (Mechanical, wet).....	156,276	54,174
Maize.....	64,773	47,000
Butter.....	4,522	4,377
Canned Lobsters.....	308,951	53,960
Furniture and Cabinet work.....	3,911	2,770
Wood Manufactures (unenumerated, including woodware and wood turnery).....	52,654	6,978
Leather (of various kinds).....	303,146	181,892
Skins and Furs (undressed).....	468,679	199,489

COMMODITIES SHOWING A DECREASE.

The following are the more important commodities showing a decrease in comparison with the previous year:—

	1913.	Decrease.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Wheat.....	8,803,949	41,004
Oatmeal.....	113,674	83,126
Frozen Meat.....	11,941	11,178
Apples (raw).....	730,036	117,547
Fish and Animal Oil.....	75,535	83,489
Oleo-Margarine or Oleo-Oil and Refined Tallow.....	14,670	20,821
Hops.....	93,164	89,818
Rolled Oats.....	182,604	68,728
Bacon.....	863,139	312,388
Cheese.....	4,038,627	309,205
Salted Fish.....	15,853	2,074
Hay.....	161,274	117,097
Organs and Harmoniums.....	16,906	1,648
Oxen, Bulls and Cows.....	36,212	106,296
Pease.....	5,932	2,730

GROWTH OF NATIONAL WEALTH.

In an analysis of the progress of banking and the growth of national wealth, *The Statist* remarks in its banking supplement just published in book form:—

‘The wealth of the United Kingdom in 1814 was computed at about £2,500,000,000, while a conservative estimate would place it now at about £17,000,000,000, a six-fold increase, while population has grown by only 130 per cent. The income of the British people in this period has increased about eight-fold, from £300,000,000 to £2,400,000,000. The wealth of France has expanded five-fold, from under £2,000,000,000 to nearly £10,000,000,000, while her income has risen from £250,000,000 to about £1,200,000,000, with only a one-third-fold (33 per cent) increase in population. The progress of Germany has been equally remarkable. A century ago there was no Germany—only a number of German states by no means over-burdened with income or with riches. Their aggregate wealth and income were probably less than France’s. Now united Germany is estimated to possess an income of nearly £2,000,000,000 and accumulated wealth about £16,000,000,000. During the century Germany’s population has grown from 24 millions to over 67 millions, or 180 per cent.

‘But if the economic welfare of the older countries has improved in this remarkable manner, what of the younger states, which have attracted vast numbers of persons from the densely populated districts of Europe? The progress of the new countries are still more noteworthy, and the advance in the well-being of their citizens still more marked. For the most part the persons who migrated to them were inconceivably poor and destitute, and these have attained incomes and wealth much greater, on the average, than persons who elected to remain in the older countries. During the last hundred years the wealth of the United States has increased from about £350,000,000 to something like £30,000,000,000, or nearly ninety-fold; and the income has risen from less than £100,000,000 to about £7,000,000,000 a year, while the population has grown from 8,000,000 to 98,000,000, a twelve-fold expansion. The progress of the other young countries has been small in comparison with the growth of wealth in the United States; nevertheless, when one remembers the meagreness of the populations of Canada, of Australia, of the Cape, and of South America, and the smallness of their incomes in the early part of last century, the really wonderful advance in their economic well-being becomes apparent.

THE FISHERIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

The quantity of fish landed in May was 1,001,401 cwt., valued at £706,356, compared with 938,723 cwt. and £729,250 in May 1913—an increase of 62,678 cwt., but a decrease of £22,894. The increase in quantity is mostly accounted for by cod, herrings, mackerel and coal-fish, the decreased value by haddock, halibut and several others. The total cod landed was 335,811 cwt., worth £168,106, against 308,499 cwt. and £162,274—an increase of 27,312 cwt. and £5,832.

From January 1 to the end of May there was an increase compared with the corresponding period last year, of 239,990 cwt. and £84,850, the respective figures being for 1914, 3,998,696 cwt. and £3,388,239; and for 1913, 3,758,706 cwt. and £3,303,389. The increase in cod was 89,572 cwt. and £60,341, the total value this year being the large one of £888,292. Halibut diminished by 11,513 and £35,758.

RETURNS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following are the aggregate figures for the fish landed in the United Kingdom in May this year and last:—

	Quantity in Cwt.		Value in £.	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
England and Wales	1,001,401	938,723	706,356	729,250
Scotland	745,961	640,106	263,413	271,131
Ireland	64,384	53,686	29,996	26,911
Total	1,811,746	1,632,515	999,765	1,027,292
Increase	129,231			
Decrease			27,527	

The corresponding figures for the five months ended May 30, are as follows:—

	Quantity in Cwt.		Value in £.	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
England and Wales	3,998,696	3,758,706	3,388,239	3,303,389
Scotland	2,574,595	2,354,865	1,071,702	1,046,693
Ireland	264,072	265,269	100,084	123,376
Total	6,837,363	6,378,840	4,560,025	4,473,458
Increase	458,523		86,567	

INQUIRIES FOR WIRE FENCING.

During the past week inquiries have been received for wire fencing suitable for agricultural purposes. It is understood that the manufactures of one Canadian firm are already commanding a good sale in the west of England, and there exists evidence that sales can be considerably augmented as the wire fencing becomes better known.

IMPORTS OF TIMBER.

Great Britain's imports of timber during the first five months of the current year are approximately \$6,665,940 less than during the corresponding period of 1913. All descriptions of wood, with the exception of mahogany, show a marked decline, as will be observed from the following analysis:—

	Loads.	Value.
		£
Hewn.....	112,570	564,539 (decrease).
Pitprops	127,324	175,379 (").
Sawn.....	340,496	1,205,897 (").
Staves.....	12,204	72,673 (").
Mahogany.....	36,510	288,058 (increase).
Unenumerated.....	15,496	41,245 (").

The decline of imports from Canada is: hewn, £10,940; and sawn or split, planed or dressed, £122,260.

Great Britain's imports of manufactured wood, *i.e.*, furniture and cabinet ware, house frames, fittings and joiners' work, woodware and wood turnery decreased in value £164,846.

IMPORTS OF HORSES.

The imports of horses during May were 679, or 17.09 per cent less than during the corresponding period of the previous year. There was also a reduction in the average of declared value. This will be seen upon reference to the following comparative table:—

Period	Number imported.	Declared value.	Average.
		£	£ s. d.
May, 1913.. ..	819	35,384	43 4 9
May, 1914.....	679	21,110	31 1 9

The United States sent during the month 201 at £35 3s. 5d., and 'Other Countries' 478 at £29 7s. 5d.

TRIALS OF AGRICULTURAL TRACTORS.

The Royal Agricultural Society has issued provisional regulations *re* a series of trials of agricultural tractors and ploughs which will take place in August and September, 1915. There will be four contests, in three of which gold medals and a £25 premium may be won, and in the fourth a silver medal and £10. The first class will be for direct internal combustion plant of 20 b.h.p. or less, suitable for ploughing not more than four furrows nine inches wide by six inches deep. Class 2 will be for internal combustion direct plant over 20 b.h.p., or steam ploughing outfit, suitable for ploughing not more than six furrows ten inches wide by eight inches deep. The self-propelled plough, to turn not more than four furrows nine inches wide by six inches deep is confined to class 3. In the remaining class will be found ploughs suitable for direct tractor work turning not more than six furrows. An agricultural tractor is defined as capable of hauling direct in work agricultural implements, driving barn machinery, and hauling a load along a road or on the land. Competitors will be required to plough a given area of land with a furrow of specified dimensions.

Fuel and water consumption will be noted, and consequently depth and width will be varied at discretion. The judges are given wide powers, and special attention will be paid in ploughing and cultivating tests to the weight of the machine traversing the land, the space and time occupied in turning at the headlands, and the uniformity of the furrow ends.

In the traction trial courses will be set, and competitors must declare before starting the weight they are prepared to haul, while with selected motors hill-climbing tests may be made. In each case, motors must conform to the requirements of Acts of Parliament. The diameter of the pulley, speed of countershaft, and load on the brake of a test apparatus will approximate to those of a thrashing machine, so that the driving power of a motor may be accurately tried. The points to which particular attention will be directed are weight of machine, weight per inch width of steel, mechanical design and construction, adaptability to various kinds of work, such as harvesting and the like, ease and safety of handling, ease of turning and space required for same, efficiency of winding gear, facility of attachment, attendance necessary, consumption of fuel, water, and other supplies per unit of work done, and last of all the price.

The ploughs will be judged on the lines of efficiency of construction and work accomplished. The ease and simplicity of attachment, draught, adaptability to different widths and depths, and uniform turning are points that will be kept in view. Fuel and implements, other than ploughs, will be provided by the society.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. F. Dane.*)

GLASGOW, June 23, 1914.

FISHING REPORTS.

A statement issued by the Fishery Board of Scotland shows the progress of the herring fishing on the Northumberland coast, the east coast of Scotland in Orkney and Shetland, and on the west coast of Scotland (Firth of Clyde) from January to June 20, 1914, and for the corresponding period last year:—

Landed, 746,274 crans against 511,695 crans.

Cured, gutted, &c., 634,397 barrels against 438,771 barrels.

Exported, 306,406 barrels against 302,414 barrels.

THE IRISH BACON TRADE.

The following table giving the number of pigs killed or bought dead by Irish bacon curers, and the number of live pigs exported from Ireland, has been issued by the Department of Agriculture:—

During the week ended June 11, 13,511 province of Leinster and Munster; 71,813 province of Ulster and Connaught.

Twenty-four weeks ended June 11, 334,183 province of Leinster and Munster; 164,303 province of Ulster and Connaught.

Exported from Ireland, twenty-four weeks ended June 11, 49,195.

IRISH CROP PROSPECTS.

The latest Irish crop prospects state that the May frosts did much damage to early varieties of potatoes, as well as to the main crop in the fields, which was then in strong foliage.

Inland and north the damage done by frost was the worst; though the injury was general over the country, the largest proportion of the crop had barely come over ground and therefore did not receive any material check. In some extreme cases in Connaught early planted fields were so badly injured that it was considered advisable to plough them up and resow with turnips. As a rule, however, affected fields are showing signs of recovery, and with warmer and damper weather are expected to be in full and vigorous growth soon.

Regarding other main crops it might be stated:—

Wheat was sown under favourable conditions in the late autumn months, and brairds are now looking healthy and give promise of a good crop.

Fields of winter-sown oats in some of the southern counties look excellent; in some cases the stand of plants is almost too thick. The weather greatly delayed the seeding of the ordinary oat crop and such fields as were sown in March suffered subsequently from the unfavourable condition of the soil at seeding time.

Barley was sown somewhat late, but under fair conditions. The crop has made marked progress since the middle of May.

Flax was sown rather later than usual, and there is likely to be a decrease on last year's area. The May frosts gave a check to some fields.

Hay, first crop suffered in turn from the excessive rainfall in March and from the parching wind and low temperature of April and May. Except on favoured fields, the crop is light and yields are likely to be under average.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Claude Dyer.*)

LEEDS, June 26, 1914.

WORLD'S USE OF ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS.

It is estimated that the following quantities of artificial fertilizers were manufactured and sold to farmers throughout the world in 1911:—

	Tons.
Superphosphate of lime	10,000,000
Rock phosphates	6,000,000
Basic slag	4,000,000
Guano	66,000
Potash manures	1,200,000
Nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of lime and nitrolim.	4,000,000

The deposits of nitrate of soda in South America, are, says the *Smallholder*, becoming gradually exhausted, but science has seen to it that the farmer shall never be in want of ample supplies of nitrogenous manure. Sulphate of ammonia is a by-product in the manufacture of gas, and is now also produced from peat. Nitrate of lime and nitrolim contain nitrogen which has been obtained from the air, where it is present in inexhaustible quantities. A new source for potash manures has been found in marine algae and the process of manufacture is chiefly carried on in the United States. It is stated that Americans anticipate no difficulty in obtaining an annual supply of at least 1,000,000 tons of potassium chloride.

A new process of dealing with felspar promises a further supply of 400,000 tons of potash. The largest users of artificial manures, grouped according to their food-producing capacity, are:—Belgium and Luxemburg; Germany, Holland and Denmark; and France, England, Australia, Italy, and Switzerland. Germany uses about 1 cwt. for every acre of agricultural land.

DECLINING STOCK OF WHALES.

According to an official report, recently issued, the world's stock of whales is rapidly declining. A further decline has to be recorded during the year in the catch of whales in Scottish waters, the number falling from 440 in 1912 to 437 in 1913. During the years 1909 to 1911, the numbers were 730, 615 and 503, respectively. The decline last year was small in point of numbers, but relatively to the number of vessels employed it was considerable, the average catch per steamer falling from 40 to 33.6.

As, according to the report, this decline is in keeping with what has happened on all the grounds of the northern hemisphere, it is assumed that the stock of whales has been seriously reduced.

SHORT APPLE CROP.

Reports which are coming in from the English fruit-growing districts tend to indicate that this season's apple crop will be a short one. Frost has been the main setback, but drought and insect pests have also been harmful.

In view of these circumstances, Canadian fruit should command good prices this season.

INCREASING INTEREST IN BRITISH MARKET.

The Dominion's export trade to the United Kingdom now consists, each year of over 150 articles, either in raw materials or in manufactured goods. Some indication as to the interest now taken in this market by Canadian exporters is afforded by the varied nature of the correspondence received here during the past few weeks. Inquiries have been received from Canadian firms seeking information as to the possible outlet for such lines as lumber, canned apples and pears, vehicle wheels, tobacco, canned tomatoes, chairs, hockey sticks, tool handles and canned salmon.

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. D. H. Ross.*)

MELBOURNE, June 5, 1914.

TARPAULIN CANVAS FOR AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS.

The great bulk of goods and products transported by Australian railways is carried in open cars which are covered by waterproof tarpaulins. An enormous quantity of tarpaulin canvas is therefore required by the various railway systems throughout the Commonwealth.

The obstacle against Canadian manufacturers securing a portion of this trade is the undoubted Australian prejudice against cotton ducks or canvas for waterproofing and the favour in which flax canvas is held. It is stated that flax is much more durable in the Australian climate than cotton, but it is open to question whether this assumption is founded on fact. In any case, the large quantities of tarpaulin canvas required by the railways throughout the Commonwealth should be an inducement for Canadian manufacturers to investigate the conditions and prove that cotton is in every way equally (if not more) suitable to hemp canvas for the purpose named.

100,000 YARDS OF TARPAULIN CANVAS FOR VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

The Victorian state railways are inviting tenders for 100,000 yards of tarpaulin canvas to be delivered at Melbourne. Tenders close on September 16, 1914, and the contractor must within twelve weeks deliver a portion of the service equal at the least to 25 per cent of the quantity, and further deliveries have to be made during each and every succeeding period of four weeks equal at the least to 25 per cent of the total quantity until the contract is completed. The conditions are that the canvas must be supplied in bolts of approximately 52 yards in length and 36 inches in width and of the full weight of 16 ounces per square yard and free from dressing of any kind. The tensile strength of the canvas is ascertained by cutting strips 12 inches by 1 inch which are tested on a cloth-testing machine, so that the warp will stand not less than 250 pounds and the weft 298 pounds. Failure to stand the tests will result in the canvas being rejected.

These particulars are given with a view of showing Canadian manufacturers of cotton ducks the requirements of the Victorian railways which closely approximate with those of the other state railways in Australia.

Tender forms and specifications (together with a sample of the canvas now used by the Victorian railways) can be inspected by interested Canadian manufacturers at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

SUGGESTIONS TO CANADIAN COTTON DUCK MANUFACTURERS.

While hemp canvas has hitherto been used by the Victorian railways for making tarpaulins, there is nothing in the specification to indicate that cotton canvas is debarred from competition. As the demand is recurrent, Canadian manufacturers of cotton duck and canvas should be interested in this increasing trade. To overcome any prejudice that may exist, Canadian manufacturers might be disposed to send sufficient cotton duck to the chief storekeeper of the Victorian railways, Melbourne, and the chief storekeeper of the New South Wales railways, Sydney (the principal systems), for the purpose of having it made up into a tarpaulin with local waterproofing applied to it. At the same time a finished tarpaulin (23 feet x 14 feet or 29 feet x 14 feet, the sizes in chief use) of the same material coated with the most improved Canadian waterproofing, should also be sent because the Australian dressing for hemp canvas may be entirely unsuitable for cotton duck. Particulars of the Canadian waterproof composition should accompany the samples so that the authorities could readily compute the cost of making a similar preparation in Australia. In this way a practical test could be made which is the only way of overcoming the existing prejudice against cotton.

The Victorian railways have not hitherto used cotton tarpaulin and the chief storekeeper is attracted by the wide widths of ducks which, in labour would effect a considerable saving in making waterproof covers. Local representation is necessary as tenders are placed in Melbourne, &c., and also because the tests would require to be carefully followed on the spot in the interests of manufacturers.

MARKETS FOR CANADIAN LUMBER.

The series of special articles with reference to foreign markets for Canadian lumber, particularly that from British Columbia, is continued in this issue by the publication of a contribution from Commercial Agent Edgar Tripp, Trinidad, and also an extract from United States Consular Reports, having regard to possibilities in Spain upon the opening of the Panama canal.

Trinidad.

(By Mr. Edgar Tripp.)

PORT OF SPAIN, June 17, 1914.

WHITE PINE FROM CANADA.

As the following figures indicate, Trinidad offers a fair market for a considerable quantity of lumber. The qualities imported are almost altogether yellow pine (pitch pine, as it is known locally) which comes from the United States, and white pine from British North America.

IMPORTS—1909 TO 1913.

Year.	Total.		British North America.		United States of America.	
	Feet.	Value.	Feet.	Value.	Feet.	Value.
1909.....	7,092,357	£48,451	911,545	£4,119	6,032,981	£37,718
1910.....	11,634,767	77,903	968,352	5,753	10,561,366	71,365
1911.....	10,669,806	75,949	820,327	6,204	9,772,466	69,162
1912.....	11,213,744	84,613	1,708,812	12,892	9,379,917	70,765
1913.....	6,970,690	53,338	1,345,773	8,775	5,519,724	43,697

It should be noted that of the quantity received from Canada in 1913, 883,518 feet, valued at £5,115 was entered at the preferential rate which came into operation on July 1. The duties are: For undressed lumber \$1.60 the 1,000 feet preferential, \$2 general; dressed lumber, \$2.40 preferential, \$3 general.

ADVANCED PRICES.

The quality of imports both from Canada and the States during recent years has been inferior to that received formerly, whilst prices have advanced. This is more particularly noticeable in the hard, or yellow pine, and it is often the case that the soft, or white pine, is now substituted where at one time the former was alone used. There is always a good demand for good lumber, but it is seldom procurable now. Really good, sound, hard pine is much wanted. An excellent, fairly hard wood, known as yellow St. Lawrence, is sold in the Scotch market, but none of it comes here. Perhaps the prices makes it prohibitive. There is also the Douglas fir, which might to a certain extent replace pitch pine.

It is in this connection that the opening of the Panama Canal may have a certain bearing on the trade, apart from the regular demand existing for white pine which it is hoped will be supplied of the best quality from British Columbia. Already firms who look ahead have been addressing lumber merchants here both from British Columbia and from California as to the prospects of trade via Panama. Importers look with much interest on the expected developments, and will welcome new sources of supply. Much of course will depend on freight. Present rates are for white pine from Halifax per sailer, \$6 per thousand feet; from New York by steamer, \$6.50. The late steam contractors for the Canadian service objected to carrying lumber. It may be presumed that if the lumber trade with Columbia is to be effected sailing vessels will not be suitable, as apart from canal dues the British West India Islands are dead to windward of Colon, and current and trade wind combined would operate against the voyage being completed within any reasonable time.

Large steamers would probably be employed in the trade, capable of carrying far more than would be required here in one shipment. Fortunately our geographi-

cal situation to a great extent obviates this difficulty. Trinidad is directly in the trade route which will open with the Panama canal between the Pacific side of North America and the River Plate and the Argentine on the Atlantic side of South America it is both a coaling and an oil station, and in the regular course of things seems bound to become a port of call for steamers going south from the west of North America, and returning, as it is at present for all the leading lines running between New York and South America ports. The necessity, therefore, of ordering or taking full loads would not exist.

CALIFORNIAN COMPETITION POSSIBLE.

It is said that the famous redwood of California will be introduced here by the first opportunity. Booklets extolling its quality are already in the hands of our lumber merchants. It is said to be very lasting, and to be proof against the attack of wood ants. Lumbermen in British Columbia would do well to make known the different kinds they have available for export, whether as scantling or boards, and samples should be sent, with statement of prime cost, so that estimates could be made of comparative price.

In the figures given at the commencement of this report, the exports from United States are no doubt unduly swollen by the fact that large quantities of white pine from Canada were shipped via New York with country of origin not stated. This will, of course, be corrected now that a preferential tariff is in operation. The pitch pine trade is, of course, entirely American.

LARGE PRICES IN TRINIDAD.

Lumber is at present commanding high prices, perhaps due to the fact that there are only four large regular importers. The retail prices of pitch pine is: from \$42 to \$53 according to size. White pine and 'Baltimore boards,' 8 inches wide, \$45; 'New York' white pine, 10 inches wide, \$48; 12 inches wide, \$50; Nova Scotia boards, \$32 to \$38, according to width.

The importers referred to are, Messrs. Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company, Ltd.; George R. Alston & Co., Port of Spain, and W. S. Robertson & Co., Ltd., and Tennants' Agency, Sanfernando.

Other firms who might send occasional orders are: T. Geddes Grant, Gordon Grant & Co., Ltd., Geo. H. Huggins & Co., C. F. Stollmeyer, and Edgar Tripp & Co., all of Port of Spain.

Spain.

NEW MARKET FOR PACIFIC COAST LUMBER.

Especial attention should be given to the new lumber market in Spain that is bound to be created immediately upon the opening of the Panama canal to commercial traffic. The opportunity will be further increased upon the establishment of a regular freight service from the Pacific coast of the United States to Spanish and Portuguese ports by way of the Isthmus.

The import lumber trade as it now stands in Spain is in a flourishing condition. Oregon and California woods, particularly Oregon pine, are well liked here for their quality and especially for their large size. Several consignments have come to Spain, in reality trans-shipment from France, England and Germany, which puts the local quotations for this lumber at a high figure and renders it practically impossible to compete always with the pitch pine (long-leaf yellow pine) from the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico ports. Pitch pine is extensively used in Spain and would, it is stated, be still further employed had there not been disputes between sellers and buyers as to quality of lots ordered. This unfortunately has led to a gradual rearrangement of conditions, so that now most importers buy through the large English wood

brokers who guarantee fulfillment of contracts and allow a good portion of the payment to stand over until the goods have been received and approved. Moreover they agree to the insertion of a simple arbitration clause in the lumber contracts. At the present time only entire cargoes could profitably be brought direct from United States ports on the Pacific to Spain. This would be too considerable an undertaking regularly for any single importer with the existing high freights and would render a successful competition with pitch pine impossible. When smaller lots can be delivered direct, as is hoped will be possible by the opening of the interoceanic waterway and consequent reduced freights, there will be a certain increasing market for the woods of the Pacific coast.

With regard to American hardwoods and fancy woods, the difficulties of purchase have been thus far so numerous as to induce leading Spanish firms to have their own agencies in the United States, buying at first hand on favourable terms from forest and mill owners and personally supervising the shipment of goods. These importers keep fairly large stocks here, sell at retail, give long credits and at prices which practically give them a preponderating influence in Spanish trade in this line.

Oak staves are handled in the same way as hardwoods and there are two large local firms that have their houses in America and well-nigh control this trade in Spain. The more important firms, whether dealing in lumber, fancy woods or staves are credited with financial responsibility well above anything they might buy. They generally ask, however, for the privilege of paying cash less discount or four months' acceptance, an option they use according to the rate of exchange, which is subject to appreciable fluctuation.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

Holland and Southern Germany.

(*Mr. J. T. Lithgow.*)

ROTTERDAM, June 24, 1914.

PANAMA CANAL AND BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER.

The opportunity for opening up and developing a trade in Canadian lumber in Holland and the principal Rhine cities supplied through the port of Rotterdam has recently been the subject of investigation.

A large number of importers have been called upon and their views ascertained. It is the general consensus of opinion that until a lower freight rate obtains competition in Oregon pine (Douglas fir) with the pitch pine and Carolina pine of the Southern States will be difficult.

With the opening of the Panama canal however, importers look forward to a decrease in freights, and anticipate a considerable increase in the importation of lumber from the western coast of the continent of America

MANNHEIM, DISTRIBUTING CENTRE.

Mannheim is the largest lumber market in the Rhine provinces, and supplies practically the whole of Southern Germany. The largest lumber importers advised that Oregon pine is used for windows, doors, flooring, and furniture.

Dimensions for flooring:—

Rift cut, 1 inch x 4 inches, 1½ inches x 4 inches, 1½ inches x 4 inches; width, 5 inches to 12 inches; length, 12 feet and upwards.

Dimensions for carpenters' purposes:—

One inch, 1½ inches, 1½ inches, 1¾ inches, &c., to 3 inches; width, 10 inches and upwards; lengths, 12 feet and upwards.

Dimensions for furniture:—

One inch to 3 inches thick; width, 9 inches to 10 inches and upwards.

It is at present too expensive in comparison with pitch pine and red pine imported from the Southern States, and for the past two years only small quantities have been received.

Pitch pine flooring is at present quoted £18 per standard; pitch pine sap rifts, £16 per standard c.i.f. Rotterdam. If Douglas fir, rift cut, can be laid down at £15 to £16 c.i.f. Rotterdam, it will successfully compete.

The usual terms are cash against documents 2 per cent discount, or 75 per cent against documents and 25 per cent after arrival.

OFFERS RECEIVED.

Firms in Seattle, Tacoma and Portland are at present quoting prices in this market, but all firms interviewed will be pleased to receive quotations from Canadian exporters.

CEDAR.

One firm is anxious to receive samples of cedar, and also prices for the following dimensions:—

Cedar, square hewn, minimum 16 inches x 16 inches; length, 12 feet to 30 feet or 40 feet; average length about 20 feet. Free of knots and sound.

SILVER SPRUCE.

A small importation of Western Canadian silver spruce was recently made at Düsseldorf through London as a trial, 3 inches x 9 inches clear edge grain, 75 per cent 26 feet long, 25 per cent 18 feet long, or option of 26 feet at £25 per standard c.i.f. Rotterdam.

This is used for aeroplanes, but the demand is limited.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

One large importer stated that about five years ago they imported Oregon pine, but the wood was badly cut and shrunk on the voyage, being too long on shipboard.

Germany only takes the very best class of wood and it must be well sawn; large cutting is necessary in order to get full measure on arrival. Thickness and width should be $\frac{1}{8}$ inch larger than specification.

To fulfil the requirements of this market it is necessary that—

1. Most exact classification in regard to quality, which means when they say clear, it must be clear.
2. Perfect sawing, according to the dimensions in the contract.
3. Stock must be perfectly dry (kiln-dried or air-dried).
4. They must keep all specifications of the invoice.
5. As agents have to guarantee the contract they do not allow the exporter to draw in full, because the agents are responsible for all differences to the buyer. 80 per cent can be drawn against documents with bill of lading attached, and the balance after arrival, and the goods being found satisfactory.
6. Preference is given to effecting insurance here, because disputes can more easily be settled with German insurance companies in case of damages, &c. When there are differences the agents endeavour to settle the matter privately, when this has no result, then arbitration is necessary.
7. The stock has to be the required thickness and width after being dried.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

The following is the form of agreement used by German importers of American lumber:—

No.....

Codeword.... B

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

.....
 sold through the agency of in to.....
 for shipment..... the following wood goods well
 manufactured, evenly sawn, square edged and square butted, in good shipping-dry
 condition, of the assortment and at the prices as stated below. Lengths measured in
 full feet, widths in.....inches only, all English measurements.

Prices are in..... per including freight and insurance,
 also 5 per cent commission and delcredere and 2 per cent cash discount to.....
 Payment: by 3 days sight draft on with steamer B/L.
 and insurance certificate attached, the latter containing the clause "subject to 3 per
 cent particular average on the shipment,"

Two bills of lading and a piece tally, showing widths and lengths, to be sent to
 the undersigned agents in due time.

The B/L. to be a clean one and to contain number of pieces and contents of the
 shipment in superficial feet as per specification and invoice, further it must state
 that the goods are actually on board the steamer named. Bs/L. containing such
 clauses as "to be shipped per SS..... or, following steamer" or "received for
 shipment" are not considered as clean Bs/L.

Should by the wording of the B/L. like "shippers load and count," "weight, sub-
 ject to correction," "quality and quantity unknown," &c., the buyer not be able to
 claim shortage from the steamer or be obliged to pay a higher freight, than deducted
 in the invoice, &c., seller guarantees to refund any loss claimed, caused by such
 faulty B/L. on receipt of proofs.

Freight to be deducted from the invoice and to be paid in cash as per B/L. by
 receivers of the goods.

Seller has the liberty to increase or decrease the quantities by 10 per cent in
 proportion of the specification, but only on the last shipment, if several shipments
 have been stipulated. The stock of one contract has always to be shipped together in
 one steamer, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Should the shipment be delayed beyond the time stipulated, buyer shall have the
 right to cancel the contract or any part unshipped, if he gives due notice before the
 goods have been loaded on board the steamer.

In case of "war between North America and a European power" or "war
 between two European countries" seller, if his port of shipment, buyer, if his port of
 importation is situated in the country involved in the war, is entitled to cancel the
 contract or any part unshipped under due notice of this at once to the undersigned
 agents.

Should a dispute arise respecting the fulfilment of this contract or should a
 delayed shipment already be on board the steamer and the agents not be able to
 arrange a private settlement, buyer shall not reject the goods, but the dispute shall
 be referred to two arbitrators for settlement, one to be named by each party with
 power to appoint an umpire. The award of the arbitrators or of their umpire to be
 conclusive and binding, and the submission shall and may be made a rule of the High
 Court of Justice on the application of either party. Each party has to pay its own
 arbitrator, whereas the expenses for the umpire are equally divided.

In case seller does not appoint his arbitrator within one month after he has been asked to do so, the undersigned agents shall have the power to elect such arbitrator for seller, whose acting shall be just as binding and legal, as if seller had elected the arbitrator himself.

If through Bs/L. are issued, seller is obliged to cable the steamer's name as soon as possible to the undersigned agents, to enable them to give notice to buyer, to prepare for the receiving of the goods. Seller is bound to take proper care of the goods while in transit and while waiting for shipment at the sea-port, and is responsible for all damage done to them during that time. Master's receipts have always to be issued, when the goods go on board of a steamer in addition to the through B/L. sent and to be forwarded at once. Besides all risks from the date of the through B/L. to the date of the Master's receipt, the interest for that time to be borne by shippers at the rate of 6 per cent p. a.

.....

LONDON AGENTS.

Offers are at times submitted through the London representatives of British Columbia mills, but the importers here prefer to transact business direct, or through continental timber brokers.

SAMPLES.

Samples should be forwarded to the following firms who are prepared to do business, if the price and quality is satisfactory.

Samples of Eastern Canadian wood have been received by parcel post, and this is the best possible advertisement.

Samples of the different woods and mill cuttings should be properly labelled and numbered. These would be kept in the office of the lumber importers for reference, and later when prices are quoted could be referred to by number.

LIST OF IMPORTERS OF SOUTHERN GERMANY.

Cologne.—Berstein und Wolffsohn, G.m.b.H., Bonnerstrasse 49. Gebrüder Richrath, Schaafenstrasse 12. Richarth & Sabelberg, Rheinauwerft. J. Büchel, Beethovenstrasse 15.

Mannheim.—Gebrüder Reichenburg, C 4, No. 9. A. Dreyfus, Fruchtbahnhofstrasse 2/4. Allstadt und Maier, Fruchtbahnhofstrasse 3. Luschka & Wagenmann, G.m.b.H., Verbindungskanal. Mannheimer Hobelwerk Michel und Dürr, Verbindungskanal. Carl Schweijer. Ad. Messerschmitt, Industriestrasse, 9. Huth & Co., Inselstrasse 8.

Dusseldorf.—Anton Peters, Speditionstrasse 59. Heinrich Junker, Speditionstrasse 49. Waldecker und Freijtag, Burghofstrasse 529. Barth & Co., Hansahaus. M. & H. Wuesthoff, Wilhelmplatz 3/8. F. W. Floschbach & Co., Neusserstrasse 93.

SQUARE SAW LOGS.

There is at present practically no demand for Douglas fir in the Netherlands. Square saw logs or baulks might come into consideration when prices are low enough to compete.

Average dimensions 12 inches x 12 inches and upwards.

Average length 30 feet.

At present only square saw baulks of pitch pine are imported from the Gulf ports, as the consumers here prefer to saw the boards, planks and deals themselves according to the dimensions they require.

DUTCH IMPORTERS.

The following is a list of the principal lumber importers in Holland:—

Ambagtsheer & van der Meulen, Tasmanstraat 3, Amsterdam; Bontekoning & Aukes, Keizersgracht 15, Amsterdam; Firma Boot & Co., Heerengracht 125, Amsterdam; Firma Brantjes & Co., Purmerend; O. J. Faber, Prins Hendrikkade 20/21, Amsterdam; Firma Wed. H. Fierabend, Dordrecht; C. Gips Czn., Dordrecht; (Railway Ties); Firma G. A. Harff, Jr., Weesperzijde 54, Amsterdam; Firma C. Holst, Heerengracht 215, Amsterdam; G. Honig Czn., Koog a/d. Zaan; Firma Gebr. Hulsinga, IJsselmonde; G. Kamphuis & Zn., Zaandam; G. Keij, Houthaven, Amsterdam; G. Kloppert, Dordrecht; D. van Konijnenburg, Wormerveer; E. van Leer, Damrak 28/30, Amsterdam; N. V. Houthandel voorheen Altius & Co., Houthaven, Amsterdam; N. V. Houthandel van Gebr. Endt, Zaandam; N. V. Houthandel voorheen William Pont, Zaandam; N. V. "Hout-Import" voorheen Hubert Jans & Co. Houthaven, Amsterdam; N. V. W. & M. van de Weg's Houthandel, Dordrecht; Firma E. H. Roggenkamp Jr., & Co., Delfzijl; J. Schoenmakers, Houthaven, Amsterdam; A. F. Schröder Jr., Rokin 30, Amsterdam; C. Vis & Zoon, Zaandijk; G. de Vries & Zonen, Damrak 74, Amsterdam; Firma A. van de Vijzel, Overtoom 13/17, Amsterdam; Wesssem & Co., van Zaandam.

Rotterdam.—R. T. Altona, Gedempte Bierhaven 41; C. Berger & Zonen's Houthandel, N. V., Rechter Rottekade 138 a-b; de Beukelaar & de Jonge's Houthandel, N. V., Nassauhaven 14/20; H. van Bork Pzn., Witte Huis, Wijnhaven; K. J. Bos & Zn., Houtlaan 19; C. Bruynzeel & Zonen, Zwaanshals 364; W. M. van Gurp, Boompjes 24a; G. A. Harff, Jr., Havenstraat 177; L. Kleyn & Zoon, Oostzeedijk 136/138; A. J. Kleinhoff & Beukers, Prins Hendrikkade 155b; van Mierop & Co., Pompemburgersingel 1; Rueb & Gleichman, Schiedamschesingel 6; H. & P. van Schaik, Rechter Rottekade 45/49; J. van Schijndel & Co., Oostzeedijk 234; Stahl & Zoon, Westerstraat 4a; A. van Stolk & Zonen, Schiekade 53; E. J. van Weerelt Azn., Linker Rottekade 36; W. S. van de Wetering & Co., Mathenesserdijk 144; Wijngaarden & Co.'s handelmaatschappij N. V., Pelgrimsstraat 60.

CANADIAN SAILINGS TO FOREIGN PORTS.

The Department publishes each month a list of steamship sailings by Canadian lines to British and other foreign ports, as furnished by the steamship companies. The explanation of the form in which these appear as under is simply that under the heading of countries are arranged the ports of destination for the various steamship lines, the ports of departure, and the names of vessels and dates of sailing.

The following information is for the month of August:—

Australia.

To Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney—The New Zealand Shipping Company: From Montreal, *Anglo Brazilian*, August.

To Sydney—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, R.M.S. *Niagara*, August 5; from Victoria, R.M.S. *Niagara*, August 5.

British West India Service.

Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company: From St. John, *Chaleur*, August 2; from Halifax, *Chaleur*, August 14; from St. John, *Chaudiere*, August 30.

Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company: From St. John, *Chignecto*, August 16; from Halifax, *Chignecto*, August 28.

Halifax to Santiago, Cuba and Jamaica—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company: *Boston*, August 6.

Halifax to Turks Island, Santiago, Cuba and Jamaica—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company: *Anita*, August 20.

China.

To Hong Kong—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Titan*, August 5.

Shanghai and Hong Kong—Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Steamship Line: From Vancouver *Empress of Russia*, August 6; *Empress of India*, August 20.

Fiji.

To Suva—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Niagara*, August 5; from Victoria, *Niagara*, August 5.

France.

To Havre—Allan Line: From Montreal, *Tunisian*, August 9; from Montreal, *Ionian*, August 16; from Montreal, *Sicilian*, August 23; from Montreal, *Scotian*, August 30.

Great Britain.

To Bristol—Canadian Northern Steamships, Ltd.: From Montreal, *Royal Edward*, August 11; *Royal George*, August 25.

To Glasgow—Allan Line: From Montreal, *Grampian*, August 1; *Scandinavian*, August 8; *Hesperian*, August 15; *Corsican*, August 22; *Grampian*, August 29.

Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Titan*, August 5.

To Hull—Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.: From Montreal, three sailings in August.

To Liverpool—Allan Line: From Montreal, *Victorian*, August 4; from Quebec, *Calgarian*, August 13; from Montreal, *Tunisian*, August 18; from Quebec, *Alsatian*, August 27.

Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Titan*, August 5.

Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.: From Halifax, *Digby*, August 18.

To London—Allan Line: From Montreal, *Corinthian*, August 2; *Scotian*, August 9; *Ionian*, August 16; *Sicilian*, August 23.

Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Titan*, August 5.

Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.: From Halifax, *Rapphannock*, August 10; *Shenandoah*, August 26.

To Manchester—Manchester Liners, Ltd.: From Montreal, *Manchester Corporation*, August 1; *Manchester Miller*, August 8; *Manchester Commerce*, August 15; *Manchester Spinner*, August 22; *Manchester Shipper*, August 29.

Hawaii.

To Honolulu—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Niagara*, August 5; from Victoria, *Niagara*, August 5.

Japan.

To Yokohama, Kobe—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Titan*, August 5.

Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki—Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Steamship Line: From Vancouver, *Empress of Russia*, August 6; *Empress of India*, August 20.

New Zealand.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttleton, Dunedin—The New Zealand Shipping Company: From Montreal *Anglo-Brazilian*, August.

To Auckland—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver *Niagara*, August 5; from Victoria, *Niagara*, August 5.

Philippine Islands.

Manila—Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Steamship Line: From Vancouver, *Empress of Russia*, August 6.

NEY ZEALAND CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

Commissioner W. A. Beddoe, Auckland, N.Z., has forwarded the following customs decisions among which are several items of interest:—

NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

Goods.	Classification under Tariff and Item No.	Rates of Duty.	
		General Tariff.	Pref. Surtax on For. Goods.
A. & m. s., viz:—			
“ Almond substitute” (a mixture of ground or chopped nuts).....	As a. & m.s. (482).....	Free.....	
Brass sheets, tinned on one side.			
Copper sheets, plain or hammered, oxydized and lacquered, for the manufacture of kerbs and fenders			
Monobasic phosphate of soda, unmixed with other ingredients.....			
Springs, Steel, for soles of football boots...			
Belting, motor-cycle, of rubber, with loose strips of leather affixed to increase the grip.	As belting for driving machinery other than leather (443)...	Free.....	10 p.c.
Biscuits, chocolate.....	As biscuits o.k. (3)	2d. lb.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ d. lb.
Bricks, obsidianite.....	As bricks other than fire bricks (445)	Free.....	
Castors, “Corona” ball	As hardware n.o.e. (178).....	20 p.c.....	10 p.c.
Castors, “Invisible”.....	As hardware n.o.e. (178)	20 p.c.....	10 p.c.
Cocks, compression, for motor-cycle oil engines.....	As parts of oil engines (385).....	Free.....	20 p.c.
Cocks, petrol, for tanks of motor cycles.....	As parts of oil engines (385).....	Free.....	20 p.c.
Educational apparatus, viz:—			
Cinematographs, specially suited for home use, self-contained, worked by hand power, and generating their own light...	As educational apparatus (441).....	Free.....	
Demonstration apparatus, for teaching students at hospitals on declaration by a responsible officer of the Hospital Board that it will be used solely for demonstration purposes in the hospital only.....			
Drawing boards, suitable for use in schools.			
Electric appliances, viz:—			
Time-switch, for double-tariff electric meters	As part of household supply, electric meter (405).....	Free.....	
Fire-tender, motor driven, specially suited for conveying fire brigades' appliances, and men	As fire-engines (382).....	Free.....	10 p.c.
Foot powder, “Fixo”.....	As druggists' sundries n.o.e. (74)...	20 p.c.....	10 p.c.
Gun wads of cork	As cork, cut (452)	Free.....	10 p.c.
Hatmakers' ribbons, on declaration that they are imported for the particular purpose of the manufacture of hats, and that they will be used only as galloons in such manufacture	As hatmakers' galloons (289).....	Free.....	
Machines, agricultural, viz:—			
Ditching machine, not including the motive power for driving same.....	As agricultural machines n. o. e. (357).....	Free.....	
Machines, embossing, viz:—			
Wighton machine, for stamping numbers on boot soles	As embossing machines (166).....	5 p.c.....	10 p.c.
Machinery, paper mill, viz:—			
Indiarubber diaphragms for hydraulic beater-plates (for grinding paper-pulp).....	As machinery, paper-mill (165)...	5 p.c.	10 p.c.
Machinery, woollen-mill, viz:—			
Squeezing machine, peculiar to woollen mills, for squeezing water out of cloth....	As machinery, woollen-mill (165).....	5 p.c.....	10 p.c.
Machinery, n.o.e., viz:—			
Pumps	As machinery n. o. e. (182).....	20 p.c.....	10 p.c.....
Minor articles, viz:—			
Collar supports, spiral metal, plain unornamental, for stitching into ladies' collars..	As minor articles for making up apparel (292).....	Free.....	
Dressmakers' belting, boned, or faced with strips of rubber.....			
Name-tapes, in continuous lengths, specially suited to be cut up for labels, with names woven thereon at intervals not exceeding 3 inches.....			

NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS DECISIONS—*Concluded.*

Goods.	Classification under Tariff and Item No.	Rates of Duty.	
		General Tariff.	Pref. Surtax on For. Goods.
Motor-car, electric (other than tram-cars) ...			
Chassis for, to include batteries imported with and being part of, though detached from such car.			
Oil-engine, "Ever-ready" starter for.	As part of oil-engine (385).	Free.	20 p.c.
Rail screws, galvanized.	As dog-spikes (159).	2 s. cwt.	1s. cwt.
Road-scraper, motor-driven, viz :—			
Body.	As body for motor-car (199).	20 p.c.	
Chassis.	As chassis for motor vehicle (430).	Free.	
Parts peculiar to sweeping.	As machinery n. o. e. (182).	20 p.c.	10 p.c.
Siloxicon, for coating boiler furnaces.	As n. o. e. (483).	Free.	
Sock-soles, White's "electric".	As sock-soles (307).	Free.	10 p.c.
Steel shoes, for joining rails.	As fish-plates (413).	Free.	20 p.c.
Surgical goods liable to duty, viz :—			
Steriliz-r cabinets.	As hardware n. o. e. (178).	20 p.c.	10 p.c.
Swingletrees or whiffletrees, imported with and to form part of a vehicle, machine or implement (not more than one set of trees to each vehicle, machine or implement).	As part of the article with which they are imported.		
Timber, hewn, square, octagonal, or round.	As n. o. e. (483).	Free.	
Wire-Cleaners, for combs of sheep-shearing machines.	As manufactured articles of metal n. o. e. (183).	20 p.c.	10 p.c.

The item of castors, which used to be free, is now 20 p.c. and 10 p.c. preference.

The item of cinematographs suited for home use, was formerly 20 p.c. and 10 p.c. preference, and is now free.

The item of swingletrees or whiffletrees, (not more than one set of trees to each vehicle), which was formerly classed as woodenware and subject to 20 p.c. and 10 p.c. preference is now admitted free of duty

BRITISH COLONIAL REPORTS.

ST. VINCENT.

REPORT ON TRADE OF ST. VINCENT.

(By the Administrator.)

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

Chief Articles.	1911.	1912.
	£	£
Class I.—		
Beef, salted or cured	466	434
Biscuits	3,263	5,042
Butter	2,101	2,151
Coffee	577	517
Fish, salted, &c.	4,973	6,006
Fish, pickled	1,707	1,376
Flour, wheaten	11,116	15,932
Flour, other kinds	585	1,294
Hams and Bacon Hams	360	485
Medicinal extracts and preparations	814	1,497
Oats	516	699
Oilmeal and cake	451	508
Oil, olive	587	694
Pork, salted or cured	1,636	2,213
Rice	2,911	4,696
Spirits	957	1,266
Sugar, muscovado	236	723
Sugar, refined	726	955
Sugar, Crystallized	514	651
Wine	972	875
Tobacco, cigars, &c	1,233	1,521
Class II.—		
Leather, unmanufactured	403	394
Manure	80	499
Oil, Cotton seed	587	494
Oil, petroleum	1,876	1,946
Timber and shingles	8,428	7,594
Shooks, staves, &c	1,212	1,341
Class III —		
Textile manufactures, other than rope, cordage, and canvas	25,946	25,000
Rope, cordage and canvas	1,223	788
Hardware	2,702	2,191
Agricultural implements	722	897
Machinery	997	1,195
Musical instruments	541	307
Earthen and glassware	1,212	1,015
Furniture	993	912
Matches	413	510
Paints	543	470
Boots and shoes	1,523	2,052
Cement	940	1,693
Soap	1,515	1,904
Class IV.—		
Horses	506	603
Class V.—		
Bank notes	2,776	2,192

SHARE OF COUNTRIES.

In the course of his annual report the Collector of Customs reports as follows:—

The total value of the imports for the calendar year amounted to £129,142, as compared with £110,926 in 1911. The countries from which they were imported are given below, with figures for the previous year for comparison.

	1912.	1911.
United Kingdom	£ 54,895	£ 50,834
Canada	23,726	19,630
British West Indies	10,795	8,311
India	4,237	2,715
Newfoundland	3,301	2,743
Ceylon	119	128
Other British Colonies	3	1
United States of America	25,459	21,218
France	2,298	2,270
Denmark	1,810	969
Germany	878	908
Holland	507	331
Foreign West Indies	362	432
Other countries	752	436
	<u>£129,142</u>	<u>£110,926</u>

The imports are summarized as follows:—

	1912.	1911.
1. Food, drink and tobacco	£ 56,668	£ 42,406
2. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	13,824	13,792
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.....	55,694	51,242
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	724	710
5. Bullion and specie	2,232	2,776
	<u>£129,142</u>	<u>£110,926</u>

It will be observed that the two classes which practically account for the total increase in the value of importations in 1912, as compared with those of 1911, are 1 and 3—in the former an increase of 34 per cent, and in the latter 9 per cent.

EXPORTS TO COUNTRIES.

The total exports amounted to £111,684, or £17,458 less than the imports, and £6,941 less than the exports in 1911.

The following is a summary:—

Exported to	Island produce.	Exports other than Island produce.
	£	£
United Kingdom.....	76,310	564
Canada	3,005	8
British West Indies.....	21,027	7,279
Other British Possessions.....	—	150
United States of America	2,717	38
France.....	63	
Foreign West Indies.	501	13
Other Countries	4	5
	<u>£103,627</u>	<u>£8,057</u>

EXPORTS OF ISLAND PRODUCE.

The exports of island produce, with declared values, are given below, with 1911 figures for comparison:—

	1912.		1911.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Arrowroot.....	3,948,681 lbs.	£48,854	4,264,130 lbs.	£40,430
Cassava Starch.....	177,820 "	1,287	221,562 "	1,268
Cotton :—				
Sea Island	405,123 "	32,073	511,947 "	40,529
Marie Galante.....	46,822 "	1,951	26,167 "	1,090
Cocoa.....	224,535 "	4,366	285,778 "	5,069
Sugar :—				
Crystallized	87,411 "	615	363,945 "	2,470
Muscovado	311,008 "	2,032	406,512 "	2,934
Syrup	6,929 galls.	349	7,056 galls.	338
Cotton Seed	1,825,200 lbs.	3,363	1,414,894 lbs.	3,851
Molasses	11,844 galls.	503	15,180 galls.	598
Peanuts.....	3,638 bush.	955	4,080 bush.	1,060
Pease—Dried	1,702 "	581	1,116 "	396
Firewood.....	855 cords.	419	667 cords.	325
Whale Oil	5,394 galls.	340	4,560 galls.	227
Hides.....	—	416	—	379
Logwood.....	45 tons.	135	—	—
Wool—Raw	1,080 lbs.	54	605 lbs.	30
Spice :—				
Nutmegs	3,942 "	74	4,132 "	40
Other	1,140 "	21	1,204 "	18
Corn	240 bush.	48	818 bush.	152
Honey	106 galls.	15	84 galls.	12
Animals.....	—	3,586	—	5,556
Lime Juice	691 "	35	471 "	23
Coffee	298 lbs.	5	178 lbs.	5
Fruit—Fresh	—	49	—	65
Various :—				
Unspecified.....	—	1,501	—	2,091
		£103,627		£108,956

TOTAL TRADE OF COLONY.

The total trade, therefore, of the Colony for the year was £240,826, as compared with £229,551 for 1911, being an increase of £11,275.

The total imports and exports for five years 1908 to 1912 were:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports
1908	£113,713	£ 94,739
1909	87,810	88,698
1910	97,737	101,180
1911	110,926	118,625
1912	129,142	111,684

The volume and direction of the Colony's trade in the five years 1908 to 1912 are given below:—

IMPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS.

—	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	45,260	30,232	43,254	50,834	54,895
British Colonies.....	48,388	43,027	31,688	33,530	42,180
Foreign Countries.....	20,065	14,551	22,794	26,562	32,067
Total.....	113,713	87,810	97,736	110,926	129,142

EXPORTS.

—	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	54,444	46,328	63,981	73,378	76,874
British Colonies.....	37,758	40,386	35,306	42,166	31,469
Foreign Countries.....	2,537	1,984	1,893	3,081	3,341
Total.....	94,739	88,698	101,180	118,625	111,684

MANUFACTURES AND FISHERIES.

The Central Cotton Ginnery was established by the Government in the year 1903-4. This ginnery has been of great assistance in the development of the cotton industry. It is extremely improbable that the industry would, without it, have reached its present successful state. With the charge of a 1d. per pound for ginning and baling, the accounts showed a balance in favour of the ginnery of £894 2s. 7d. at the end of the 1910-11 crop year,* and at the end of the 1911-12 crop year the profits amounted to £1,494 5s. 4d.

There are three private ginneries in the Colony, the largest of which is situated in Kingstown, and is fitted up with five gins.

The co-operative cotton-buying scheme for peasants at the Government factory, described in the 1910-11 report, continues to prosper, and is yearly conducing to the improvement of the cultivation of this product by small holders and also is increasing the circulation of ready money in the colony. During the cotton season just closed, 1912-1913, £4,710 worth of cotton was bought at the Government ginnery from small growers.

About 37 tons of cotton seed of the 1912-13 crop were crushed by the disintegrator at the Government ginnery for manurial purposes.

The price of lint during the year was for some special bales as high as 28d. per pound. The average sale price was, however, from 17d. to 20d. for Sea Island cotton, while Marie Galante sold from 6d. to 10d. a pound.

The export of whale oil was £228 in 1911-12 and £340 during the year under review. This is now apparently a dying industry, owing to the reduction in the number of whales visiting these waters. Numerous species of sponges are to be found in the Grenadines, some of which are said to be of commercial value, but unfortunately it has not yet been found feasible to investigate the possibility of the establishment of a sponging industry.

* The crop year is from September 1 to August 31, of the succeeding year.

The turtling industry, evidently a declining one also, accounts for an export value of £85, as against £302 in 1911-12, £176 in 1910-11, and £515 in 1909-10.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

INDIA'S WHEAT CROP.

The official estimated wheat yield of British India for the crop year 1913-14 is 3,385,000 tons, a decrease of 1,332,000 tons from 1912-13. The Punjab has an increase of 4.4 per cent and is expected to yield 3,428,000 tons, but large decreases are reported in practically all the other wheat growing districts of India. However, compared with the average crop for five years ending 1911-12 the decrease is only 187,000 tons. India exported by sea during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, wheat to the extent of 1,202,205 tons, compared with 1,660,187 tons in the preceding year.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

PANAMA TRADE CONDITIONS.

The following information is from the report by H. M. Consul at Colon (Mr. H. O. Chalkley) on the trade of Panama in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

There was no marked development in the trade of the Isthmus in 1913, and the imports and exports will correspond closely to those of previous years. The outlook for the year 1914 is not good. Owing to the completion of the canal and the withdrawal of a large part of the labour employed, there will be a considerable falling-off in the quantity of goods imported. Merchants have already commenced to reduce stocks, and undoubtedly some of the smaller firms will go out of business. It is therefore, desirable that, until the import trade of the country has adjusted itself to the new and permanent conditions which will follow the opening of the canal in 1915, exporters should exercise more than usual care in granting credit to other than the comparatively few well-established firms. Although the great bulk of the population of the Republic is settled in the interior, the provincial demand for imported goods is quite small, and the prosperity of the foreign trade of Panama depends on the demand from the towns of Panama, Colon, and, in a lesser degree, Bocas del Toro.

The opening to shipping of the Panama canal cannot, for some years, be expected to benefit Panama to the same extent as the period of construction, when a large amount of money was in circulation which raised rents and wages and stimulated the import trade; when once normal conditions again prevail, the trade and commerce of the country should make steady progress, as a comparatively large permanent staff will still be required. American troops will be stationed in the canal zone, and the country is undoubtedly, though slowly, becoming more productive and developed.

The bulk of the imports consists of articles of prime necessity, such as food stuffs, clothing, domestic requisites, building materials, &c. The demand for articles of luxury, motor cars, carriages, good furniture, jewellery, silverware, scientific instruments, sporting and athletic goods, is very small, but the Chinese and East Indian stores import large stocks of Oriental wares. Owing to the backward state of the development of the country's resources practically no agricultural, mining, sugar or saw-mill machinery is imported; for the present there are no openings for manufactures of that nature.

Retail business through the parcel post is capable of development by advertisements in the local newspapers and by catalogues, with quotations in United States currency covering the cost of postage. The import duty of 15 per cent is the only charge before delivery, and persons employed on the Panama canal are exempt from payment of the import duty. The following articles might find a sale in this way:—Ladies' apparel, haberdashery, jewellery, fancy and leather goods, silverware, cutlery, silk and lace goods, readymade clothing and specialities.

The general rate of duty on imports is 15 per cent *ad valorem* on practically all articles except wine, spirits and other beverages, which are heavily taxed, and a few food stuffs, most of which pay only 10 per cent. Consular invoices are required in respect of all goods imported except those by parcel post.—(*Board of Trade Journal*.)

TIMBER SITUATION IN PARAGUAY.

The absence of the customary drafts in respect of timber has constituted one of the most serious factors in the situation. The great stagnation in the timber market in Argentina, due it is believed partly to overstocking and partly to the use of other materials, has continued to paralyse the timber industry in Paraguay. A large stock of timber has accumulated ready for shipment and probably most of the timber-cutting establishments have ceased work. In normal times Argentina absorbs about 75 per cent of the total output of timber in Paraguay. The cessation of work on the part of the quebracho extract companies has reduced the exports by about £50,000, and the absence of bills to that amount over and above the usual income from timber is appreciable.—(*Board of Trade Journal*.)

INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE.

The upward trend in the cost of living continued during last year. There was an advance in the prices of beef and mutton, but the average cost of veal and pork was not as great as in 1912. The prices for vegetables and fruits were much higher, those of vegetables being about 20 per cent above the average of the previous year and fruits 20 to 50 per cent higher. The native crops of apricots and peaches were small, while the supply of pears was much below normal. The prices of bread reached higher levels than during 1912. The cost of bread is an important factor in the budget of the French poorer classes, as the quantity consumed daily often reaches two pounds for each member of the family, so that even a slight increase in the cost is of great import to the breadwinner.

Another reason for the increased cost of living in France is the steady rise in the house rents. This is due not so much to a decrease in the number of available houses and apartments, but to the fact that, owing to the increased cost of living in general, the middle and lower classes, in order to reduce their expenses, endeavour to obtain cheaper lodgings; consequently an abnormal demand for low-priced apartments has been created. The house owners, taking advantage of the situation, increased their rents, in some cases 20 per cent above the previous figures.

According to statistics published in the *Economiste Européen* the total rental values of houses built in Paris during 1913 was greater than in any previous year, but nevertheless the number of vacant apartments was less. For example, the number of apartments to let on January 1, at a rental value of less than 500 francs (\$96.50) fell from 26,226 in 1899 to 2,617 in 1913. On the other hand, the number of vacant apartments with rents exceeding 500 francs was slightly greater than during 1912—4,720 as compared with 4,481.—(*U. S. Consular Reports*.)

CALCIUM CARBIDE IN COLOMBIA.

The only part of Colombia in which active interest is shown by dealers in calcium carbide is in Medellin. The reason for this is, no doubt, that Medellin is the centre of the Department in which most of the mining is carried on, the chief demand for this commodity being for use in the mining industry. One thing that, perhaps, militates against its extensive use is the fact that Latin-Americans favour electric light, and consequently where cheap power can be furnished, lighting plants are being established, even in some of the smaller towns. The requirements of the motor and bicycle trade are relatively unimportant. It is probable that with the expansion of the mining trade the demand for this article will increase. Both American and

Scandinavian carbide are being imported into Colombia, the latter being purchased through London. The price is about £15 per ton c.i.f. Puerto Colombia.—(*Board of Trade Journal*.)

WEST INDIAN REGULATIONS OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

Bermuda.—No special regulations. Samples are liable to duty only if of commercial value. Duty may be deposited in view of re-exportation.

British Guiana.—No taxes are imposed on travellers, nor are they required to take out licenses in order to carry on operations, but they are not permitted to carry on business as traders unless a license for the purpose be held; the cost of such licenses varies from £1 13s. 4d. to £52 1s. 8d.

Travellers not holding a trade license cannot dispose of their samples themselves, but it is customary in lieu of the payment of duty to facilitate the despatch of business by accepting a guarantee for re-shipment of the samples from a well-known member of the mercantile community. In such cases a traveller may dispose of his samples through the medium of his guarantor.

British Honduras.—Travellers carrying on operations in Belize are required to take out a license, the fee for which is £10 8s. 4d. Samples of no commercial value are not liable to duty.—(*Commercial Intelligence*.)

PROPOSED INSPECTION OF SOUTH AFRICA FRUIT.

Relative to the inspection of fruit intended for export from the Union of South Africa, the Board of Trade have now received from H. M. Trade Commissioners in South Africa copy of a Bill which has been introduced into the Union Parliament by the Minister of Agriculture and which provides for the inspection of fruit which is being exported for purposes of sale from the Union of South Africa.

Under the Bill it is provided, *inter alia*, that no person shall export, or cause or permit to be exported or attempt to export fruit from the Union to any place outside its limits, unless and until the packages in which the fruit is contained have been branded or stamped by an Inspector after an examination by an Inspector in accordance with prescribed conditions.

Notice of intention to export fruit must be given in accordance with regulations.

An Inspector shall, at a place prescribed by regulation, cause an examination of all fruit consigned for export to a place outside the Union, and if he is satisfied that the fruit is in accordance with the prescribed standards as to measurement and quality, and that other provisions have been complied with, he shall brand or stamp each box in the consignment with the coat of arms of the Union of South Africa encircled by the words "passed by Government Fruit Inspector."

The consignor shall pay the prescribed examination fees.

The Bill defines the term 'fruit' to include only fresh fruit, and the words 'export' or 'exported' to mean export or exported for purposes of sale.—(*Board of Trade Journal*.)

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN ROUMANIA.

The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Constantza on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

A dealer informed the Vice-Consul that he anticipates a great demand for agricultural machinery of all kinds in the new territory. Ploughs are imported at Constantza mainly from Germany and a few from Austria-Hungary, but none from the United Kingdom. Reapers and binders come mainly from America, and only a few from Germany. Reapers of United Kingdom manufacture are said to require six horses and consequently to be too heavy for local requirements, as only four horses are used for the purpose. Threshing machines mostly come from the United Kingdom and Austria-Hungary, Motor engines are mostly of American and

German manufacture, but are also imported from the United Kingdom. Motors designed to burn petrol are chiefly used, as apparently there is a difficulty in obtaining supplies of crude oil.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

COMPETING IMPORTERS IN BRAZIL.

The principal imports into Para, Brazil, from the United Kingdom are coal, rice, salt, soap, hardware, corrugated iron, zinc sheets, tea, whisky, stout and ginger ale, the latter from Belfast.

From Germany come hardware, cement, salt fish, potatoes, beans, rice, drugs, paper, barley and other materials for making beer, &c.

From Belgium, milk, starch, hoop iron, glassware, &c.

France sends butter, milk, wines and liqueurs, potatoes, mercery and dry goods, drugs, hardware, motor cars and accessories.

The imports from Portugal consist of wine, onions, beans, olive oil, brandy, sardines, garlic, paving stones, lime, preserved provisions, fresh fruit and vegetables, &c. Of these articles by far the greater part comes from Portugal.

From the United States come coal, flour, lard, bacon, petroleum, arms and ammunition, beans, dry goods, hardware, resin, &c.

The importation of kerosene from the United States in 1910 consisted of 289,645 cases; in 1911 195,240 cases and in 1912 213,164 cases were imported. No petroleum is brought from other countries.

From the Argentine and Uruguay are imported dried beef, flour, soap, hay and maize.

A considerable quantity of rice, salt, soap, cheap cotton clothing, dried beef, &c., are obtained from the southern and eastern ports of Brazil.—(*British Consular Report.*)

WHEAT MARKET IN VLADIVOSTOK.

Some 200,000 tons of wheat enter the Maritime, Amur and Trans-Baikal provinces each year from Manchuria to supply the local population and troops. In other words, this country is entirely dependent for its food upon foreign sources. The Government proposes to remedy this state of affairs by imposing a duty on all grain imported, and a project of law fixing this duty at 30c. per pood is to be put before the Duma. By this means it is hoped that in the course of a few years sufficient protection will have been granted to local agriculture—it is estimated that the Pri-Amur should at the lowest calculation be able to produce 600,000 tons more grain than it produces at present—to enable it to withstand the competition with Manchuria, which is now crushing its development. Meanwhile, the introduction of low railway and river freight rates should make the market accessible to flour and grain from Western and Central Siberia.

The proposed measure is meeting opposition in Blagovestchensk, the great milling centre of Eastern Siberia, where it is maintained that Siberian wheat, though carried at the lowest possible rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ 00c. per pood, will cost there 1r. 52c. per pood, and that at that price, Manchurian wheat, which costs from 60 to 90c. per pood, will still keep it out of the market; the only result of the measure, therefore, will be that the wheat from Manchuria will be sold as before, but at a price raised by the amount of the duty. On the other hand, the measure is popular in Harbin, since the Harbin millers export into Russian territory about 40,000 tons of flour annually, and see in the imposition of a duty on grain imported from Manchuria their only hope of combating the results of the closing of the 50-verst belt. The population of the Pri-Amur, who already are suffering from a general rise of prices as a consequence of the campaign against Chinese labour, must undoubtedly expect the cost of flour to increase when grain from Manchuria is taxed, and the chief sufferer will be the Government on account of the large purchases of grain by the military administration for feeding the troops, amounting to 50,000 tons per annum in the Amur province alone.

Other measures contemplated with the view to the improvement in the condition of agriculture are the construction of grain elevators and stores, to be worked in connection with the Colonization Department, the extension of the facilities among the agricultural population for obtaining credit, and the encouragement of cattle breeding.—(*British Consular Report.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending July 2, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	126,209	54,148	17,198	134,044	331,599
Consolidated	310,139	25,056	15,373	524,050	874,618
Empire Elevator Co.	598,115	62,166	32,444	457,440	1,150,165
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	389,837	7,745	29,495	.....	427,077
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	119,843	6,018	403	510,169	636,433
Black & Muirhead .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. T. Pacific	233,072	152,845	13,748	581,124	980,809
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	331,638	146,486	36,628	.....	514,752
Fort William Elevator	176,928	29,830	8,281	255,926	470,965
Eastern Elevator	157,406	37,183	8,342	.....	202,931
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	992,256	71,715	66,340	720,030	1,850,341
D. Horn & Co.	23,851	15,284	3,603	249,821	292,559
Dominion Government Elevator.	140,478	11,274	14,471	279,711	445,934
Total terminal elevators.	3,599,772	619,770	246,326	3,712,315	8,178,183
Depot Harbour.	1,572,040	44,509	.....	.....	1,616,549
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	56,202	636,895	.....	.....	693,097
Midland Elevator Co.	329,731	.....	.....	.....	329,731
Tiffin, G. T. P.	253,899	1,039,660	.....	.....	1,293,559
Port McNicol	190,803	164,305	59,592	.....	414,700
Collingwood. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goderich	207,264	295,551	.....	.....	502,815
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.	61,180	31,000	40,892	.....	133,072
Commercial Elevator Co.	38,769	106,904	1,547	.....	147,220
Port Colborne. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	1,393,065	520,400	137,707	25,322	2,076,494
" " No. 2.	780,352	1,320,938	68,052	82,915	252,257
Montreal Warehousing Co.	413,760	125,455	75,496	33,270	647,921
Harbour Commissioners, Quebec. ....	.....	154,509	.....	.....	154,509
St. John, N.B.	66,610	.....	41,642	.....	108,252
Total public elevators.	5,363,615	4,440,126	424,928	141,507	10,370,176
Total quantity in store	8,963,387	5,059,896	671,254	3,853,822	18,548,359

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

606. **Fish.**—A Gloucester, Mass., custom house broker and commission dealer asks to be put in touch with Canadian exporters of salt, smoked, canned and pickled fish and all other salt sea food products.

607. **Grain.**—A correspondent in Trieste, Austria, asks to be placed in communication with Canadian exporters of grain, for which he reports a large opening in Austria.

608. **Apples and other fruit.**—A London firm desires to open up connections in Canada for the importation into Great Britain of apples and other fruit. They would like to correspond with large growers.

609. **London agency.**—A London firm claiming to have experience in dealing in a wide range of materials, is seeking the agency for Canadian shippers of chemicals, minerals, petroleum and wood distillation products, crude or refined materials for manufacturing purposes, &c. They would also act as buying agents for apparatus or manufacturing plant mills, stamps, general steam plant, &c.

610. **Whale and seal oils.**—A London firm invites offers from Canadian producers of whale and seal oils, for which they report a good demand.

611. **Canned lobsters.**—A firm of importers and commission merchants in Gothenburg, Sweden, is desirous of effecting a connection with a first-class Canadian exporter of canned lobsters who can ship in large quantities.

612. **Box shooks.**—A London importer of box shooks wishes to obtain supplies from Canada upon a commission basis, and would be glad to receive quotations upon specification, details of which are procurable from the Department of Trade and Commerce.

613. **Maple planks.**—A London firm seeks supplies of maple planks (clean, without knots) square edged, each $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, 4 ft. 6 in. long, 11 in. and up wide. Quotations required ex-dock London.

614. **Douglas fir.**—A reliable importing firm in Colonge will be pleased to receive samples and prices from Canadian exporters delivered c.i.f. Rotterdam.

615. **Douglas fir.**—A large lumber house in Cologne wishes to receive samples and prices, delivered c.i.f. Rotterdam.

616. **Douglas fir.**—Responsible lumber importer in Colonge will be pleased to receive samples with the idea of opening up a connection with Canada.

617. **Douglas fir, cedar, maple, elm, ash, oak staves and railway ties.**—A large lumber importing house in Cologne wishes to enter into correspondence with Canadian exporters of above woods.

618. **Douglas fir and British Columbia cedar.**—A Mannheim importing firm would like to receive samples and enter into correspondence with Canadian exporters.

619. **Douglas fir.**—A Mannheim importing house wishes to receive samples and prices, delivered c.i.f. Rotterdam.

620. **Douglas fir, British Columbia cedar, red and white wood, silver spruce.**—A large Mannheim importing house wishes to enter into communication with Canadian exporters of the above.

621. **Douglas fir, British Columbia cedar.**—Quotations for the above with samples are desired by a Mannheim importing house.

622. **Douglas fir, British Columbia cedar, hemlock.**—A reliable Mannheim importer wishes to enter into correspondence with Canadian exporters of above.

623. **Douglas fir, redwood, hemlock.**—A Mannheim importing firm is prepared to receive samples and quotations from Canadian exporters.

624. **Douglas fir, red pine, spruce, cedar.**—A Mannheim importer wishes to enter into correspondence with Canadian exporters of above woods.

625. **Redwood lumber for mouldings.**—Five-eighth-inch x 4-inch thick; 1½-inch x 4-inch wide; 10-foot length and upwards. A Mannheim firm desires samples and quotations.

626. **Douglas fir and British Columbia cedar.**—A large importing house in Dusseldorf desires samples and quotations.

627. **Douglas fir.**—An importing house in Dusseldorf is prepared to enter into correspondence with Canadian exporters with a view to opening up a direct trade.

628. **Oregon pine and British Columbia cedar.**—A Dusseldorf importing house solicits correspondence in connection with above.

629. **Douglas fir, British Columbia cedar, silver spruce, hemlock and pine.**—A large importing house having purchased some Canadian woods through a London agent, is desirous of opening up direct trade.

630. **Douglas fir, spruce, hemlock, cedar.**—An importing house in Dusseldorf is prepared to enter into correspondence with Canadian exporters.

631. **Douglas fir, British Columbia cedar, white wood, hemlock.**—A large importing house in Dusseldorf wishes samples and prices delivered c.i.f. Rotterdam.

632. **Timothy seed.**—A firm in Rotterdam is prepared to receive samples and prices of above, packed in bags weighing from 110 to 130 pounds.

633. **Timothy seed.**—A firm in Cologne having purchased Canadian seed through London houses, is prepared to receive quotations direct from Canadian exporters. Samples should first be submitted and prices quoted c.i.f. Rotterdam.

634. **Timothy seed.**—A firm in Mannheim is prepared to do business with Canadian exporters. Samples should first be submitted and prices quoted c.i.f. Rotterdam.

635. **Sawn birch logs.**—Firm in Frankfurt a/Main would like to receive offers from Canadian exporters of birch logs, square hewn, part of bark removed. Thickness 20-inch x 24-inch; width 20-inch x 24-inch; length 9 feet to 12 feet.

636. **Salmon, canned.**—A South African importer would like to be put in touch with Canadian exporters of canned salmon.

637. **Flour.**—Samples and quotations on Canadian flour are requested by a South African firm.

638. **Evaporated apples.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importer for f.o.b. quotations on Canadian evaporated apples.

639. **Apples.**—A South African importer would like to get into touch with Canadian exporters of apples.

640. **Furniture, household.**—A South African importer makes inquiry for catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian household furniture, to be packed in the knock-down state.

641. **Furniture, office.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importer for illustrated catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian-made office furniture.

642. **Handles, all kinds.**—Catalogues with f.o.b. prices are inquired for by a South African importer.

643. **Hardware.**—A South African importer would like to get in touch with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of hardware of all kinds.

644. **Machinery, agricultural.**—A South African importer asks to be placed in touch with manufacturers and exporters of Canadian-made agricultural machinery.

645. **Machinery, cranes and elevators.**—A South African importer asks for catalogues with f.o.b. quotations on cranes and elevators.

646. **Machinery, mining.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importer for catalogues with f.o.b. quotations on Canadian-made mining machinery.

647. **Machinery, sawing.**—A South African importer wishes to communicate with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of sawing machinery.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable Address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Mel-
Cable address, Cancoma.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent
also for the Bermudas and British
Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del
Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable
address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17
and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57,
Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable
address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Build-
ing, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable
address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs
Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Cana-
dian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings,
Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare
Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable address, Canadian.

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British
Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable
address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36
Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable ad-
dress, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scot-
land. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street,
London, E.C., England. *Cable address,
Sleighting, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable Address, Canadian.

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin,
Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeget No. 4, Christiana,
Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood & Co.,
Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's
Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Great Britain—	
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	1401
Glasgow (Mr. Fred. Dane)	1045
Leeds (Mr. C. Dyer)	1046
Australia (Mr. D. H. Ross)	1047
Markets for Canadian Lumber—	
Trinidad (Mr. Edgar Tripp)	1049
Spain	1050
Holland and Germany (Mr. J. T. Lithgow)	1051
Canadian Steamship Sailings	1055
New Zealand Customs Decisions	1057
British Colonial Reports, St. Vincent	1059
Notes on Foreign Trade	1063
Canadian Grain Statistics	1067
Trade Inquiries	1068
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	1071

1072

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, July 20, 1914.

No. 547

JAPAN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Gordon B. Johnson.*)

YOKOHAMA, June 20, 1914.

SUPPLY OF FLOUR IN JAPAN.

The flour mills are still experiencing difficulties on account of the over-production of flour. The mills in the Kwanto district have been restricting production since the end of last month, according to the *Oriental Economist*. The Toa mill totally suspended its operations from the 1st instant, and the Nisshin Company has followed this example (with the exception of one mill at Yokohama), while the Japan Flour Mill Company has decided to suspend operations after executing the orders now in hand.

This all-round suspension of operations had been long anticipated. It is due to the poor sales of flour, the stock of which on the market now amounts to over 1,000,000 bags. The conference rates lately fixed among the flour mills have had no effect, and the market continues to fluctuate considerably. The course just taken by the mills is partly for regulating the market and also for regulating the purchase of wheat.

In Osaka, stock was lately offered at *yen 2.35 per bag, but without buyers for any large quantity. This market in the Kwanto is better, but a further decline is expected, and little business is doing in spite of the fact that this is usually the season for selling flour. The market is ruling about 10 sen lower than the standard price, and is quoted at yen 2.50. When a reduction by five sen is announced by the mills, the market goes down by another three or five sen, so the mills are standing firm to their standard rate. The three mills are awaiting the arrival of new season wheat before resuming operations. The wheat crop, however, has been attacked by disease, and the result of the harvest is regarded as doubtful. In Ibaragi and Chiba prefectures, where the flour mills in the Kwanto chiefly obtain their supply of wheat, the harvest is reported to be smaller than usual, and the new season grain quoted at yen 1 per to 1 to† on forward contract, has now advanced 10 per cent. If the wheat harvest in Japan proves a failure, the flour mills will have to look to foreign markets for their supply. It is expected that wheat worth about yen 12,000,000 will be imported this year, but if the harvest proves a failure the total may increase to about yen 20,000,000. In this case, the flour market in Japan will be ruled by the price of foreign wheat.

* 1 yen = 50 cents.

† 1 to = $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel (about).

THREATENED FREIGHT RATE WAR ON PACIFIC.

The recent withdrawal of the Blue Funnel Line from the Pacific conference, which is in existence for the purpose of fixing east-bound rates of freight from ports of call in Japan to Pacific coast ports in Canada and the United States, that is, to Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco, has developed an interesting situation which may have far-reaching results, and in which are elements that may possibly lead to a rate war on east-bound traffic. It may possibly affect west-bound traffic also.

The lines included in the conference are the Bank Line, the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Royal Mail Steamship Line, the Blue Funnel Line (The China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., and the Ocean Steamship Co.), the Great Northern Steamship Co., the Hamburg American Line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.'s Pacific Line, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

The Blue Funnel Line gave notice to the other lines in the conference, which, it should be noted, have control over east-bound freight only, of its withdrawal on and from May 30. No reason was given, but it is no secret that its action was probably due to the behaviour of one of the Japanese lines, a member of the conference who, it is alleged, has been giving secret rebates to certain shippers of silk and tea, in contravention of the conference agreement.

It has been the practice of the conference lines to give to shippers deferred rebates on all articles of freight except silk and tea, which are exceptionally valuable cargoes, the rebates being paid every six months. The Blue Funnel Line, since withdrawal, has made a cut in the rates on silk and tea, the new rates being kept secret except to certain shippers. To meet this cut, the conference lines have decided to pay a deferred rebate of 20 per cent to all shippers of silk and tea, the payments to be made on November 30 next, to exporters who have in the meantime shipped on conference ships exclusively. As Blue Funnel ships to North American ports sail only once a month, it is apparent that exporters of tea and silk must use C.P.R. and other conference ships, as silk particularly is so extremely valuable that it cannot be held, but must be rushed to its destination as soon as possible by the fastest ships and trains. The interest on the money invested, which is paid by the shipper during time of transit, is a heavy item, a cargo of silk often being worth over \$1,000,000. On the other hand, United States or Canadian importers, being indifferent to a freight war, might desire a cargo of silk or tea by the next available ship, which might happen to be a Blue Funnel boat. If sent by this boat, the shipper would lose the 20 per cent deferred rebate on all shipments by the conference lines ships.

Instead of causing a complete break-up of the conference, the withdrawal of the Blue Funnel Line has rather had the effect of consolidating the remaining lines, and a freight war between the two seems not unlikely, which, while reducing freights, will keep exporters in a continual state of uncertainty.

It is the policy of the foreign lines to treat the three Japanese lines in the conference with great circumspection, as the latter are heavily subsidized by the government, and if they withdrew from the conference, might reduce rates to a point that foreign lines could not reach. Possibly the Blue Funnel people had this in mind when they withdrew.

SOYA BEAN CULTIVATION.

Soya beans have been cultivated for centuries in China and Japan, and are used for a great variety of purposes. In Japan a great quantity is used in the manufacture of 'soy,' a delicacy found on every Japanese table, and from time immemorial have been used in this country for fertilizing purposes. An extract from 'Soya Beans: their Cultivation and Manufacture,' says:

The principal uses to which the beans are put, include the extraction of oil and the manufacture of cakes and meal. The oil is of a superior kind and finds a ready sale at high prices for a great variety of purposes, such as the manufacture of edibles of various kinds, the manufacture of fine toilet soaps, paint oils, lubrication and lighting oils. The residue can be disposed of in many ways, and of these the manufacture of feeding cakes is the most important. In China the oil is used for lighting and lubricating, as well as edible purposes.

It is only recently that the soya bean has become widely known outside of Asiatic countries, the first consignment of beans to Europe having been sent so recently as 1906, and to-day European requirements, according to the *London Times*, are something like a million tons a year, but this figure is undoubtedly excessive. In England the soya oil has a ready and extensive market. It is used instead of the cotton seed variety and soap manufacturers are coming to depend upon it. Its chief use there, however, would seem to be as cattle cakes for winter feeding. The use of the soya bean is already so extensive in England that, according to the same authority, the freight now amounts up to \$5,000,000 per annum.

A STAPLE FOOD.

In the Far East the soya bean is used for food by both man and animals to a large extent, and in China forms one of the staple articles of food. A milk, closely resembling rich cow's milk, has been recently produced in a London laboratory from soya beans, and is said to be the equal if not the superior of cow's milk, possessing all the virtues of the latter, with none of its dangers, and of high nutritive value.

Soya bean meal is now used in England to make biscuits, and to mix with flour in making brown bread. It is also used on the Continent in place of rye meal for making bread. In China the soya bean has been used with great success as a food for hogs, with the result that the quality of the bacon has been much improved.

The extraction of the oil, however, seems to be the principal use of the soya bean, and this is used in the manufacture of high class toilet soaps, paint oils, lubricants and lighting oils, and for edible purposes. The cake made from soya beans besides being of high value as a food, is used a great deal as a fertilizer, there being a high proportion of nitrogen in the cake.

AS A FERTILIZER.

In Japan the bean is largely grown in rotation with cereal crops, and is of great value as a soil renewer. Hay made from the soya plant has a high feeding value.

The use of the soya bean and the oil in England and the Continent has recently reached such huge proportions that Manchurian farmers have taken to growing this crop to the exclusion of others, so much so in fact is this the case, that it was recently stated that the 10 or 12 flour mills in Harbin have been unable to get enough Manchurian wheat to keep their mills going more than half the time, the wheat growers having largely turned to the highly-profitable occupation of growing soya beans.

An average yield is from 25 to 40 bushels of seed per acre, but on good land it may be twice as much, or even up to 100 bushels, while from 9 to 12 tons of fresh fodder per acre can be obtained.

MANCHURIAN CROP.

The United States Vice-Consul at Dalny, Mr. George C. Hanson reports that although the bean season of 1913-1914 has not ended, export figures as supplied by the Chinese Maritime Customs for the calendar year 1913 are now available. As Antung, Dairen and Newchwang are the ports from which the South Manchuria beans and the bean products find their way abroad, and as Vladivostock bears the

same relation as regards the North Manchuria product, the shipments from these four ports should give a fairly accurate approximation of the export of beans and the bean products from Manchuria. The Manchurian crop for 1913-1914 probably totals 1,054,500 tons.

Beans sent to Vladivostock are principally consigned for export to Europe. There is but one bean-crushing mill in Vladivostock, hence the shipments of bean cake and bean oil are practically nil. The beans reaching Antung, Newchwang, and Dairen are for the most part crushed in the mills at these places.

In Antung there are 15 power mills, the total output of which in 1913, was 33,550 tons of cake, and 4,340 tons of oil. In Dairen in 1913 there were 49 power mills whose combined output was 309,159 tons of cake and 25,222 tons of oil. In Newchwang there are 15 power bean crushing mills whose output in 1913 was 167,643 tons of cake and 14,679 tons of oil. Besides the power mills there are numerous hand and animal-driven mills in these places. The power mills in Dairen are operated largely by gas engines imported from Osaka, Japan.

It is seen by these figures that Dairen stands out clearly as the most important bean-milling centre in Manchuria.

Vladivostock's export figures for beans for the year 1913 amounted to 319,410 tons. Adding this quantity to the exports from South Manchuria gives 599,278 tons as the total amount of beans exported for that year.

With the exception of the Vladivostock beans, which as stated are exported almost wholly to Europe, the beans from Manchuria have in recent years been shipped to Japan for consumption as food and to the Japanese bean mills. The bean cake is sent almost exclusively to Japan to be utilized as fertilizer. Europe and China take practically equal amounts of the bean oil, and some cargoes find their way to America. The declared value of the bean oil shipments in 1913 to the United States was \$334,689 as against \$19,943 in 1912.

Average quotations for soya beans (Tieling variety) at Yokohama, Japan, for the year 1912 was 4.98 yen per 100 kin* and in 1913, 5.01 yen per 100 kin.

QUOTATIONS FOR SOYA BEANS AND OIL.

In 1912 and 1913 average quotations for beans at Dairen were as follows:— 3.73 yen per 100 kin and 3.85 yen per 100 kin.

Average quotations for soya bean oil (crude) at Dairen, f.o.b. at the factory, for the years 1912 and 1913 were, in silver yen, 10.78 yen per 100 kin, and 10.93 yen per 100 kin.

As these quotations at Dairen are in silver yen, there being no gold standard in Manchuria, the following exchange table is necessary to convert these figures into gold yen (the currency of Japan) and thus into gold dollars (the Canadian currency), the gold dollar being for all practical purposes equivalent to 2 gold yen. Average exchange rate on 100 yen silver for 1912 was 97.896 gold yen, and for 1913, 96.490 gold yen.

The c.i.f. price of soya oil at Yokohama, Japan is about 4.67 yen in addition to the f.o.b. prices quoted and includes 1.50 yen for cans, labour, &c., 47 sen for export duty, 2.50 yen Japanese import duty, 17 sen for freight and 2 sen for insurance, per 100 kin.†

Northern Manchuria is a country with a climate very similar to that of Canada, with very cold winters and hot dry summers, so that there does not appear to be any reason why the soya bean, which flourishes in Manchuria, should not do equally well in Canada. Part of the information contained in this report was derived from a bulletin on the subject by E. S. Edie, M.A., B.Sc., published by C. Tinling & Co., Ltd., 53 Victoria Street, Liverpool.

* 100 kin = 132 lbs.

† 1 yen = 100 sen = 50 cents.

CUBA.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. A. T. Quilez.)

CANADIAN SHARE OF CUBAN TRADE.

The text of the reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States which appears in Weekly Report No. 551 of June 8th indicates that with the exception of such commodities as appear in the free list, the United States enjoy a reduction in the Cuban tariff of from 20 to 40 per cent, and by the table appearing in that report it was seen that, notwithstanding this reciprocity treaty, other countries have succeeded, not only in competing successfully with the United States, but even in outselling that country in many articles on which it enjoyed the maximum reduction of 40 per cent, such as knitted and other cotton manufactures, cheese, perfumery and essences, soaps, porcelain ware, umbrellas, &c., &c.

The tables given below, corresponding to those published in the Weekly Report previously mentioned, will give a more detailed illustration of the above and will further serve to show Canadian merchants the small proportion of Cuban trade shared by Canada, compared with that of European countries.

Article.	Imports from United States.	Imports from Canada.	Imports from Other countries.
(1) Trees and plants	\$ 10,182	\$ 724	\$ 1,520
(1) Printed matter	168,998	8,524	53,085
(1) Wood pulp and paper (news) ..	284,435	39,005	13,938
(1) Lumber (pine)	1,900,211	259,864	49,727
(1) Other articles not specified	255,386	4,004	18,978
Glass cases	54,250	48	230,083
Other glassware not specified	192,154	8	487,938
Tableware (China)	32,629	9	234,317
Tools	248,757	20	85,938
Tin (manufactured)	231,114	7	64,450
Iron and steel manufactures not specified	1,057,184	131	662,048
Copper anodes not specified	276,277	9	183,948
Pharmaceutical preparations	63,774	49	239,543
Colours, varnishes and lacquers ..	400,242	7	269,948
Chemical products (oxides)	119,320	879	64,936
Other chemicals not specified ..	123,161	3	76,826
Patent medicines	123,537	35	84,934
Cod liver oil	1,565	48	814
Soap	238,366	1	343,178
Grease for manufacture of soap ..	220,297	50	195
Cotton fabrics	1,550,188	43	5,281,421
Clothing (ready-made)	295,258	1	258,172
Velvet	34,752	2	124,091
Other cotton manufactures	41,178	2	336,401
Linen (thread)	16,054	1,358	107,481
Wool cloth	27,977	1,064	716,999
Rugs ..	3,319	12	13,038
Paper	156,157	425	67,400
Other paper	378,443	623	583,843
Paper (printed)	95,836	8,943	31,488
Books, lithographed stamps, &c..	77,169	307	198,825
Cardboard	86,840	118	53,577
“ cases	31,859	265	124,773
Lumber (dutiable)	202,678	650	45,164
Furniture	1,042,536	1,118	190,833
Boxes	529,415	3,184	325,637
Barrels	347,218	12,340	234,247
Leather manufactures not specified	338,063	1,087	125,999
Manufactures of reed	24,210	2	130,320

(1) Free of duty.

Article.	Imports from United States.	Imports from Canada.	Imports from Other countries.
Pianos	76,208	361	62,239
Organs and harmoniums	1,042	61	1,371
Machinery for sugar mills	2,886,005	12,514	2,229,218
Machinery supplies	1,610,449	525	261,971
Other machinery	1,803,735	56	587,223
Steam boats	62,380	296	18,761
Pork (salted)	1,620,562	2,248	24,375
Ham	676,983	297	50,490
Bacon	4,024	18	169
Preserves	357,335	115	141,413
Codfish	46,536	362,710	784,718
Herring	13,536	5,430	30,294
Mackerel	1,279	12	684
Salmon	330	5	
Stockfish	24,446	6	314,591
Butter	55,127	3,209	235,327
Cheese	56,530	237	346,772
Oats	428,049	211,116	52,218
Rice	182,439	8,346	7,024,451
Flour	4,253,749	5,182	27
Hay	185,851	141,882	12,232
Apples	38,528	3,455	94
Other fresh fruits	142,634	24	1,340
Other preserved fruits	86,557	9	29,961
Peas	369,012	3,818	499,507
	<hr/> \$26,264,355	<hr/> \$1,106,901	<hr/> \$24,825,499

COMMODITIES IN WHICH CANADA DOES NOT SHARE.

The above list comprise such commodities as are exported to Cuba by Canada. In the following table Canada does not figure at all in the statistics though in many instances she could compete with many of the countries that figure in the second column.

Article.	Imports from United States.	Imports from Other Countries.
Farming implements	\$ 245,677	\$ 85,218
Mowers and spades	18,167	41,603
Fibers, vegetable	135 240	143,997
Cement	1,030,802	77,595
Stone for construction and other purposes not including marble	33,273	196,599
Chalk	15,434	17,772
Mirrors	11,555	77,384
Glass bottles	57,361	429,732
Electric lamps	43,051	73,735
Window panes	3,240	13,902
Tiles for mosaic flooring	3,704	37,053
Bricks	458	10,219
Tiles for roofing	7,623	81,342
Other earthenware goods	118,024	138,554
China and porcelain ware not especially men- tioned	8,037	137,428
Jewellery (gold)	8,487	174,422
" (silver)	704	7,267
Gilt ware	70,102	76,410
Other gold, silver and platinum manufactures ..	8,486	31,206
Iron and steel manufactures	1,932,222	380,432
Cutlery	10,693	26,083
Surgical instruments	6,481	11,219
Other instruments	40,036	111,541
Wire netting	5,211	12,314
Tin	66,117	98,383
Nickel and aluminum	8,442	17,482
Zinc, manufactures of	11,715	15,241
Lead (manufactured)	15,787	28,890
Roots and herbs	1,209	27,288
Pharmaceutical products other than patent medi- cines and the like	551,863	746,836
Vegetable oils	41,678	163,415
Soap (ordinary)	133,078	240,623

Article.	Imports from United States.	Imports from Other Countries.
Soap (fine)	43,740	62,239
Other soaps	61,548	40,317
Perfumes	87,042	562,862
Starch	6,750	34,450
Linen fabrics (plain)	1,550,188	5,281,464
Other linen and cotton fabrics	686,629	3,190,261
Laces	1,819	531,270
Tulle	7,451	138,880
Thread	20,789	134,217
Bags (for sugar)	387,716	1,044,738
Linen goods	36,100	1,876,470
Brushes	20,789	37,057
Wool fabrics	27,977	718,063
Other woollen goods	115,316	247,920
Silk manufactures	217,782	267,983
Sardines (canned)	1,890	69,031
Condensed milk	800,435	1,346,521
Biscuit (fine)	10,377	68,560
Barley	95	396,826
Canned fruits	35,129	37,407
Onions	38,015	415,617
Beer (bottled)	118,177	291,713
Cider (bottled)	1,026	99,823
Matches	216	45,425
Toys	46,351	142,070
Canes and umbrellas	2,991	109,176
Hats	- 102,110	281,043
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$9,071,761	\$21,203,588

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES COMPETITION.

It will be noted that the most important figures in the first report, and those most likely to interest Canadians, relate to imports of pine lumber, amount to nearly \$2,000,000 from the United States, against \$260,000 from Canada, and \$50,000 from other countries (in round figures) and in this case the import is free from duty.

Another important import is found in iron and steel where the United States have a trade of over \$1,000,000, as against \$130 from Canada and \$662,000 from other countries. The proportions are reversed in the case of cotton fabric where the United States have \$1,500,000, as against \$43 from Canada and \$5,250,000 from other countries.

In ready-made clothing the trade is almost equally divided between the United States and other countries with nothing from Canada.

In the case of furniture the United States has nearly a monopoly of the trade, while in the large figure of machinery for sugar mills an almost equal division of the trade is found but with small figures from Canada. The bulk of the trade in machinery supplies and other machinery goes to the United States as does a large figure for pork.

In flour the United States holds a practical monopoly of an important market.

In the second table a large figure is found in cement and the bulk of the trade is done by the United States. This remark applies also to specified iron and steel manufactured, but the position is reversed with regard to linen and cotton fabric and also in regard to sugar bags and linen goods. The same remark applies to condensed milk, to fine biscuits and to barley as also to beer, umbrellas and hats.

GERMANY.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. C. F. Just.)

HAMBURG, June 25, 1914.

GERMAN MARKET FOR OVERSEAS APPLES.

The auctions of Australian fruit held in Hamburg last week brought to a close the overseas apple trade for 1913-14, and a few notes on the past season may be of interest.

In the subjoined table will be found the statistics of the receipts of North American and Australian fruit compared with the previous season, together with the range of prices obtained for some of the principal varieties of apples from the Northern Pacific States and from Australia.

APPLE IMPORTS.

		Hamburg.		Bremen.	
		1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.
United States.....	barrels.	68,000	220,000	.....	4,000
Canada.....	"	21,000	30,000	.....	500
United States.....	boxes.	260,000	300,000	60,000	54,000
Canada.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	"	364,000	190,000	28,000	24,000

PEARS.

Australia.....	boxes.	20,000	15,000
----------------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------

RANGE OF PRICES.

Pacific Coast Apples.	Australian Apples.
Newton Pippins, M. 10 to M. 15.	Cleopatras M. 10 to M. 20.
Vinesaps " 11 " 14.	Dunns' Seedlings " 10 " 21.
Jonathans " 11 " 14.	Jonathans " 7 " 14.
King Davis " 10 " 13.	Spitzenbergs " 9 " 12.
Spitzenbergs " 11 " 14.	
Ben Davis " 8 " 11.	

SMALLER IMPORTATIONS LAST YEAR.

The importations of apples in barrels from Eastern United States and Canada were lower during the season just closed than they have been for many years, and it is not surprising when one remembers the short and indifferent apple crop that was secured in those parts which coincided with an unusually heavy crop of medium

and good fruit in Germany itself, as well as in the adjacent continental countries which look to help out German consumption. It appears, moreover, that much of the barrel apples sent over were of the second and third grades, and the prices they fetched were on the whole unsatisfactory. Pacific coast boxed apples appeared on the Hamburg market earlier than usual. The total receipts were a little below those of the previous season. The prices obtained at the outset cannot have left much profit owing to the competition of the large supplies of local fruit, but as the season wore on the prices improved and closed at best. These relatively satisfactory results secured by Pacific coast apples were largely due to the manner in which the sales were managed, as at no time were the offerings beyond the capacity of the market.

The results of the sales of Australian fruit were a great disappointment, and much money has been lost by the shippers. Encouraged by the success of last season Australian shippers sent over nearly twice as much fruit as last year. Australian apples come over at a time when the market is bare of supplies, and meet with little or no competition, but the season lasts barely two months. At the outset the record prices of last year were readily obtained, especially for Western Australian apples which were excellent in quality and condition. On the other hand, South Australian fruit proved only middling, and that from Victoria was in many cases poor. It gradually became apparent that the volume of the shipments under way for this market was greatly in excess of last year, and the arrivals of huge consignments of 60 to 80 thousand cases at a time at short intervals so glutted the market that prices fell away to an unremunerative level, and it is understood that many thousands of boxes must have been sold at prices that can scarcely have paid for freight and expenses.

LIMITATIONS OF GERMAN MARKET.

There is a tendency both in Canada and the United States and in Australia to over-estimate the capacity of the German market for high-class table apples, forgetting that the overseas apple is bound to be an expensive article, and that the market on the whole cannot be other than a limited one, whether the season be favourable or unfavourable to imports from outside. Conservative brokers estimate the capacity of the Hamburg and Bremen market of boxed apples from North America at 300,000 cases in the season, and of boxed apples from Australia at about the same figure. It is argued that as this fruit must be retailed at from 12 to 20 cents per pound in order to show a profit, it can never become an article of popular consumption, and that in reality the population able and ready to pay such prices is a very restricted one. The fact also that Germany is a large importer of apples—in 1913 the imports amounted to 440,000 tons—is interpreted to mean that in season of poor home crops the deficiency must be made up from abroad at all costs. The fallacy of this reasoning is apparent when it is stated that by far the greater proportion of Germany's apple imports consists of cheap small-sized fruit, worth from three to four marks per cwt. at the point of production in the adjacent countries, which are imported for cider making, and which in times of scarcity cannot, of course, be replaced, least of all from overseas sources.

APPLE CROP PROSPECTS.

At the time of writing the prospects for a full crop of apples, pears and stone fruit throughout Germany and the contiguous countries are held to be very encouraging. A mild winter and warm spring weather with few, if any, damaging frosts, except over limited and unimportant localities, enabled fruit trees to get over the blossoming season in good shape, and fruit has set well. The dry weather which is expected in June has not occurred and the 'drop' so far has been light. The feeling therefore among fruit merchants is that lighter imports than usual of overseas apples are likely to obtain.

TRINIDAD.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. Edgar Tripp.)

PORT-OF-SPAIN, July 4, 1914.

EFFECT OF CANADA-WEST INDIA AGREEMENT.

In the report of the Collector of Customs upon the trade of the Colony for year ending 31st December last, now published, special reference is made to the Canada and West Indies Reciprocity Agreement. After noting that as a result of the agreement the Canadian Government has subsidized a new line of steamers to the extent of \$400,000 per annum, and has joined with the United Kingdom in contributing £8,000 per annum to a telegraph subsidy on condition that rates are reduced by half, the Collector proceeds to analyze the returns for the last six months of the year so far as they are affected by the Preferential Tariff. During this period the value of goods admitted at preferential rates was £212,510 of which £63,784 came from the United Kingdom and £148,726 from Canada. The loss to the revenue was £7,198 of which £1,203 was on imports from the United Kingdom, and £5,990 on imports from Canada.

The competition of the United Kingdom in foodstuffs is negligible, but the effect the agreement has had upon the trade with the United States, the country from which hitherto the colony has been mainly supplied, is marked, as the following figures demonstrate:—

	1912.		1913.	
Canada...	£151,356	13.8%	£226,949	17.8%
United States...	320,124	29.1%	283,158	22.3%

An increase is therefore shown in favour of the Dominion of £75,493 equal to 4 per cent, and a decrease to the United States of £36,966, or 6.8 per cent.

DECIDED INCREASE IN FLOUR IMPORTS.

Flour was of course the item principally in evidence, 138,389 bags, of which 70,000 bags were imported direct, were received from Canada in 1913, being an increase of 56,878 bags over 1912. The corresponding figures for the United States were 165,000 bags in 1912 and 118,172 in 1913, a falling off of 46,997 bags.

EXPANSION OF EXPORTS.

In the exports to Canada there was a satisfactory increase in Cacao of 220,991 lbs. the value being £23,510 as against £10,736 in 1912. There was also an improvement to the extent of 115,633 gallons in molasses the value of which in 1913 was £3,498 as against £1,725 in 1912. The export of sugar to Canada for the years concerned fell from a value of £186,597 to £134,949, and that of cocoanuts, from £18,731 to £10,145. The difference in the latter may be accounted for by the fact that special agents from the United States purchased in advance the principal crops for the year.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. F. Dane.)

GLASGOW, July 3, 1914.

SHIP BUILDING ON THE CLYDE.

The statistics of Scottish ship building remain at a high figure. During June there were launched twenty-five vessels of 77,490 tons. Of these twenty vessels of 73,680 tons were built on the Clyde, one of 3,100 tons on the Forth, and one of 100 tons at Montrose, and three fishing vessels of 610 tons in the Aberdeen and Moray Firth yards. In the corresponding month of last year twenty-two vessels of 54,478 tons were launched on the Clyde, and the total tonnage launched on the river for the half-year amounted to 127 vessels of 348,475 tons. The figures for this half-year are 129 vessels of 267,677 tons, so that there is a decrease for the six months of over 80,000 tons. The output for the month of June is higher than that of any corresponding month in previous years since 1906.

RECENT CONTRACTS.

A fair amount of new work was reported during June, and there were several interesting announcements regarding contracts recently placed. Two additional geared turbine liners are being laid down at Scotstoun. Also a large oil-engined vessel at Scotstoun West. Altogether, the month of June has been very satisfactory from the point of view of tonnage launched, and specially interesting from that of new work—more because of the character of the vessels ordered than because of their size.

SIX MONTHS' TONNAGE.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels launched in the different Scottish districts during the half-year:—

—	Clyde.		Forth.		Tay.		Dee.	
	Ves.	Tons.	Ves.	Tons.	Ves.	Tons.	Ves.	Tons.
January	11	22,272	2	260	2	7,550	4	730
February	21	49,082	1	4,381	1	1,500	4	724
March	16	24,631	3	2,270	2	6,800	5	490
April	34	58,000	1	2,100	2	1,600	10	1,300
May	27	40,012	1	100	3	960	9	1,774
June	20	73,680	1	3,100	1	100	3	610
Total	129	267,677	9	12,211	11	18,510	35	5,628

TIMBER TRADE.

Business in the local timber trade continues to be far from brisk, though there is a slight indication of improvement this month. In the case of ship building requirements the demand has of late been mostly for teak and pitch pine, of which considerable sales have been reported. Inquiries for house building material are disappointing from a timber point of view. In the case of Canadian pine, the demand is still quiet, notwithstanding the fact that prices are at a more attractive level than they have been for years. The market for spruce shows little improvement, the feeling being that prices will not be maintained. Furniture woods are in moderate demand, and prices seem to be firm.

The latest Clyde statistics show that on June 30 stocks of Oregon or Columbian pine were:—

	Pieces.	Cub. Feet.
Spars	159	23,879
Logs	3,089	283,834
Planks	16,988	88,813
Deck planks	12,330	35,224

FIBRE BOARD AND WALL BOARD.

Several inquiries have been made for the above and evidence of interest is shown by firms interviewed, who express a desire to see samples with full particulars as to the uses, and conditions of packing, together with quotations in sterling c.i.f. Glasgow.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

Felt roofing material is an article in common use here, as is also the case with other forms of patent roofing material sold under different names, or brands. Considerable quantities are imported from Germany. A number of firms have expressed a desire to ascertain what is manufactured in Canada, in the hope that business can be opened up. It is desirable when offers are made from Canada, to place very full particulars before buyers as to the style of package, quantity, &c., if possible quoting on a c.i.f. basis, also stating if goods can be manufactured to certain requirements of this market as regards width and length.

ASBESTOS SLATES.

Over 500 tons of asbestos slates were imported during the year 1913. There appears to be an opportunity presenting itself for Canadian manufactured patent slates. The colours in favour seem to be red, green and dark blue.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. E. D. Arnaud.*)

BRISTOL, June 30, 1914.

FIRE DAMP DETECTOR.

Canadians engaged in the important industry of coal mining will be interested in the fact that a new fire damp detector has been invented, and a demonstration of the appliance has been recently given before a large number of coal owners and persons interested in coal mining.

As at present constructed the appliance consists of an oblong box which contains a galvanometer, the needle of which moving over a graduated scale can be seen through an aperture in the top of the box. A cupboard in the box contains the 'torch' and connecting leads when not in use. The torch is a wooden cylinder having at one end a chamber in which a pair of differential thermo-electrical junctions in series in the circuit of the galvanometer. So long as these two junctions remain at the same temperature, whether warm or cold, their actions are in balance, and the needle of the galvanometer rests at zero. Surrounding each of these two junctions is a small bead of a porous material, resembling compressed pumice stone, and one of these beads is impregnated with platinum black (finely divided metallic platinum). The chamber at the end of the 'torch' is protected by a perforated brass cap and wire gauze. When the chamber end of the 'torch' is held in an atmos-

phere containing fire damp, the impregnated bead rises in temperature, owing to the catalytic action of the platinum black, and a thermo-electric current is generated in the circuit and moves the needle of the galvanometer, thereby indicating the presence and the amount of fire damp. The platinum black is warmed and thus rendered sensitive by means of a separate constant current carried round the impregnated bead through a loop of fine platinum wire.

MEAT PRODUCTS.

The subject of the future supply of meat in its various forms to the United Kingdom is a matter of much concern to those engaged in the trade as well as to the large body of consumers, and the following statistics of exports of meat products from the United States will show the decrease which has taken place in that source of supply.

United States exports of cattle in 1913 totalled only 26,236 head, valued at \$851,000, and two years before the exports were 164,067 head, valued at \$14,110,081, while in 1908 there were exported, chiefly to Great Britain, 349,210 cattle, valued at \$29,339,134. Four years previously United States cattle exports were 593,409 head, valued at \$42,256,000. A decrease has also been shown in the case of the manufactured products of the American packing industries, as the following figures indicate:—

EXPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS FROM UNITED STATES.

	1913.	1910.	1908.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Beef, fresh.....	6,850,123	75,728,666	201,145,105
Cured, salted or pickled.....	25,180,539	36,554,266	46,958,367
Canned.....	4,163,095	14,804,596	23,376,447
Pork, fresh.....	3,368,678	1,040,278	16,374,468
Pork, cured and bacon.....	212,796,618	152,163,107	241,189,929
Pork, hams.....	171,671,407	146,885,385	221,769,634
Pork, salted or pickled.....	53,858,973	40,031,599	149,505,937
Lard and lard compounds.....	63,699,754	362,927,671	212,541,157
Mutton.....	4,789,451	1,989,472	1,185,040

Just what percentage of these exports Great Britain has received in the years enumerated United States statistics do not show, but it is safe to assume the greater proportion of them went into the British market, and decreases in exports of fresh, salted and canned beef in the past thirteen years have been tremendous.

MARKETS FOR CANADIAN LUMBER.

Additional reports on foreign opportunities for Canadian lumber, particularly that from British Columbia, are included in this issue, comprising contributions from Commissioner E. H. S. Flood, Barbados, and Mr. J. H. Towsey, British Consul at Milan, Italy.

British West Indies.

(Mr. E. H. S. Flood.)

BARBADOS, June 27, 1914.

MARKET FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER.

After the opening of the canal, shippers of lumber in British Columbia will have an opportunity to compete for part of the trade of the West Indies. Up to the present time no lumber from the Pacific coast has been imported, except a small shipment of shingles which found its way into Barbados a few years ago. Interest has been expressed by dealers here on this subject, and inquiries have been made in regard to the characteristics of Douglas fir and western pine and spruce, and as to their suitability for the tropics as compared with the pine and spruce from Eastern Canada and the pitch pine now imported from the United States. To satisfy these inquiries, a request has been made to the Forestry Department of British Columbia to furnish samples of the different varieties of lumber that are commercially important and suitable for export. These samples will be shown to the trade, and afterwards sent to Trinidad, Jamaica, British Guiana and the Northern Islands. In this way an opportunity will be afforded for a comparison of British Columbia lumber with that now imported, and will stimulate the interest now taken, and assist in preparing for an early trial shipment as soon as intercourse is established through the canal.

VALUE OF THE TRADE.

The requirements of the British West India colonies for lumber, shingles, shooks, staves and puncheons, have an annual average value of about £450,000. The import each year has approximated very closely to this figure, the fluctuations being small. Considering the large amount, value and variety of lumber required, the trade must be therefore considered as a steady one. These colonies, with the exception of Jamaica, give a preference to Canadian lumber.

Of the foreign colonies of the Caribbean that do not give a preference to Canada, or that have a preferential arrangement with other countries, the largest importer of lumber is Cuba, the annual value of whose import is about £800,000. The next in importance is Porto Rico whose import amounts to upwards of £400,000. The import into both these islands is of the same general character and variety as that in the British West Indies. The whole of the West Indies, British as well as foreign, have therefore a total import of lumber of over a million and a half sterling, of which Canada is supplying under £200,000. It is apparent therefore that British Columbia would have a large territory to exploit, provided the quality of its lumber was suited to the needs of these countries.

VARIETIES OF LUMBER IMPORTED.

The following statement will show the value and proportion in which the various kinds of lumber are imported into the preference colonies and Jamaica, and may serve also as an index to the requirements of Cuba and Porto Rico, the details of whose import are not available. It would appear, however, from the large quantity of lumber coming from the United States, that pitch pine is more generally imported into Cuba and Porto Rico than any other kind of lumber. The importance of this fact will be shown, in another paragraph, as offering a special opportunity to create a demand for some variety of British Columbia lumber to serve as a substitute.

Pitch pine	£207,260
White pine and spruce	116,695
Hoops, staves and shooks, boxing material, puncheons and hogs-	
heads	105,661
Shingles and laths	22,891
Spars, oars and posts	1,171
Lumber, not specified	3,235

£456,913

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Practically all the lumber coming from the Atlantic ports of Canada and the United States is shipped in small sailing vessels. Two and three masted schooners, large enough to carry mixed cargoes of lumber of about 250 to 350 M. feet, are employed in the trade. Freight is subject to some variation, but generally moves between \$5 and \$6 per M. on lumber from the Maritime Provinces to the West Indies. From Mobile, schooner freight on pitch pine is higher, averaging about \$8, and is subject to more variation than from Canada. Early this year the price of pitch pine in Barbados was based on a freight rate of \$10.50 per M. from Mobile. Occasionally, however, the Canadian steamers bring down small parcels of pine and spruce, and small shipments of pitch pine are sometimes made by steamer from the southern ports of the United States.

PACIFIC COAST DISTANCES COMPARED WITH ATLANTIC.

Sailing vessels which are now employed on the Pacific coast and the Caribbean will be gradually replaced by steamers after the opening of the canal. The long voyage made from British Columbia to the West Indies and return would make it appear unreasonable that freight could be handled successfully in the old way by sailing vessels. The distance from British Columbia to the Panama Canal is roundly about 4,000 miles, and from the canal the distance across the Caribbean to the West Indies would average about 1,000 miles. A freight steamer of $9\frac{1}{2}$ knots would take about 70 days to make the round trip, allowing for calls at five or six ports in the Caribbean. This would give about 30 days among the islands, which would probably be all the time required for discharging and taking in return cargo.

The average from the Atlantic ports around the Caribbean and return is much shorter, and is generally made within forty days. The distance covered from Halifax to Demerara and return is about 6,000 miles. The steamers subsidized for this service are of the 10 knot class, make several calls both going and return, and spend three weeks among the islands.

RETURN CARGOES.

A steamship service between British Columbia and these colonies that would give an outlet for lumber and other products of Western Canada, would depend to a great extent on the availability of return cargoes. The products of the West Indies that now seek the preference market offered by Canada and that could make the voyage to British Columbia without deterioration, are sugar and molasses, cocoanuts and copra, coffee, rice, ginger and spices, arrowroot, lime juice, rum, molascuit and greenheart timber. An examination into the character of trade between the eastern provinces of Canada and the West Indies forces the conclusion that an identical trade could be created for the western provinces, and one that would in no way interfere with the trade now established in the east. The following statement of the quantity of the staple and minor products of the British West Indies available for export and subject to a preference in the Canadian market, will show the large supply that might be drawn on for return cargoes.

In addition to this, cargo could be obtained in Cuba, Porto Rico, San Domingo, and in the French and Danish West India Islands, that is not included in this list:—

Sugar	tons	250,000
Molasses	puns.	100,000
Cocoanuts	No.	40,000,000
Arrowroot	brls.	40,000
Rice	tons	10,000
Coffee	"	23,295
Greenheart	cub. ft.	142,144
Lime juice (concentrated)	gals.	141,318
" (raw)	"	508,766
Citrate of lime	tons	155
Oil of lime	gals.	4,150
Cocoa	tons	31,583
Ginger, nutmegs and other spices	tons	8,000

WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE.

In regard to the dimensions and general character of the white pine and other lumber which is now being imported into these colonies, it may be explained that the consignment business in years gone by was the prevailing method of the trade, but for many years past practically all the lumber is ordered, and the price definitely arranged. Cargoes generally come assorted, except in the case of pitch pine. White pine lumber comes as merchantable, refuse, second quality and inferior. Merchantable consists of boards of one inch in thickness, sound, free from rot, rotten knots, bark edges and worm holes, well sawn and square-edged, must run 6 inches and up in width, and of 10 feet and upwards in length. Buyers will only accept 10 per cent to 15 per cent of boards that run 6 inches in width, and it is expected that widths will be well assorted, and also lengths.

Refuse.—Among the merchantable lumber received from Nova Scotia there is at times a quantity varying from 30 to 40 per cent which is classified as merchantable but which does not come up to the local standard, yet is too good to be classed among the second quality. This is sold at \$4 per M. under the price obtained for merchantable.

Second Quality.—Boards of second quality require to be 1 inch in thickness, 5 inches and upwards in width, and 5 feet and upwards in contents, free from rot, bark edges and worm holes, must have one clean face, be well sawn and square edged.

Inferior.—Boards under 5 inches in width that do not come up to the survey of second quality, when sent down, are culled out and classified as inferior, and sold at \$4 per M. under the price obtained for second quality.

SPRUCE LUMBER.

Spruce lumber comes to this market in three qualities. There is no intermediate quality between merchantable and second, as there is with white pine; boards not good enough to be classed as merchantable are classed as second. Merchantable boards are 1 inch in thickness, sound and square edged, must run 6 inches and upwards in width, and 8 feet and upwards in contents. Only 10 per cent to 15 per cent of 8 and 9 foot boards are acceptable in an ordered cargo, and these must be clean and free from all defects. It is expected that the widths will be well assorted, also the lengths.

Second Quality.—Boards of 1 inch in thickness, well sawn and squared, to run 5 inches and upwards in width, 5 feet and upwards in contents, must be free from rot, rotten knots, bark edges and worm holes, and must have one clean face.

Inferior.—Boards under 5 inches in width and not sufficiently good to be classified as second quality, are culled and classed as inferior, and sold on their merits, at prices ranging from \$4 to \$6 per M. less than the second quality, according to the quality and general appearance.

HEMLOCK.

Up to within a few years ago there was a strong prejudice in Barbados against the use of hemlock lumber. This prejudice, however, is rapidly passing away, and hemlock lumber has gradually found a place on the market. Boards of large size are rejected, owing to their liability to shiver. Hemlock comes in merchantable and second quality. The merchantable is to run 6 inches and upwards in width, and 8 feet and upwards in contents, and boards of medium widths are preferred.

Second Quality.—Boards that run 5 inches and upwards in width, 5 feet and upwards in contents, and free from bark edges and splits.

SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK SCANTLING.

This lumber must run 8 feet and upwards in length, must be sound, well sawn and squared, free from rot and bark edges, and it is expected that the lengths in the scantling will be well assorted, and the bulk run over 8 feet in length.

PITCH PINE.

This lumber, as has been mentioned above in this report, comes from the Atlantic ports of Florida, and from Mobile and other Gulf ports. All the flooring boards used in the better class of houses in the West Indies are of pitch pine, and this class of lumber enters largely into the construction of every dwelling house and public building in these islands. The cargoes that come down are assorted in boards, planks of various thickness, scantling and beams. This lumber is found most enduring in the tropics and is resistant to the attacks of insects.

PRESENT PRICES OF LUMBER C.I.F. IN THE WEST INDIES.

Advices as to the prices of Nova Scotia pine are to the effect that cargoes are now on the way to Barbados at \$25.50 c.i.f. for merchantable, and \$20.50 for second quality. Recent quotations for pitch pine place the price at \$29 to \$31 c.i.f. according to widths and lengths. Scantling at \$2 less per M. The price of this lumber varies considerably from time to time, and at the beginning of the year prices were for—

All heart pitch pine, 1 x 12.....	\$38 00 C.I.F.
" " 1 x 10	35 00 "
Scantling, all heart.....	32 00 "
Flooring boards, all heart	\$30 00 to 32 00 "

These high prices were due to the freight rates ruling at the time which have since declined, and the market price of lumber has dropped. Cargoes of spruce of merchantable quality are now quoted at \$21 per M. c.i.f.

STAVES AND SHOOKS.

Staves, shooks and puncheons, taken together, are among the largest items of import, and efforts have been made in the past with apparently some success, to induce Canadian firms in the Eastern Provinces to compete for a share of the trade. At present, nearly all of it is in the hands of the United States. As there is an area in British Columbia that produces oak timber suitable for making staves, it may be well to refer to this industry. The staves that are supplied by the United States are made of oak wood, one inch in thickness, and supplied in the rough. The length of the stave is 44 inches, and the width varies from 2½ to 4½ inches. They are trimmed at the end, grooved, and slightly bent. Thirty of these make a pack, which is sufficient to make a puncheon. There are about 30 superficial feet of oak in each pack. These packs are supplied c.i.f. for a price which varies from \$1.85 to \$2.05, depending on freights.

DEMAND FOR WESTERN LUMBER DEPENDING ON DURABILITY.

Not the least among the qualities that make southern pine the most desirable wood imported into these markets is its immunity from the attack of insects. Spruce from the Maritime Provinces possesses no permanence in the West Indies, is attacked at once with wood louse and destroyed in a few years. White pine is more resistant in this respect and yet, being a soft wood, deteriorates and loses its strength in a short time. It is claimed that some of the woods of British Columbia possess strength and durability, and are at the same time proof against the destroying agency of insects. If this fact can be established from the experience gathered concerning it in the tropics or in the Southern Pacific, there could be created a large demand for it here. It would come into competition with pitch pine and, if possible to lay it down at the same price, would take a share of the trade.

As will be seen on examining the statistics above, pitch pine is more largely imported than any other wood, throughout these islands, the mainland, and the adjoining countries in South America. Correspondence with British Columbia firms on this phase of the subject is desirable, as it is one of the most important in considering the future of its lumber trade here.

WEST INDIAN TRAFFICS ON LUMBER.

It may be found useful to British Columbia firms to have the customs rate of duty on lumber in a few of the larger islands, and the following statement will supply this on white pine and spruce, and pitch pine:—

	British Preference.	General.
	s. d.	s. d.
Barbados—		
White pine and spruce, per M.....	5 0	6 3
Pitch pine, per M.....	4 0	5 0
Trinidad—		
Timber, dressed, per M.....	10 0	12 6
“ undressed, per M.....	6 8	8 4
Jamaica (no preference)—		
White pine		9s. and 14s.
Pitch pine		9s. and 14s.
British Guiana (preference of 20% under general)—		
Lumber, dressed, per M.....		\$5 00
“ undressed, per M.....		3 00

PARTIAL LIST OF LUMBER IMPORTERS.

A few names of dealers in lumber in each of the larger British colonies may be sufficient for the present. A much larger list will be supplied any firm in British Columbia that may correspond on the subject. It is of the first importance that the matter should be gone into early, as after the opening of the Panama canal, lumber from Oregon will no doubt seek these markets. As British Columbia lumber is favoured in the tariff, it would necessarily have a preference, but the pioneering work should begin at once.

Barbados.—Jones & Swan, Collymore & Wright.

Trinidad.—Geo. R. Alston & Co., Gordon Grant & Co., T. Geddes Grant.

British Guiana.—Sandbach, Parker & Co., Booker Bros., McConnell & Co.

Jamaica.—Eden Lumber Co., Henriques Lumber Co., E. Lyon & Son.

IMPORTS INTO BRITISH WEST INDIES AND BERMUDA.

Jamaica		
Hoops and shooks	£37,659	
Pitch pine	94,155	
White pine	14,754	
Shingles	3,582	
		£150,150
Barbados—		
Beech, birch, hemlock, white pine and spruce.....	£32,465	
Hoops	2,518	
Pitch pine	19,233	
Shingles	11,868	
Staves and shooks	37,733	
Spars, posts and others	3,005	
		106,822
British Guiana—		
Pitch pine	£ 6,294	
White pine, spruce and others	18,219	
Shingles	1	
Staves and shooks	14,667	
		39,181
Trinidad—		
White pine and spruce	£27,757	
Pitch pine	56,856	
Shingles	28	
Puncheons and hogsheads	4,170	
		88,811

Leeward Islands—			
Pitch pine	£ 9,880		
White pine and spruce	10,632		
Shingles	2,557		
Hoops	325		
Shooks	2,438		
Other lumber	294		
			26,126
Grenada—			
Pitch pine	£3,605		
White pine and spruce	7,141		
Other lumber	308		
Shingles	593		
			11,647
St. Vincent—			
Pitch pine	£3,764		
Spruce pine	870		
White pine	2,075		
Shooks and staves	1,341		
Spars and others	64		
Shingles	799		
			8,913
St. Lucia—			
Spruce and white pine	£1,414		
Pitch pine	1,963		
Shingles	5		
Spars, oars and other	189		
			3,571
Bahamas—			
Shingles	£3,235		
Lumber and cedar	5,190		
Empty boxes	437		
			8,862
Bermuda—			
Lumber	£7,769		
Laths	223		
Empty boxes and box material	4,773		
Spars and others	65		
			12,830
			<u>\$456,913</u>

Italy.

(By Mr. J. H. Towsey, H.B.M. Consul.)

MILAN, June 23, 1914.

SAMPLES REQUIRED.

With reference to your letter of the 27th April last, desiring information regarding the prospects of selling Canadian lumber in Italy, I have the honour to state that, having made inquiries at the Italian Chamber of Commerce, I gather that there would not be much prospect of doing business—the question of prices being all important, but I was told that if small samples of the various kinds of woods that could be exported suitable for building purposes, pavings, &c., were sent to me and submitted by me, the matter could be examined in greater detail.

At the same time I consulted a timber merchant, and he is of the opinion that most Canadian woods could be imported, but especially first class fir in planks having only a few knots. He says that several years ago some shipments of spruce arrived in Italy from Canada. They met with favour, but the importation ceased owing to its price. Although the present prices for Austrian, Hungarian, Bosnian, Roumanian and Russian fir are much higher than when Canadian fir was shipped to Italy, the Canadians have since raised their prices also, consequently, the position has not changed, and Canadian prices are still higher. He, therefore, suggests and repeats that select qualities of spruce have a better chance of succeeding, as inferior qualities could not possibly compete in Italy with Austrian, Hungarian, Bosnian, Roumanian and Russian woods.

SIZES IN DEMAND AND QUANTITIES.

The sizes in which the fine qualities of fir planks are used in Italy are: thickness 2 and 4 inches; with 8 inches and upwards; length 13 feet; and thickness 0.23/32 of an inch and 0.15/16 of an inch; width 4 to 7 inches; length 10 feet and upwards. Other sizes could also be used if prices and qualities suit buyers.

But in addition to prices and quality, there is another difficulty, viz.: in the quantities to be shipped at a time. Austria-Hungary and Bosnia have the great advantage as regards shipments to Italy of being able to do so either by rail or by a short sea passage, consequently, they can send small lots at a time. Roumania and Russia are not so advantageously placed but they can load ships of 100 and 200 standards. Russian shipments come via the Caucasus, thence by sea. Canadians should, in this merchant's opinion, make every effort to be in the same position as Roumania and Russia, and establish direct shipping lines between Canada and Italy. He adds that the United States have made great progress in this direction, and concludes that he cannot enter into the question of prices but is ready to supply any Canadian producer, or this Consulate with further particulars that may be required.

I shall, therefore, be glad to receive samples and quotations for further inquiries, and in the meantime enclose returns of imports and exports of wood for Italy during the last three years.

I may add that the agents at Genoa of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have opened a branch office at Milan.

I desire to take this opportunity for saying that I understand there would be openings here for Canadian apples, dried fruit generally, grain, &c.

IMPORTS OF WOOD INTO ITALY.

Rough, or rough hewn.	1913.	1912.	1911.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
From—			
Austria Hungary.....	136,713	166,108	133,703
France	10,763	9,415	12,729
Germany	14,298	7,720	5,720
Switzerland	9,693	5,638	5,357
United States	6,257	3,823	4,673
Other countries	11,633	7,692	6,352
Total	189,367	200,396	168,724

Value for 1913. Lire 13,255,690. (Lire=19.3 cents).

Squared, or sawn in the length.	1913.	1912.	1911.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
From—			
Austria Hungary.....	904,074	997,364	1,018,413
France	6,633	5,522	8,358
Germany	5,780	3,593	14,366
Roumania	33,686	1,044	45,538
Russia	13,517	24,657	17,232
Sweden	3,290	5,207	6,334
Switzerland	4,998	4,272	4,432
Dutch East Indies.....	6,242	5,465	8,680
United States	174,207	150,541	169,453
Other Countries.....	6,001	5,793	25,035
Total.....	1,158,328	1,203,458	1,317,841

Value for 1913. Lire 115,832,800.

IMPORTS OF WOOD INTO ITALY—*Continued.*

In small Boards for Boxes, etc.	1913.	1912.	1911.	
	Quint.	Quint.	Quint.	
From:—				
Austria-Hungary	19,682	12,068	13,747	
Germany	563	1,054	648	
Sweden	803	168	1,512	
Other Countries	648	406	4,746	
Total	21,696	13,696	20,653	Value for 1913 Lire 911,234.
In Veneers under 2 mm.	1,962	1,573	3,161	Value for 1913 Lire 147,150.
Hoops of any size.	5	74	3	Value for 1913 Lire 100.
Shaped for matches	7,410	8,153	7,106	Value for 1913 Lire 148,200.
Cabinet makers not sawn.	1912.	1912.	1911.	
	Quint.	Quint.	Quint.	
From:—				
France	7,220	7,954	8,778	
Germany	8,986	23,488	15,032	
Great Britain	8,180	17,757	21,356	
Central America	2,035	9,298	5,736	
Cuba	1,208	1,617	1,357	
United States	2,538	3,164	1,113	
Other Countries	3,563	2,804	9,000	
Total	34,730	66,082	62,422	Value for 1913 Lire 1,111,360.
Total sawn	3,553	2,575	2,896	Value for 1913 Lire 291,346.
—	1913.	1912.	1911.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
Staves for barrels:—				
Austria-Hungary	3,327	4,816	3,157	
United States	16,275	14,292	15,361	
Other Countries	448	456	577	
Total	20,050	19,564	19,095	Value for 1913 Lire 4,110,250.
Cars, Poles, etc:—	Quint.	Quint.	Quint.	
Austria-Hungary	23,763	12,367	12,663	
Germany	21,199	31,087	25,371	
Other Countries	15,983	11,531	4,702	
Total	60,885	54,985	42,738	Value for 1913 Lire 852,390.

One Lire = 19·3 cents.

IMPORTS OF WOOD INTO ITALY—*Concluded.*

Rough or rough hewn.	1913.	1912.	1911.	—
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
Squared or sawn in the length—	4,522	8,236	3,656	Value for 1913 Lire 316,540.
Austria-Hungary	2,816	3,133	2,079	
France	1,084	931	1,306	
Malta	576	1,451	815	
Switzerland	2,425	2,853	2,980	
Egypt	1,367	1,455	61	
Tripoli	19,002	27,203	313	
Other countries	7,632	7,525	4,247	
Total	34,902	44,551	11,801	Value for 1913 Lire 3,664,710.
	Quint.	Quint.	Quint.	
In small boards for boxes, etc.	4,060	4,017	2,564	Value for 1913 Lire 170,520.
In veneers.	293	305	212	Value for 1913 Lire 21,975.
Hoops any size—				
France	13,257	9,250	6,446	
Greece	8,044	7,907	1,781	
Malta	1,360	3,650	7,684	
Other countries	4,904	3,429	2,594	
Total	27,565	24,236	18,505	Value for 1913 Lire 551,300.
Cabinet makers' not sawn	23	1,644	355	Value for 1913 Lire 575.
Cabinet makers' sawn in the length—				
Austria-Hungary	2,365	2,211	2,427	
Belgium	2,322	5,055	5,661	
France	5,467	6,543	3,094	
Germany.	6,422	6,753	6,144	
United States	3,368	16,068	10,538	
Other Countries	4,412	2,053	2,115	
Total	24,356	38,683	29,979	Value for 1913 Lire 1,997,192.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
Staves for barrels, etc—				
France	1,168	1,074	1,160	
Spain.	17,220	19,382	22,363	
Argentine	1,085	1,162	1,200	
Other countries	1,479	1,564	2,629	
Total	20,952	23,182	27,352	Value for 1913 Lire 3,058,992.
	Quint.	Quint.	Quint.	
Oars, poles, etc	10,640	13,949	8,150	Value for 1913 Lire 148,960.

NOTE—Ton stands for Metric ton = 2,204 lbs.

Quint for Quintal = 100 Kgms. = 220 4.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS DUTY STAMPS.

PREPAYMENT OF IMPORT DUTY ON ADVERTISING MATTER.

The Department of Customs, Ottawa, has issued the following circular with reference to the prepayment of import duty by Customs stamps on advertising matter:—

Customs duty stamps, for the payment of import duties on advertising matter, price lists and catalogues, can be obtained in denominations of one, two and five cents each, on application to the Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Secretary, High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England, on and after 1st August, 1914.

The duty stamps are to be affixed on each package for the amount of duty payable on the same.

The stamps should be affixed towards the upper left hand corner of the parcel to be exported by mail, as the upper right hand corner is usually reserved for postage stamps.

Packets bearing Customs duty stamps on arrival at the frontier port in Canada, shall be transferred to the Customs, to be checked for proper payment of duty and to have the customs duty stamps thereon cancelled by marking same with the customs dating stamp, or other cancellation stamp.

Item 178a of the Customs Tariff provides that 'On the goods specified in item 178 and imported by mail on and after first day of July, 1914, duties may be paid by customs revenue stamps, under regulations by the Minister of Customs, at the rates specified in said item, except that on each separate package weighing not more than one ounce the duty shall be one cent.'

The articles specified in tariff item 178 comprise price lists, catalogues and other advertising matter, as follows, viz.:—

'Advertising pamphlets, advertising show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals; price books, catalogues and price lists; advertising almanacs and calendars; patent medicine or other advertising circulars, fly sheets or pamphlets, advertising chromos, chromo-types, oleographs or like work produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, and having any advertisement or advertising matter printed, lithographed or stamped thereon, or attached thereto, including advertising bills, folders and posters, or other similar artistic work, lithographed, printed or stamped on paper or cardboard for business or advertisement purposes, n.o.p.'

By regulations under tariff item 178a it is ordered that on packets of advertising matter above referred to the duty may be prepaid by affixing customs duty stamps thereon according to the following scale, viz.:—

UNDER BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

	Duty.
Up to and including 1½ oz.	1 cent.
Over 1½ oz. and not exceeding 3¼ ozs.	2 cents.
“ 3¼ “ “ 4¾ “	3 “
“ 4¾ “ “ 6½ “	4 “
“ 6½ “ “ 8 “	5 “
“ 8 “ “ 9½ “	6 “
“ 9½ “ “ 11½ “	7 “
“ 11½ “ “ 12¾ “	8 “
“ 12¾ “ “ 14½ “	9 “
“ 14½ “ “ 16 “	10 “

UNDER GENERAL TARIFF.

				Duty.
Up to and including 1 oz.	1 oz.	2 1/2 ozs.	3 1/2 ozs.	1 cent.
Over 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 1/2 ozs.	3 1/2 ozs.	4 1/2 ozs.	5 1/2 ozs.	2 cents.
" 2 1/2 "	" 3 1/2 "	" 4 1/2 "	" 5 1/2 "	3 "
" 3 1/2 "	" 4 1/2 "	" 5 1/2 "	" 6 1/2 "	4 "
" 4 1/2 "	" 5 1/2 "	" 6 1/2 "	" 7 1/2 "	5 "
" 5 1/2 "	" 6 1/2 "	" 7 1/2 "	" 8 1/2 "	6 "
" 6 1/2 "	" 7 1/2 "	" 8 1/2 "	" 9 1/2 "	7 "
" 7 1/2 "	" 8 1/2 "	" 9 1/2 "	" 10 1/2 "	8 "
" 8 1/2 "	" 9 1/2 "	" 10 1/2 "	" 11 1/2 "	9 "
" 9 1/2 "	" 10 1/2 "	" 11 1/2 "	" 12 1/2 "	10 "
" 10 1/2 "	" 11 1/2 "	" 12 1/2 "	" 13 1/2 "	11 "
" 11 1/2 "	" 12 1/2 "	" 13 1/2 "	" 14 1/2 "	12 "
" 12 1/2 "	" 13 1/2 "	" 14 1/2 "	" 15 1/2 "	13 "
" 13 1/2 "	" 14 1/2 "	" 15 1/2 "	" 16 1/2 "	14 "
" 14 1/2 "	" 15 1/2 "	" 16 1/2 "	" 17 1/2 "	15 "

UNITED STATES TREASURY DECISIONS.

T.D. 34610, dated July 1, 1914, establishes the values of foreign coins to be the values of such coins in terms of money of account of the United States, based on an estimate by the Director of the Mint.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

Country.	Legal Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in terms of United States money.	Remarks. ¹
Argentine Republic.	Gold.	Peso	\$0.9647	Currency: Depreciated paper, convertible at 44 per cent of face value.
Austria-Hungary	"	Crown	.203	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Belgium	Gold and silver	Franc	.193	
Bolivia	Gold	Boliviano	.389	12 1/2 bolivianos = 1 pound sterling.
Brazil	"	Milreis	.546	Currency: Government paper, convertible at \$0.3242 to the milreis.
British colonies in Australasia and Africa.	"	Pound sterling	4.8665	
Canada	"	Dollar	1.000	
Central American States:				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	\$0.465	Guatemala: Currency, inconvertible paper, exchange rate 16 to 18 pesos = \$1. Honduras: Currency, bank notes. Salvador: Currency, convertible into silver on demand.
British Honduras	"	Dollar	1.000	
Nicaragua	"	Cordova	1.000	
Guatemala	Silver	Peso	.422	
Honduras				
Salvador				
Chile	Gold	"	.365	Currency: Inconvertible paper; exchange rate, approximately, \$0.2061.
China	Silver	Tael	Amoy	.691
			Canton	.690
			Chefoo	.661
			Chinkiang	.676
			Fuchau	.640
			Haikwan (Customs)	.704
			Hankow	.647
			Kiaochow	.670
			Nanking	.685
			Niuchwang	.649
			Ningpo	.665
			Peking	.674
			Shanghai	.632
			Swatow	.639
			Takau	.696
			Tientsin	.670

ESTIMATED VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS—*Concluded.*

Country.	Legal Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in terms of United States money.	Remarks.
		Yuan.....	.504	
		Hong Kong.....	.455	
		British.....	.455	
		Mexican.....	.458	
Columbia.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.000	Currency: Inconvertible paper; exchange rate, approximately \$102 paper to \$1 gold.
Denmark.....	".....	Crown.....	.268	
Ecuador.....	".....	Sucre.....	.987	
Egypt.....	".....	Pound (100 piasters).	4.943	The actual standard is the Brit- ish pound sterling, which is legal tender for 97½ piasters.
Finland.....	".....	Mark.....	.193	
France.....	Gold and silver..	Franc.....	.193	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
German Empire.....	Gold.....	Mark.....	.2385	
Great Britain.....	".....	Pound sterling.....	4.866	
Greece.....	Gold and silver..	Drachma.....	.193	"....."
Hayti.....	Gold.....	Gourde.....	.965	Currency: Inconvertible paper; exchange rate, approximately, \$0.2941.
India (British).....	".....	Rupee.....	.3244½	(15 rupees = 1 pound sterling.)
Italy.....	Gold and silver..	Lira.....	.193	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Japan.....	Gold.....	Yen.....	.498	
Liberia.....	".....	Dollar.....	1.000	Currency: Depreciated silver to- ken coins; customs duties are collected in gold.
Mexico.....	".....	Peso.....	.498	Mexican exchange rate fluctuat- ing and uncertain.
Netherlands.....	".....	Florin.....	.402	
Newfoundland.....	".....	Dollar.....	1.014	
Norway.....	".....	Crown.....	.268	
Panama.....	".....	Balboa.....	1.000	
Paraguay.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.422	Currency: Depreciated paper, exchange rate 1,550 per cent.
Persia.....	Gold and silver..	Kran.....	.1704	This is the value of the gold kran. Currency is silver circulating above its metallic value; ex- change value of silver kran, approximately, \$0.0875.
Peru.....	Gold.....	Libra.....	4.8665	
Philippine Islands.....	".....	Peso.....	.500	
Portugal.....	".....	Escudo.....	1.080	Currency: Inconvertible paper; exchange rate, approximately, \$0.9394.
Roumania.....	Gold.....	Leu.....	.193	
Russia.....	".....	Ruble.....	.515	
Santo Domingo.....	".....	Dollar.....	1.000	
Servia.....	".....	Dinar.....	.193	
Siam.....	".....	Tical.....	.3708	
Spain.....	Gold and silver..	Peseta.....	.193	Valuation is for the gold pes- eta; currency is silver circulat- ing above its metallic value; exchange value, approxi- mately, \$0.1794.
Straits Settlements.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	.5677	
Sweden.....	".....	Crown.....	.268	
Switzerland.....	".....	Franc.....	.193	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Turkey.....	".....	Piaster.....	.044	100 piasters equal to the Turkish £.
Uruguay.....	".....	Peso.....	1.034	
Venezuela.....	".....	Bolivar.....	.193	

¹ The exchange rates shown under this heading are recent quotations and given an indication of the values of currencies which are fluctuating in this relation to the legal standard. They are not to take the place of the consular certificate where it is available.

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended June 17, 1914:—

Cheese—

Bristol.....	66s.	—70s.	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	62s. 6 d.	—63s. 6 d.	" (new)
London.....	66s.	—70s.	"
Glasgow.....	—	—65s.	"

Butter—None reported.

Bacon (Sides)—

Bristol.....	64s.	—66s.	"
Liverpool.....	60s.	—64s.	"
London.....	62s.	—65s.	"
Glasgow.....	—	—	"

Bacon (Cumberland cut)—

Bristol.....	—	—	"
Liverpool.....	66s.	—69s.	"
London.....	—	—	"
Glasgow.....	—	—	"

Hams (long cut, green)—

Bristol.....	78s.	—82s.	"
Liverpool.....	74s.	—79s.	"
London.....	76s.	—80s.	"
Glasgow.....	—	—	"

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended June 20, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves.....	819	29
Sheep and lambs.....	—	—
Swine.....	—	—
Horses.....	261	152
Fresh meat:—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)..... Cwts.	179,035	260,475
Mutton " " "..... "	115,319	178,475
Pork " " "..... "	2,082	5,127
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)..... "	14,242	22,282
Salted or preserved meat:—		
Bacon..... "	98,128	95,337
Beef..... "	1,033	367
Hams..... "	17,633	17,342
Pork..... "	6,019	5,969
Meat, unenumerated, salted..... "	2,139	3,162
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)..... "	12,030	12,937
Dairy produce and substitutes:—		
Butter..... "	93,062	81,992
Margarine..... "	31,091	28,507
Cheese..... "	40,563	57,387
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums..... "	—	—
" cream..... "	306	930
" condensed..... "	23,043	22,391
" preserved, other kinds..... "	280	13
Eggs..... Gt. Hnd.	564,815	586,924
Poultry..... Value £	2,463	6,455
Game..... "	—	685
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)..... Cwts.	4,571	597
Lard..... "	41,308	34,145
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—		
Wheat..... "	2,720,900	1,883,200
Wheatmeal and flour..... "	207,300	139,400
Barley..... "	101,500	354,700
Oats..... "	357,400	200,000
Peas..... "	71,567	23,606
Beans..... "	3,120	7,670
Maize or Indian corn..... "	1,181,100	604,400
Fruit, raw:—		
Apples..... "	11,212	43,601
Pears..... "	191	593
Hay..... Tons.	1,543	305
Hops..... Cwts.	335	885

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN'S MINERAL OUTPUT.

Commissioner J. E. Ray, Birmingham, informs the Department that the Chief Inspector of Mines, in the first of his reports for 1913, gives statistics of the persons employed, the output, accidents, and deaths in mines and quarries of the United Kingdom.

The total output of minerals at the mines under Coal Mines Act was 301,611,353 tons, of which 287,411,869 were coal, 2,585,763 fireclay, 7,709,624 ironstone, 3,280,143 oil-shale, and 623,954 sundry minerals. Adding 18,604 tons from open quarries, the total output of coal was 287,430,473 tons, which is an increase of 27,014,135 tons on that of the previous year, and the highest output on record. But in the previous year the national coal strike occurred, when practically the whole of the coal mines in the United Kingdom were idle for six weeks. Comparing, however, the output of 1913 with that for 1911, there is an increase in favour of the former year of 15,538,574 tons. The total output of minerals at the mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act was 3,236,290 tons, of which 1,881,853 tons were iron ore. The total quantities of stone and other minerals obtained from the quarries under the Quarries Act was 47,604,004 tons, of which 6,041,523 tons were iron ore. Adding to the produce of mines and quarries over 20 feet deep, 364,328 tons, obtained from shallow open workings, there was a total output of iron ore of 15,997,328 tons.

EGGS IN SHANTUNG, CHINA.

Shantung can boast of 40 centuries of agricultural activity. It is still an agricultural province with an area of 55,000 square miles—about equivalent to that of the State of Wisconsin—with an estimated population of 30,000,000, and has been forced to a degree of intensive cultivation unknown to the farmers of the United States.

Shantung is one of the leading egg-producing provinces of China. Chickens are for the most part hatched by a native process of incubation consisting in placing eggs in earthenware jars which are set upon kongs or beds built of brick and clay and within which slow fires, generally of coke or charcoal, are kept burning. The eggs are carefully turned from time to time. The kongs used are generally those which serve the family for beds, each family throughout the country districts raising a number of chickens in this way. There are no large concerns engaged in this business in the sense that obtains in the poultry industry in America. Old women sometimes carry a number of eggs strapped about their waists, under their outer garments for incubating purposes. About two weeks after the chickens are hatched, they are taken to the market and sold, the family keeping sufficient number for domestic purposes. One scarcely hears of a Chinese family raising more than two dozen chickens; if more than this number are hatched during a season, they are disposed of in the market.

The production of chickens and eggs in Shantung is not a business in which anyone engages to the exclusion of other work. The millions of eggs which are produced daily in this province are the collections of a dozen or less from each of the numerous number of households contributing to the general supply. The eggs are best collected at the markets, held at intervals of every five days throughout the towns of the province. Generally the women in the households go to these markets there to dispose of the 5 to 15 eggs which the household has to place on the market. Generally speaking the Chinese family is too poor to use these eggs for home consumption so that the vast majority of eggs produced in the country find their way into the cities for consumption there by the wealthier classes, or for shipment abroad, or to the albumen factories.

With the introduction of railways into Shantung, the organization of cold-storage facilities for the shipment of foodstuffs abroad, and the erection of factories for drying and condensing eggs for foreign consumption, prices have risen enormously. Fifteen years ago \$1 United States currency purchased about 900 eggs. The lowest price, or rather at that season of the year when eggs are most plentiful, is now 360 for \$1 United States currency. Upward of a million eggs a day are now being shipped from Shantung under cold storage for consumption abroad. They are packed in boxes about the size of a kerosene box, 500 eggs to a box, with straw filling. They are shipped in carload lots, 580 boxes to a carload, and loaded on the steamers at Tsingtau or Pukow, being carefully repacked before being put on board the steamer. It is estimated that 10 Shantung eggs weigh a pound. They are both white and yellow in colour.

It appears that the bulk of fresh eggs shipped abroad are destined for England, although a number of shipments have been made to the United States. The customs returns of trade show that 27,000,000 eggs were shipped from the port of Tsingtau during the year 1913. A much larger number was shipped by rail from Shantung to Pukow for transshipment there, but there are no statistics giving the quantity going by this latter route. It is estimated that during the spring season, when the trade is at its best, upward of a million eggs a day are shipped from this province.—(*U. S. Consular Report.*)

DEVELOPMENT OF CHEESE MAKING IN SIBERIA.

According to the Russian press there were delivered to the administration of the Siberian butter-producing co-operatives in the spring of 1914, 40 kettles for cheese making. This association is establishing 40 new concerns for the manufacture of Cheddar cheese in the Biisk and Barnaul districts, and is advancing \$1,030 to \$1,288 to each co-operative on condition that the amount is refunded in three years.

Cheddar cheese has been quite unknown on the Russian market, but it finds a ready sale in England. Formerly the requirements of the English market were met by imports from Canada, but when the new American tariff reduced the duty on cheese imported into the United States, Canada began to export its cheese to that country and the supply on the English market was insufficient to meet the demand.

In the Altai region, as in Canada, there are no sour herbs to influence the quality of the milk. The first trial of supplying Cheddar cheese to the English market proved successful, and the association has ascertained that it could sell as much as 6,300 short tons of this cheese during the coming season. It is proposed to produce about 2,700 short tons this year. The prices of this kind of cheese are comparatively high. After deduction of all expenses the co-operatives receive 8½ to 10 cents per pound. Ten poods (361 pounds) of milk are required to produce 1 pood (36 pounds) of cheese. It has been calculated that by producing and selling cheese the co-operators realize on each pood of milk 31 to 36 cents, as compared with 26 to 31 cents on each pood of milk, when the milk is used for the manufacture of butter.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

IMPORT TRADE OF BERMUDA.

The value of the imports (exclusive of specie valued at £11,000) in 1912 was £626,178.

Compared with 1911 this shows an increase of £99,942. The following is a comparative table for the five years from 1908 to 1912 inclusive:—

Year.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Canada.	Other British Colonies.	United States of America.	Other Countries.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	390,522	103,581	75,055	5,923	204,587	3,376
1909	440,648	113,946	83,885	6,799	233,982	2,036
1910	517,074	158,043	83,429	7,648	266,981	973
1911	545,540	153,867	84,129	8,193	297,681	1,670
1912	637,178	170,779	95,799	10,567	353,599	6,434

In the above figures the value of government stores, civil, military and naval, is not included.

The total value of imports from the United Kingdom for the year 1912 was £170,779, as against £153,867 in 1911 and £158,043 in 1910.

The total value of imports from Canada for the year 1912 was £95,799, being £11,670 more than in 1911.

The following table shows the value of imports from Canada (declared) during the last ten years:—

Year.	Value.
1903	\$65,693
1904	86,150
1905	81,146
1906	55,451
1907	72,388
1908	75,055
1909	83,885
1910	83,429
1911	84,129
1912	95,799

The total value of imports from the United States for the year was £353,599, as against £297,681 in 1911 and £266,987 in 1910.—(*British Consular Report.*)

BRITISH IMPORTS OF HOPS.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following statement of the registered supply of hops in the United Kingdom from abroad in the months of May, 1912, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Germany.....cwts.	515	1,851	808
Belgium....."	18	233	333
Austria-Hungary....."	....	3	
United States....."	114	3,621	1,785
Victoria....."	318	....
Canada....."	81	1,238	184
	<hr/> 1,046	<hr/> 6,946	<hr/> 3,110

MOTOR CAR TRADE IN UNITED STATES.

Statistics show that the use of the motor car in the United States is increasing rapidly, the number of cars registered having more than doubled in the last two years. The number of registered cars in 1913 was 1,127,940, as against 522,939 cars in 1911.

The importation of motor cars and parts of motor cars into the United States tends to decline in value. The total value of motor cars and parts thereof imported in 1913 was about £312,500, as against nearly £833,300 in 1909. Canada is the largest purchaser of United States motor cars, the total number sent to that country during the year 1913 being 6,051 cars, with an aggregate value of approximately £1,680,900. The average export price of the motor cars sent to Europe during the period under consideration was about £164, and of those sent to Canada £279.

New York State, with 121,793 cars, continues to lead in the number of motor cars registered in each State.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

SOUTH AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT OF EXPORT MEAT TRADE.

The annual report of the Transvaal Land Owners' Association contains some interesting remarks on the question of cattle ranching and the export of beef from South Africa. The committee remarks:—

Very large sums of money are invested in the cattle industry of the Union and adjoining countries, and owing to the very suitable conditions of the country for stock farming, this industry, if properly developed, will become the most important between the Cape and the Zambesi. If it is to gain the share of the world's markets to which South Africa is entitled, it must rely on its ability to produce beef of a suitable quality, at a price which will compete in the open markets of Europe and the United States of America with the products of the other large beef-exporting countries of the Southern Hemisphere.

The following statistics show the general position of the most important cattle breeding countries, including the United States, which removed all duties upon imported meat in 1913, and is now importing beef. The significance of this change can be realized when it is understood that even so short a time back as 1900 the United States exported approximately 400,000 head of cattle and 168,000 tons of beef. It should be noted that the only available statistics for the Union are from the census returns, and doubt must be expressed concerning their accuracy; the number of cattle is probably under-estimated.

The table is as follows:—United Kingdom, 11,936,600 cattle; United States, 56,527,000; Canada, 6,831,800; Argentine, 28,766,168; Australia, 11,671,707; New Zealand, 2,200,171; Union of South Africa (1911), 5,796,949; Southern Rhodesia (1911), 463,923; Basutoland (1911), 432,748; Bechuanaland (1911), 323,911; German West Africa (1913), approximately 275,000.

The imports of chilled and frozen beef, mutton and lamb into the United Kingdom for the past three years are as follows:—

Year.	Weight of Meat.	Value.
	Tons.	
1911	628,230	£20,396,405
1912	642,537	22,931,948
1913	720,661	26,662,896

In 1913 a further 46,650 tons of imported meat were absorbed by other European countries.

The South African market for beef is now practically supplied from local sources, and during the last year the value of imports of fresh and frozen beef and tinned meats amounted to only £225,327. Your committee has no data regarding the annual value of the meat consumed in the Union, but in Johannesburg alone it was in 1913 estimated at an amount of about £800,000. The demand in this country at the present time is mainly for stock for breeding purposes, but it is obvious that the establishment at an early date of an export trade must be achieved.—(*The African World*.)

CUBAN TRADE.

Business in Cuba has been flourishing, and seems likely to continue so. Imports amounted to nearly 30 millions sterling last year, and the total trade of the island advanced by over £2,000,000 to £64,290,000. The tobacco and sugar crops promise this year to achieve records, while coffee is expected to yield 30 per cent more in volume than in 1913. Add to this an expenditure of £800,000 on public works during the current year, and some idea of Cuba's business activities may be obtained. By the way, Great Britain's total trade with this market amounted last year to £7,187,000, an increase of nearly £1,600,000 over 1912, and of this about £3,350,000 represented imports. This year the volume will certainly be still larger.—(*British Export Gazette*.)

CUBAN TRADE BY COUNTRIES.

The Chargé d'Affaires in London of the Republic of Cuba has furnished the following figures showing the value of the imports and exports of Cuba by countries in 1913, as compared with 1912:—

Countries.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Merchandise—				
United States	64,631,862	75,316,399	145,185,933	131,269,619
Rest of America	10,251,162	13,624,463	5,280,444	5,580,048
United Kingdom	15,397,649	16,071,787	11,446,336	18,427,163
Germany	8,431,201	9,473,543	6,199,172	4,707,548
Spain	9,311,977	10,030,308	658,323	656,655
France	6,253,234	7,322,720	2,574,735	1,684,548
Other countries	8,924,860	11,224,940	1,632,495	1,983,478
Total merchandise	123,201,945	140,064,160	172,977,438	164,309,059
Specie	2,700,296	3,694,576	890	514,000
Grand total	125,902,241	143,758,736	172,978,328	164,823,059

\$ = 4s. 1½d.

(Board of Trade Journal.)

SEED TRADE IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.

The Irish province of Munster, which occupies virtually the southwestern one-third of Ireland, has a crop area of 1,287,207 acres and is naturally a heavy purchaser of all descriptions of seeds. Of the population of 1,035,495, it is estimated that fully four-fifths would be classed as rural or nonurban under American census classifications. The principal crops, by acreage and production, in 1912 were as follows (hundredweight = 112 pounds):—

Description.	Acres.	Production.	Description.	Acres.	Production.
		Cwt.			Tons.
Wheat	13,165	239,277	Carrots	663	5,988
Oats	208,274	3,977,838	Parsnips	143	1,397
Barley and bere	41,259	755,330	Cabbage	16,497	170,844
Rye	1,297	20,991	Vetches	1,226	15,601
Beans	19	339	Rape	536	5,824
Peas	18	575	Other green crops	5,608	(¹)
		Tons.	First year's hay	118,365	241,833
Potatoes	120,516	458,942	Second and third year's hay	106,941	197,553
Turnips	73,842	1,064,609	Permanent meadow	537,260	1,159,499
Mangel-wurzel and beet	38,471	609,535			

(¹) Not stated.

As the British islands have enjoyed a succession of three prosperous agricultural years, there is at present an exceptionally large stock of seeds on hand, and seed prices are decidedly lower than usual.

It will be noted from the foregoing figures that the forage crops, and especially hay and grasses, form by far the largest single class, and it is probable that in no agricultural community in the world does the systematic cultivation of hay and pasture grasses so regularly predominate. The soil and climate, moreover, are excellently adapted to forage growth on account of the humidity and long growing season, so that hay production is facilitated as the natural complement of the beef and dairy industries.

To the American hay grower the comparative absence of timothy, clover, alfalfa, and other meadow crops familiar in the United States is most striking. While these types are utilized in limited quantities as ingredients in seed mixtures for laying down the land into permanent meadows, the estimated quantity of timothy seed used in Cork is but eight to ten tons annually. The universal staple for hay crops is found in rye grass, of which innumerable varieties are in current use; but since the ordinary practice is to sow a field with the idea of cutting for hay during only one or two seasons, with from six to eight seasons of pasturage to follow, it is usual to mingle with the rye-grass seeds a selection of the seeds of more permanent forage plants, such as white clover, natural grasses and alsike clover. The explanation of this exceptionally long rotation lies in the definiteness with which the region is devoted to dairying and allied activities. Most Munster seedsmen assemble their own advertised mixtures of seeds suitable for establishing this long-term sequence, although they also sell separately every kind of grass seed, or put up special mixtures to the individual orders of country gentlemen having special preferences or theories.

SOURCES AND PRICES OF HAY AND GRASS SEEDS.

The large exports of grass seeds from the province of Ulster, amounting in 1912 to 357,225 hundredweight (for the whole of Ireland 444,125 hundredweight, valued at \$1,621,002) are apt to distract attention from the not inconsiderable imports of grass seed into Ireland. So far as can be learned, the south of Ireland exports little if any grass seed, while it consumes large quantities from abroad. The import statistics give but 42,277 hundredweight of grass seeds *eo nomine*, valued at \$526,103; but they also include an item of unclassified seeds amounting to 92,495 hundredweight, valued at \$393,860, which is officially stated to comprehend a proportion of grass seeds. Probably a high share of these imports finds its way to Munster. The large Cork seed houses charter Belfast steamers each year to bring down full cargoes of assorted seeds, of which forage seeds constitute the bulk. Such American seeds as are used here come principally in this manner from their importers in the north of Ireland.

The seed for the perennial rye grass is grown in Scotland (chiefly Ayrshire), the north of Ireland, and to some slight extent in England, and the best quality retails at from \$1.25 to \$1.60 per bushel, according to weight. The seed for Italian rye grass is partly obtained from France (Honfleur through Southampton) and partly grown in northeastern Ireland, the foreign stock retailing at about \$1.60 per bushel, with the Ulster stock from 30 cents to 50 cents lower. The Irish-grown rye grass seed is said to be purer than the French, but with much lower power for germination. In connection with all prices stated it should be mentioned that the weights of seeds handled by different seedsmen vary so widely that the average price, for equal intrinsic worth, is very difficult to strike. One large Cork firm states that its perennial rye-grass seed is never under 24 pounds weight per bushel and its Italian never under 20 pounds. The committee for agriculture sets 23 pounds as the ideal standard for grass seeds, and some seedsmen accept this, while others call attention to the possibilities for adulteration, selling their seeds simply on their merit from the standpoint of results season by season.

The seed stock for the natural grasses is secured in large proportion from Germany, but supplies are also taken from New Zealand, Canada, and the United States, the latter sending timothy, red clover, and alsike seeds. The retail price is from 20 to 40 cents per pound, according to the nutritive or other values of the variety. From 10 to 12 tons of timothy seed satisfy the Cork market annually, and the quantity of alsike taken is similar. The timothy seed sells to the farmer at 12 to 16 cents per pound, the red clover at 24 cents or more, and the alsike at 28 to 30 cents, these prices being subject to discounts of 2 cents per pound, or in some cases 5 per cent, for cash payments.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

WINDOW-GLASS FROM BELGIUM.

According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of June 24, there has lately been no improvement in the position of the Belgian window-glass industry, although it cannot be said that a further decline has taken place. At present 15 furnaces are idle, and only 17 are working. The exports of Belgian window-glass during May were somewhat better, and for the first time this year the monthly figures showed an increase over those for the corresponding month of 1913. This is accounted for by the increased buying activity in the United Kingdom, Canada, China, Turkey and Russia. The total exports of window-glass from Belgium for the first five months of 1914 amounted to 80,240,000 kilogs,* against 85,278,000 kilogs, and 90,334,000 kilogs for the corresponding periods of 1913 and 1912 respectively.

EFFECT OF TARIFF ON IMPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS INTO UNITED STATES.

H.M. Embassy at Washington reports that, from an analysis of the foreign trade of the United States during the first six months of the new tariff, it appears that the importation of foodstuffs for the half year ended March, 1914, shows an increase in value of £6,000,000 over the corresponding period of the previous year, or an average increase of £1,000,000 a month. The value of crude foodstuffs exported during this period fell from £23,000,000 to £11,000,000, and of prepared foodstuffs from £36,000,000 to £32,000,000.

The articles of food showing the chief increases in importation during the period six months ended March, 1914, are fresh beef, cattle, corn, wheat, rice, macaroni, fruits, molasses and edible oils. The importations show 550,000 head of cattle, or double the number imported in the corresponding period of the previous year; 83,000,000 lbs. of beef and veal, or 50 times as much as a year ago; 9,000,000 bushels of corn, or 30 times as much as last year; 140,000,000 lbs. of rice and rice corn, or half as much again as last year, and 66,000,000 lbs. of macaroni, vermicelli, &c., compared with 53,000,000 lbs. last year. The importation of cane sugar on the other hand is said to have fallen from 1,809,000,000 lbs. to 1,650,000,000 lbs., and of beet sugar from 182,000,000 lbs. to 1,250,000 lbs. These figures, which seem remarkable at first sight, have been corroborated by inquiries at the Department of Commerce.

The following table shows how the balance of trade in foodstuffs in the United States has shifted from the export to the import side during the last 15 years:—

	1898.	1913.	Six Months ended March, 1914.
Exports of foodstuffs	£118,000,000	£101,000,000	£43,000,000
Imports of foodstuffs	38,000,000	84,000,000	49,000,000

At the same time there has been a gradual decline in the cost of living since last December, prices being lower on May 1 last than at any time since July 1, 1911. It is doubtful, however, if this slight reduction in the cost of living will survive the present business depression.

In considering the enormous increase in the importation of food products it is interesting to note that live oxen, beef, pork, milk, eggs, ham, bacon, barrelled beef and pork, hides, leather, and rice are nevertheless higher in price. On the other hand, cereals, live sheep, mutton, butter, and cheese have declined in price.—(*Board of Trade Journal*.)

SOUTH AFRICAN FARMERS' VISIT.

Regarding the visit of a party of South African farmers to Canada this summer, references to which appeared in Weekly Reports Nos. 535 and 540, the *Export World* has the following comment in a recent issue:—

Fifty South African farmers are now making a three weeks' educational tour in Great Britain. The invaders are a striking group, their physique being magnifi-

* Kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.

cent, and sixteen of them are over 6 feet in height. Ten days are to be spent in Holland as the guests of the Royal Agricultural Society, and later some members of the party will visit Canada and the United States. The President of the Royal Colonial Institute, Earl Grey, and Countess Grey, together with members of the council, received the guests at the annual conversazione of the Royal Colonial Institute at the Natural History Museum, London. In the north hall the most interesting new items inspected were two heads of African domesticated humped cattle, one from the Bahr-el-Ghazel and the other from the Lake Chad district.

SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS IN APRIL.

The following is a list of articles imported into the Union during April, 1914, which are capable of being produced or manufactured within the Union:—

Chicory	lbs.	203,261	\$ 1,745
Corn, grain and meal—			
Beans and peas	"	286,561	1,798
Malt	"	962,083	6,349
Wheat	"	38,680,395	120,847
Flour, wheaten	"	14,092,585	60,394
Fruit—			
Dried	"	186,740	3,067
Bottled, tinned, &c.	"	82,211	1,416
Sugar and sugar products.	"	7,231,192	40,484
Tea	"	473,421	23,055
Dairy products—			
Butter	"	392,133	19,416
Butter substitutes	"	73,546	1,789
Cheese	"	448,037	13,935
Milk	"	1,755,635	35,502
General farm produce—			
Eggs, fresh	No.	4,500,482	16,847
Ham and bacon	lbs.	565,926	22,682
Lard	"	268,316	6,229
Meats, frozen—			
Beef	"	198,682	2,796
Meats, preserved	"	365,301	13,256
Miscellaneous articles of food and drink—			
Biscuits	"	199,617	6,183
Confectionery	"	420,895	16,662
Jams and jellies	"	254,251	4,714
Pickles and sauces	"	115,255	3,754
Salt, common and table	"	916,204	985
Vinegar	gals.	113,308	1,460
Total for food and drink as above.....			£353,455
Miscellaneous articles (not food and drink)—			
Brushware			£ 4,255
Candles	lbs.	40,453	711
Cement	"	11,170,975	8,058
Earthenware, &c.			10,489
Furniture			48,186
Leather—			
Saddlery and harness			4,354
Manufactures, n.o.d.			7,997
Unmanufactured	lbs.	244,507	18,346
Boots and shoes	pairs	433,985	101,655
Oils—			
Castor	gals.	6,697	1,356
Linseed	"	29,424	3,065
Rope and cordage	cwts.	2,500	5,993
Soap, common	lbs.	509,924	4,758
Stone, marble and slates for roofing.			2,029
Tobacco—			
Unmanufactured	lbs.	124,594	6,209
Cigars	"	8,483	2,804
Cigarettes	"	25,365	6,919
Vehicles—			
Carts, carriages, wagons and parts (not motor).			2,231
Motor cars and parts.			89,138
Total—Miscellaneous as above.....			\$323,553
Grand total			\$677,008

SOUTH AFRICAN CRAYFISH TRADE.

At the commencement of the year 1913, the oversea market for tinned Cape crawfish opened at the high price of 44s. per case of 96 half-pound tins and 35s. per case of 48 one-pound tins *ex* wharf, London. The prices, however, continued to decline throughout the year (particularly in respect of non-established brands), until the figures of 35s. and 31s. for $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. tins respectively, were reached. The latter prices may be taken as those generally ruling at the end of 1913 although in some cases business was done at the close of the year at 40s. for $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins.

The demand in the United Kingdom did not materially increase during the past year, doubtless due to the rather high prices which ruled at the commencement of the season. The continued demand was, however, maintained and as soon as lower prices were accepted increased orders were received.

It is the opinion of persons well-informed in the trade that at 35s. for $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins and 31s. for 1 lb. tins the demand will steadily increase both in the United Kingdom and abroad, but that at higher prices the consumption will be restricted. It may, however, be assumed that an efficient system of advertising would probably result in the creating of a wider market and a greater demand and possibly also better prices. It speaks well for the quality of the article that it has secured any market at all without the aid of any system of direct commercial advertising.

There is a much larger demand for $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins than for 1 lb. tins.

The trade in South African crayfish in France suffers a disability compared with the trade in Canadian lobster. Canadian goods are admitted under the minimum tariff of France, whereas all South African produce falls under the maximum tariff. The duties are:—

	Per 100 kilos.
Canadian lobster entering France.....	25 francs.
South African crayfish entering France.....	40.60 "

A considerable improvement in some brands of South African crayfish has been noticed, although there have been some inferior lots offered for sale. The cause of these latter is attributed to want of experience on the part of new packers, who should not ship in large quantities until several experiments have been made. Inferior lots prejudicially affect the prices of other brands, and especially so since in a great many instances it is customary to sell the tins without labels. Packers should, in their own interests consider the advisability of recommending the adoption of a system of compulsory inspection before shipment is permitted.—(*South African Commerce.*)

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Colima (Mr. D. G. C. MacNeill) on the trade of that district in 1913, which has just been issued:—Owing to the continuance of political disturbances, trade has suffered severely. Wholesale houses have almost entirely suspended foreign orders and are merely disposing of goods already on hand. This state of affairs is not going to continue indefinitely, and when peace is restored there will be a very heavy demand for foreign goods, which, with the opening of the Panama Canal, will be easily and rapidly delivered. Agricultural implements, porcelain, glass, steel tools, &c., &c., bar, tube and sheet iron, tinplate, copper and iron wire will all be in big demand; also barbed wire for fences is steadily growing in favour.

The British Vice-Consul at Mazatlan (Mr. G. E. S. Watson), reporting on trade in 1913, says that commercial interests have suffered severely through the revolutionary conditions. There is no commercial activity and many factories are closed there being no communication save by sea; but it is a noteworthy fact that, despite adverse conditions, there has not been a single failure recorded.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending July 9, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	153,205	77,813	20,968	86,739	338,725
Consolidated....	239,621	40,863	25,619	380,908	687,011
Empire Elevator Co.	183,457	84,726	28,207	446,914	744,304
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	419,018	23,302	33,015	.....	475,335
Western Terminal Elevator Co	143,262	14,544	403	517,813	676,022
G. T. Pacific.....	229,017	175,557	21,026	280,214	705,814
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	323,253	223,558	20,501	.....	567,312
Fort William Elevator	280,521	49,977	16,649	281,754	628,901
Eastern Elevator.....	154,388	73,766	10,334	.....	238,488
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.....	533,430	128,928	40,401	559,115	1,260,874
D. Horn & Co.....	26,260	15,298	3,603	180,329	225,490
Dominion Government Elevator.....	141,970	25,928	13,642	275,504	457,044
Total terminal elevators.....	2,827,402	934,260	234,368	3,009,290	7,005,320
Depot Harbour.....	.....	1,033,897	44,509	.....	1,078,406
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.....	56,202	636,895	.....	.....	693,097
Midland Elevator Co.....	329,731	.....	.....	.....	329,731
Tiffin, G. T. P.....	8,680	1,027,157	.....	.....	1,035,837
Port McNicol.....	137,355	153,371	60,909	9,177	360,812
Collingwood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goderich.....	167,315	264,451	.....	.....	431,766
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Elevator Co.....	24,881	73,142	547	.....	103,570
Port Colborne.....	692,342	149,124	3,994	.....	845,460
Prescott.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.....	1,616,265	234,555	99,631	82,222	2,032,673
" No. 2.....	939,424	1,087,612	64,739	82,915	2,174,690
Montreal Warehousing Co.....	407,714	54,403	72,025	38,691	572,833
Harbour Commissioners, Quebec.....	2,005	136,909	.....	.....	138,914
St. John, N.B.....	24,271	.....	.....	.....	24,271
Total public elevators.....	4,406,185	4,856,516	346,354	213,005	9,822,060
Total quantity in store.....	7,233,587	5,790,776	580,722	3,222,295	16,827,380

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended July 9, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Wheat—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard.....	32,622	53,536	96,158
No. 1 Northern.....	1,533,974	2,263,756	3,797,730
No. 2 ".....	635,455	1,482,134	2,117,589
No. 3 ".....	183,424	97,201	280,625
No. 4 Wheat.....	33,563	70,911	104,474
No. 5 ".....			
No. 6 ".....			
Other.....	408,364	428,647	837,011
Totals, Wheat.....	2,827,402	4,406,185	7,233,587

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Oats—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, C.W.....	17,296	17,570	34,866
No. 2, ".....	537,751	3,595,223	4,132,974
No. 3, ".....	253,033	713,861	966,894
Ex. No. 1 Feed.....	9,830	15,877	25,707
No. 1 Feed.....		21,810	21,810
No. 2 ".....		223,331	223,331
Other.....	116,350	268,844	385,194
Totals, Oats.....	934,260	4,856,516	5,790,776

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Barley—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 3, Extra C.W.....			
No. 3.....	91,024	159,397	250,421
No. 4.....	62,896	126,979	189,875
Feed.....	6,211		6,211
Rejected.....	61,918		61,918
Other.....	12,319	59,978	72,397
Totals, Barley.....	234,368	346,354	580,722

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Flax—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, Northwestern Canada.....	2,737,226	177,837	2,915,063
No. 2, C.W.....	218,636	23,907	242,543
No. 3, C.W.....	26,622		26,622
Rejected.....			
Other.....	26,806	11,261	38,067
Totals, Flax.....	3,009,290	213,005	3,222,295
Total quantity in Store.....	7,005,320	9,822,660	16,827,980

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

648. **Evaporated fruits.**—Quotations for apples, peaches, &c., are wanted by a French firm.

649. **Fruits, evaporators.**—A French concern is desirous to get in touch with Canadian manufacturers of such machines.

650. **Machines, washing.** A South African importer asks to be put in touch with Canadian exporters of washing machines. Catalogues with f.o.b. prices requested.

651. **Paints and oils.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importer for f.o.b. quotations on Canadian paints and oils.

652. **Paper, wrapping.**—Samples and prices are asked for by a South African firm.

653. **Paper, bags.**—Samples and prices are asked for by a South African importer.

654. **Stepladders.**—A South African importer asks for catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian stepladders.

655. **Wheat.**—Samples with prices are asked for by a South African firm.

656. **Box shooks.**—A South African importer asks for f.o.b. quotations on Canadian-made box shooks.

657. **Pine doors.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importer for quotations on Canadian pine doors.

658. **Lumber, planed and grooved.**—A South African firm asks for quotations on Canadian lumber, planed and grooved.

659. **Woodenware.**—Inquiry is made by a South African firm for quotations f.o.b. on Canadian woodenware of all kinds.

660. **Brushware.**—A South African importer would like to receive catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian-made brushware.

661. **Dry goods.**—Inquiry is made by a South African merchant for catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian dry goods.

662. **Dairy machinery and accessories.**—A South African importer makes inquiry for catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian dairy machinery and accessories.

663. **Fencing material.**—A South African importer asks for catalogues with f.o.b. quotations on Canadian fencing material of all kinds.

664. **Furniture, household.**—A South African importer asks to be put in touch with Canadian manufacturers of Canadian household furniture to be packed in knock-down state. Catalogues and f.o.b. prices requested.

665. **Furniture, office.**—Price lists and illustrated catalogues are desired by a South African importer.

666. **Hardware.**—Inquiry is made by a South African merchant for catalogues with f.o.b. quotations on Canadian hardware of all kinds.

667. **Machinery, agricultural.**—A South African importer makes inquiry for catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian agricultural machinery.

668. **Machinery, milling.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importer for illustrated catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian-made milling machinery.

669. **Machines, washing.**—Catalogues with f.o.b. prices are asked for by a South African importer.

670. **Stoves.**—A South African importer asks to be put in touch with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of stoves. Illustrated catalogues with f.o.b. prices requested.

671. **Duck.**—A South African importer asks for samples with prices on Canadian-made duck for tent making.

672. **Hardware.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importer for catalogues with f.o.b. prices on all kinds of Canadian hardware.

673. **Organs.**—A South African importer asks to be put in touch with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of organs. Catalogues with f.o.b. prices are requested.

674. **Stoves.**—Illustrated catalogue with f.o.b. prices are asked for by a South African importer.

675. **Bacon and hams.**—A South African importer asks to be put in touch with Canadian exporters of bacon and hams. F.o.b. prices requested.

676. **Brushware.**—Catalogues with f.o.b. quotations are asked for by a South African importer.

677. **Fencing material.**—A South African importer asks for f.o.b. prices on Canadian fencing material of all kinds.

678. **Salmon, canned.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importer for f.o.b. quotations on Canadian canned salmon.

679. **Canned fruit.**—A South African importer asks for f.o.b. quotations on canned fruit.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Cancoma.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address, Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable address, Canadian.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montrel Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable address, Canadian.
Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, Eas Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basingall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Steighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable address, Canadian.

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood & Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 S. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Naal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Japan (Mr. G. B. Johnson)	1073
Cuba (Mr. A. T. Quilez)	1077
Germany (Mr. C. F. Just)	1080
Trinidad (Mr. Edgar Tripp)	1082
Great Britain—	
Glasgow (Mr. F. Dane)	1083
Bristol (Mr. E. D. Arnaud)	1084
Markets for Canadian Lumber—	
British West Indies (Mr. E. H. S. Flood)	1086
Italy (Mr. J. H. Towsey, H.B.M. Consul)	1091
Canadian Customs Duty Stamps	1095
United States Treasury Decisions	1096
Canadian Produce Prices in England	1098
British Imports of Agricultural Produce	1099
Notes on Foreign Trade	1100
Canadian Grain Statistics	1110
Trade Inquiries	1111
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	1113

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, July 27, 1914.

No. 548.

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. D. H. Ross.*)

MELBOURNE, June 12, 1914.

TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

The returns in relation to the 1913 trade between Canada and Australia have been made available, in advance of publication, by the Commonwealth statistician.

For comparative purposes, the total between the two countries for the last four years is shown in the appended table:—

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£
Australian Imports from Canada.....	802,045	844,235	977,075	964,826
Australian Exports to Canada	100,398	118,284	161,595	169,193
Total trade.....	902,443	962,519	1,138,679	1,134,019

Recent investigation, disclosed the fact that goods of Canadian origin have been passed through the customs as products of the United States and, as such, have been credited to imports from that country in the Commonwealth trade returns. As an example, the Australian figures credit Canada with having supplied fresh fruit to the value of only £241, whereas during the season of 1913—September to December—(see Weekly Report 526), 64,999 cases of apples and 768 cases of pears, shipped at Vancouver, were landed at Sydney. Incorrect classification obtains in other lines of goods and products, which tends to confirm the conclusion that the figures in the accompanying schedules are considerably less than the actual results attained by Canadian exporters. Prompt measures are being taken, in regard to ascribing the country of origin, towards ensuring a more correct classification for future imports.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS FROM CANADA IN 1913.

A classification of the returns of the Australian imports from Canada in 1913, showing the variety of articles and their values, is submitted in the annexed schedule:—

	Article.	Value.
Class	I. Foodstuffs of Animal origin—	
	Cheese.. . . .	£ 405
	Fish—	
	Smoked or preserved by cold process.. . . .	457
	Preserved in tins.. . . .	52,755
	Dried or salted.. . . .	35
	Sausage casings.. . . .	3,674
Class I.—Total.. . . .	£ 57,326	
Class	II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable origin—	
	Confectionery, n. e. i.. . . .	£ 25
	Fruits, fresh and dried.. . . .	241
	Grain and pulse—	
	Cereals, prepared—	
	Flour (wheaten).. . . .	3
	Oatmeal.. . . .	4,890
	Other.. . . .	1,342
	Cereals, unprepared—	
	Grain, n. e. i.. . . .	5
	Hops.. . . .	2,784
	Other vegetable foodstuffs.. . . .	1
Class II.—Total.. . . .	£ 9,291	
Class	III. Beverages.. . . .	£ 11
Class	IV. Spirits and Alcoholic liquors—	
	Whisky.. . . .	£ 2,264
	Spirits other than beverages.. . . .	9,819
Class IV.—Total.. . . .	£ 12,083	
Class	VI. Animals living.. . . .	£ 24
Class	VII. Animal substances.. . . .	£ 23
Class	VIII. Seeds, other.. . . .	£ 35
Class	IX. Apparel, Textiles, &c.—	
	Apparel, n. e. i.. . . .	£ 1,193
	Apparel of fur.. . . .	63
	Furs dressed, &c.. . . .	1,450
	Corsets.. . . .	11,669
	Minor articles for.. . . .	56
	Boots and shoes—	
	Goloshes and sandshoes.. . . .	13,505
	Gum and wading.. . . .	204
	N. E. I. and minor articles for.. . . .	709
	Piece goods—	
	Canvas and duck.. . . .	104
	Cotton and linen.. . . .	172
	Other.. . . .	258
	Sewing silks.. . . .	3,283
	Textiles—	
	N. E. I.. . . .	3,853
	Cordage and mats of coir.. . . .	731
Class IX.—Total.. . . .	£ 37,250	
Class	X. Oils, Fats and Waxes.. . . .	£ 4,205
Class	XI. Varnishes and Paints.. . . .	£ 432
Class	XII. Lithographic Oil and Whet Stones.. . . .	£ 414
Class	XIV. Ores and Metals.. . . .	£ 159
Class	XV. Iron and steel bar rod, &c.. . . .	£ 107

Article.	Value.
Class XVI. Machines and machinery and other manufactures of Metal—	
Implements and machinery—	
Agricultural, &c..	£ 260,798
Machines and machinery—	
Engines..	879
Printing..	10,072
Weighing..	360
Electrical..	1,672
N. E. I. (dutiable)..	1,978
Other..	997
Machine tools, free and dutiable..	222
Mangles..	222
Metal manufactures—	
Lamps and lampware..	4,519
Malleable iron castings..	3,358
Pipes, tubes, iron and steel..	5,125
Tools of trade..	3,520
Wire—iron and steel..	2,525
Metal manufactures, n. e. i..	6,593
Class XVI.—Total..	£ 302,840
Class XVII. India rubber, leather and substitutes therefor—	
India rubber..	£ 40,286
Leather..	354
Class XVII.—Total..	£ 40,640
Class XVIII. Wood and Wicker—	
Furniture except metal..	£ 23,159
Timber—	
Undressed..	59,192
All other..	8,797
Wood manufactures..	4,080
Class XVIII.—Total..	£ 95,228
Class XIX. Glassware, Tiles, &c..	£ 221
Class XX. Paper and Stationery—	
Printing..	£ 149,050
Paper hangings..	1,421
All other..	4,298
Stationery..	905
Class XX.—Total..	£ 155,674
Class XXI. Jewellery, Timepieces and Fancy Goods..	£ 271
Class XXII. Scientific Instruments, &c..	£ 308
Class XXIII. Drugs and Chemicals—	
Medicines..	£ 4,817
Calcium of carbide..	11,578
Other drugs, &c..	807
Class XXIII.—Total..	£ 17,202
Class XXIV. Miscellaneous—	
Arms and explosives..	£ 88
Instruments musical—	
Organs, other..	1,175
Pianos, &c..	792
Parts, n. e. i..	47
Vehicles, cycle parts..	10,135
Bodies for motor cars..	37,690
Chassis for motor cars..	158,499
Other vehicles and parts..	14,850
Asbestos millboards..	220
“ packings..	169
Blacking..	1,139
Oilmen's stores, n. e. i..	3,042
Soaps..	632
All other articles including classes too small for specific enumeration..	2,604
Total imports from Canada..	£ 964,826

CHIEF INCREASES IN IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

The principal items of Canadian goods and products which show increased trade in 1913, in comparison with the previous year; are scheduled thus:—

Articles.	1912. Value.	1913. Value.	1913. Increase.
	£	£	£
Sausage casings.....	3,463	3,674	211
Oatmeal.....	2,494	4,890	2,396
Cereals, n.e.i.....	1,191	1,342	151
Hops.....	693	2,784	2,091
Spirits, etc.....	12,022	12,094	72
Apparel and attire.....	9,147	14,431	5,284
Boots and shoes.....	8,881	14,418	5,537
Sewing silks.....	2,677	3,283	606
Other textiles.....	3,738	3,853	115
Oils, fats and waxes.....	2,586	4,205	1,619
Agricultural implements.....	250,699	260,798	10,099
Engines.....		879	879
Other machinery.....	4,193	5,229	1,036
Rubber manufactures.....	27,931	40,286	12,355
Wood manufactures.....	2,850	4,080	1,230
Vehicles, motor cars and parts.....	176,742	211,039	34,297
All other articles.....	9,106	9,587	481

The 1912 imports from Canada constituted a record by an advance of £132,840 over the previous year. This encouraging increase was not—according to the official returns—maintained in 1913. To the financial stringency, reflected by a marked contraction in the customs revenue and a reduction in the value of imports into Australia, during the latter half of 1913, can be ascribed the chief contributing cause. The most noticeable increases in Australian importations from Canada in 1913 have been made in vehicles, particularly motor cars and parts, by £34,297; rubber manufactures, £12,355; agricultural implements, £10,099; rubber footwear, £5,537; apparel and attire, £5,284; oatmeal, £2,396; hops, £2,091; oils, £1,619; manufactures of wood, £1,230; machinery, £1,036; and engines by £879.

ARTICLES SHOWING DECREASES.

In the subjoined schedule the articles showing the principal decreases in the 1913 Australian imports from Canada, as compared with 1912, are enumerated:—

Articles.	1912 Value.	1913 Value.	1913 Decrease.
	£	£	£
Fish, preserved in tins.....	76,314	52,755	23,559
Fruits, fresh and dried.....	4,177	241	3,936
Cereals, unprepared.....	1,491	5	1,486
Printing machines.....	11,539	10,072	1,467
Metal manufactures.....	43,569	25,862	17,707
Furniture.....	23,644	23,159	485
Timber.....	70,922	67,989	2,933
Printing paper.....	179,173	149,050	30,123
Stationery and paper, n.e.i.....	6,707	6,624	83
Medicines and drugs.....	21,209	17,202	4,007
Musical instruments.....	3,528	2,014	1,514
Bicycles and parts.....	11,233	10,135	1,098

The items showing substantial decreases are fish, fruit, metal manufactures, timber, printing paper and drugs. British Columbia packers of sockeye salmon secured large orders in 1912, owing to their prices being declared a week or more before those of the Alaska packers were available, and the impression of Australian buyers that Alaska red salmon would be higher in price than subsequently quoted. There was hence a considerable carry-over of stocks of sockeye to 1913, which is reflected in the decreased imports for last year. The stocks of canned salmon held in Australia to-day are small, but the present indications are, in view of higher prices being demanded by packers, that decreased quantities of sockeye will be ordered in 1914, but the values will closely approximate the figures for 1913. When the retail prices for salmon reach a figure not attractive to ordinary buyers, the normal demand is transferred to herrings and other canned fish procurable at lower rates.

To incorrect classification can be ascribed the figures in regard to the importation of fruit, for in 1912 Vancouver shipped 26,706 cases of apples to Australia whereas in 1913 about 70,000 cases from the same port were landed at Sydney. To a similar cause may, to some extent, be attributed the apparent decline in manufactures of metal. The cause of the decreased Australian imports of Canadian timber were set out in a recent report. Despite increased production, the decline in values of printing paper imported from Canada continues. The advance in prices of some makes of organs is responsible for lesser values. Until the complete trade returns of the Commonwealth are available—showing imports from all countries—the significance of the decreased imports of some lines of Canadian products in 1913 cannot be determined.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS EXPORTED FROM CANADA.

The trend of the chief items comprised in the exports from Canada to Australia for the six years from 1908 to 1913, inclusive, is shown in the following comparative schedule:—

	Fish in Tins.	Printing Paper.	Agricultural Implements.	Lumber.	Vehicles, Motor Cars, &c.
	£	£	£	£	£
1908	43,291	189,791	139,427	36,768	5,145
1909	48,252	136,099	150,541	84,849	15,621
1910	97,347	158,624	258,046	77,150	46,168
1911	60,213	133,203	260,955	121,328	64,778
1912	76,314	179,173	250,699	70,922	176,742
1913	52,755	149,050	260,798	67,989	211,039

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS FROM CANADA—1911 TO 1913.

The following comparative statement of Australian imports from Canada during the years 1911, 1912 and 1913, is submitted for the information of Canadian manufacturers and exporters:—

Articles.	1911. Value.	1912. Value.	1913. Value.
	£	£	£
Cheese.....	387	426	405
Fish, frozen.....	372	525	457
" preserved in tins.....	60,213	76,314	52,755
" dried or salted	544	501	35
Sausage casings	3,133	3,463	3,674
Other animal foodstuffs.....	2	16	
Fruits, fresh and dried.....	8,350	4,177	241
Cereals, unprepared.....		1,491	5
Oatmeal.....	3,793	2,494	4,890
Flour	1,848	912	3
Cereals, n.e.i.....	1,424	1,191	1,342
Hops.....	748	692	2,784
Other vegetable foodstuffs.....	89	89	1
Spirits, etc.....	5,633	12,022	12,094
Animals, living.....	3,143	154	24
Apparel and attire.....	8,837	9,147	14,431
Boots and shoes.....	10,255	8,881	14,418
Piece goods, cotton, etc.....	2,638	984	534
Sewing silks.....	2,651	2,677	3,283
Other textiles.....	3,605	3,738	3,853
Oils, fats and waxes.....	3,157	2,586	4,205
Ores and metals.....	491	310	266
Agricultural implements.....	260,955	250,699	260,798
Engines.....			879
Printing machines.....	4,556	11,539	10,072
Other machinery.....	6,842	4,193	5,229
Metal manufactures.....	42,274	43,569	25,862
Rubber manufactures.....	12,818	27,931	40,286
Leather manufactures.....	1,107	254	354
Furniture.....	23,069	23,644	23,159
Timber.....	121,328	70,922	67,989
Wood manufactures.....	4,170	2,850	4,080
Printing paper.....	133,203	179,173	149,050
Stationery and paper, n.e.i.....	11,588	6,707	6,624
Jewellery, etc.....	866	594	271
Scientific instruments, etc.....	409	349	308
Medicine and drugs	9,927	21,209	17,202
Arms and explosives.....	294	42	88
Musical instruments.....	3,623	3,528	2,014
Bicycles and parts.....	11,738	11,233	10,135
Vehicles, motor cars and parts	64,778	176,742	211,039
All other articles.....	9,377	9,106	9,637
Total.....	£844,235	£977,075	£964,826

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS TO CANADA.

The direct Australian exports to Canada are chiefly shipped by the Canadian-Australasian mail steamers loading at Sydney for Victoria and Vancouver. This year (1914), several cargo steamers are engaged in the trade between Australia and the Pacific coast ports of Canada and the United States. With the exception of an occasional cargo steamer loading wool at Sydney and Melbourne for Boston, there are no direct shipments from Australia to the eastern ports of North America. Transshipments are, however, made at Liverpool for Canadian ports. The bulk of the Australian exports to Canada is comprised of items connected with the primary industries of the country, such as frozen mutton and lamb, hides and skins, butter, foodstuffs of vegetable origin, glycerine and lanoline, wool and timber. The figures

for 1913 show an expansion of £7,598 in comparison with the previous year. Despite the operation of the preferential tariff in favour of New Zealand products, it will be observed that Australia has been able to substantially increase the exports of frozen meats. If the cargo steamer service across the Pacific is maintained, Australian exports to Canada should show considerable expansion in 1914.

Articles.	1912. Value.	1913. Value.	+ Increase. - Decrease.
	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of animal origin—			
Butter.....	4,673	9,985	+ 5,312
Meats.....	45,069	81,761	+ 36,692
Other.....	325	101	- 224
Vegetable products.....	10,948	8,053	- 2,895
Spirits, etc.	103	395	+ 292
Animal substances—			
Hides and skins.....	81,392	33,358	- 48,034
Wool.....	7,155	5,404	- 1,751
Other animal substances.....		345	+ 345
Apparel, textiles, etc.....	89	344	+ 255
Oils, fats and waxes.....	2,707	9,175	+ 6,468
Coal.....	32	8,374	+ 8,342
Metals, manufactured.....	40	29	- 11
Timber, undressed.....	5,893	8,028	+ 2,135
All other articles.....	3,169	3,841	+ 672
	161,595	169,193	+ 7,598

ARTICLES, QUANTITIES AND VALUES.

Details relating to the 1913 exports from Australia to Canada are for general information given in the following schedule:—

Class	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
I.	Foodstuffs of Animal origin—		
	Butter..... .lbs.	207,760	£ 9,985
	Meat, preserved by cold process—		
	Beef..... .lbs.	3,352,675	44,456
	Rabbits and hares..... pair.	47,010	3,628
	Other..... .lb.	25,875	594
	Poultry..... pair.	100	35
	Meat, preserved in tins..... lb.	215,820	5,792
	Mutton..... lb.	1,662,910	27,256
	Sausage casings.....		100
	Milk and cream sweetened..... lb.	30	1
Class I.—Total.....			£ 91,847
Class II.	Foodstuffs of Vegetable origin—		
	Fruits dried—		
	Currants..... lb.	142,240	£ 1,567
	Raisins, sultanas..... lb.	116,760	1,377
	Raisins, other..... lb.	165,816	1,728
	Fruits fresh—		
	Apples..... centl.	4	3
	Citrus..... centl.	43	46
	Fruits and vegetables—		
	Pulped..... lb.	27,067	418
	Onions..... cwt.	8,480	2,914
Class II.—Total.....			£ 8,053
Class IV.	Spirits and Alcoholic liquors, &c—		
	Wine sparkling..... gal.	28	31
	" still in bottle..... gal.	772	364
Class IV.—Total.....			£ 395
Class VI.	Animals living—		
	Animals, other.....		£ 345

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Class XXII. Photo goods, other..		\$ 3
Cameras..		8
Opera, field and marine glasses..		2
Class XXII.—Total..		£ 13
Class XXIII. Medicines..		£ 13
Perfumery..		2
Carbide of calcium.. cwt. 2		1
Other chemicals..		4
Sulphate of copper.. 14		23
Class XXIII.—Total..		£ 43
Class XXIV. Bags, baskets, &c..		£ 8
Personal and household effects..		549
Soap, other.. lbs. 13,552		106
Articles unspecified..		412
Pianos.. No. 3		90
Bicycles, tricycles, &c..		8
Vehicles, motor cars, &c..		400
Cartridges..		283
Rifles, n. e. i. and shot guns..		170
Class XXIV.—Total..		£ 2,026
Total exports to Canada..		£ 169,193

AUSTRALIAN APPLE CASES.

Weekly Report No. 540 contained the regulations of the State of New South Wales in respect to the sizes of apple cases, which becomes operative on July 1, 1914.

At the annual conference of the Ministers of Agriculture in the various Australian states, opened at Brisbane on May 18, it was resolved that 'what is known as the Canadian standard fruit case be included in the list of Australian fruit cases already accepted by the authorities'—*i.e.*, that fruit imported from Canada, packed in standard cases, could be sold in Australia without repacking. Should the New South Wales Government decide to give effect to the resolution passed by the conference, in time for the Canadian export season of 1914, cabled advices will be forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, from which British Columbia shippers will be advised:

THE COMMONWEALTH RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

The Commonwealth railway department has accepted a tender for the supply of 10,000 tons of 80 lb. steel rails to be delivered at Port Augusta, South Australia at £6, 17s. 0d. (\$33.34) per ton for the Transcontinental railway. Some 47,000 tons of rails and necessary fishplates are yet required for the completion of the Kalgoorlie-Port Augusta railway, the construction of which is being delayed through a series of strikes.

A further contract has been placed for 5,752 tons of 60 lb. rails at £6 19s. 9d. (\$34.01) per ton and 382 tons of fishplates at £8 19s. 9d. (\$43.74) per ton, required for the Pine Creek-Katherine River extension for delivery at Darwin in the Northern Territory. A few orders for oversea locomotives have also been placed, but Australian manufacturers are receiving the bulk of this business.

CANADIAN CARGO AND MAIL STEAMERS.

The steamer *Batsford* left St. John on April 4, and arrived at Melbourne, *via* Adelaide, on May 28, thus taking 54 days on the voyage. Reference was made in the last report to the cargo for Australian ports. On the manifest were 297 motor cars from one Canadian company, which landed in Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and a further 105 cars were on board for New Zealand ports, making the total number 402 cars. The next steamer due is the *Southern*, which left St. John on May 22, and is expected to arrive at Melbourne about July 11. This steamer, in addition to large

shipments of general goods, carries 426 motor cars, of which 331 are consigned to Australian ports and 95 to New Zealand. The steamer *Niagara* from Vancouver, arrived at Sydney on June 6 with a considerable cargo for Australian ports. Included in the cargo of the mail steamer *Makura* which left Sydney on June 1 for Vancouver were 1,000 cases of dried fruits (raisins and currants) and a quantity of wool and hides. The northbound steamer was well patronized by passengers.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

The double dissolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, granted, on the appeal of the government, by the Governor-General, will cause the general election to take place about the first week in September. Both the government and the opposition are committed to a revision of the Commonwealth customs tariff during the next session. The last session of the present parliament will close as soon as supply until the end of September next, is granted.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE CONDITIONS.

During the last month seasonable climatic conditions have been experienced and the trading outlook throughout Australia is normal.

'EMPRESS OF IRELAND' DISASTER.

By letters, telegrams and personal calls, many expressions of sympathy were received from the Australian people toward their kinsmen in Canada over the national sorrow caused by the tragic loss of the *Empress of Ireland*. At the first sitting of the Commonwealth Parliament, on June 3, after receipt of the news, the Prime Minister (Hon. Joseph Cook) referred to the event as follows:—

'Before we proceed to the business of the day, I wish to make mention of the appalling shipping catastrophe, which occurred in the St. Lawrence a few days ago, whereby nearly one thousand persons were, without warning, sent to their long home. Our human relationships are subject to these sudden interruptions, and a heavy toll is levied on the transportation of our commerce across the seas. The circumstances of the wreck of the *Empress of Ireland* are peculiarly shocking. A few years ago the world's largest steamer foundered through striking an iceberg during a fog. It was thought in that case that the precaution of slowing down should have been taken earlier; the *Empress of Ireland* met disaster after all the precautions for avoiding injury in a fog which human ingenuity could suggest and prudence dictate had been taken. Again and again after we have made our best arrangements, and enforced the wisest regulations that thought can devise, the element of human error, which seems incalculable, creeps in and upsets our plans. Now there is recorded another big sea tragedy, nearly one thousand persons of all ranks and degrees of ability and service being swept to a watery grave. These events strike a chord of common feeling. All we can do is to express our sympathy with those near and dear to the victims for the irreparable loss which they have suffered.'

'Yesterday, in obedience to this prompting of our common humanity, the Governor-General, on behalf of the Government, despatched to the Governor-General of Canada the following cablegram:—

"Will you kindly convey to Canada Australia's deepest sympathy with sister Dominion and relatives of those who have perished in terrible shipping disaster."

'There we must leave it, paying our tribute to the bravery of those who did their best to save what was left of the wreck.'

The leader of the Opposition (Right Hon. Andrew Fisher) supported the Prime Minister in the following words:—

'I join with the Prime Minister in offering sympathy to the relatives and friends of those who have been lost in this sad disaster, the suddenness and magnitude of which must have appalled the whole world. In every continent, and possibly in nearly

every country, there are to-day citizens who have been bereaved by this calamity, which is therefore worldwide in its effects. Accidents like this, whether great or small, can be made less liable by the wisdom of the legislators of civilized communities, but when everything has been done, mental failure, unconscious misdirection, or circumstances which human effort cannot control, will still occasionally bring disaster. I agree with the Prime Minister that the greatest sympathy should be shown with the Dominion of Canada, and I am glad that the message which he has read was sent by the Governor General. I have read that in every town of importance in the Dominion there are persons now in mourning. We must express our sorrow with them, and the hope that, in the future, there will be fewer of these sensational disasters than there have been in the past. I am sure that whatever this Legislature may do with a view to preventing accidents on the waters surrounding our own coasts will receive the hearty approval and support of the people of Australia.'

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. W. J. Egan.*)

CAPE TOWN, S.A., June 18, 1914.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXPORTS.

The report on South African trade, which appeared in Weekly Reports Nos. 541 and 542, referred in detail to the imports into South Africa for the five years. In this report the figures of the export trade are submitted, giving a comparison between the values of the principal items exported in 1912 and 1913, with the increase or decrease in each case:—

Articles.	1913.	1912.	+ Increase. - Decrease.
	£	£	£
Animals, Living.....	38,106	30,988	+ 7,118
Asbestos, Raw.....	15,143	19,194	— 4,051
Bark.....	309,329	283,010	+ 26,319
Blasting Compound.....	36,567	17,473	+ 19,094
Buchu Leaves.....	32,071	38,264	— 6,193
Coal.....	1,389,698	1,173,820	+ 215,878
Copper Ore.....	449,355	432,265	+ 17,090
Diamonds.....	12,016,525	9,153,316	+ 2,863,209
Feathers, Ostrich.....	2,952,587	2,609,638	+ 343,949
Fish, Dried and Preserved....	103,029	71,764	+ 31,265
Fruit, ".....	52,000	54,735	— 2,735
Fodder and Forage.....	32,513	44,422	— 11,909
Glycerine.....	39,025	16,857	+ 22,168
Gold, Raw.....	37,589,399	38,342,306	— 752,907
Hair, Angora.....	876,255	967,286	— 191,031
Hides and Skins.....	2,017,863	1,691,014	+ 326,849
Horns, Ox and Cow.....	15,672	13,605	+ 2,067
Maize and Maize Meal.....	83,678	480,040	— 396,362
Oats.....	12,868	43,403	— 30,535
Oil, Whale.....	122,692	150,929	— 28,237
Spirits, Potable.....	2,619	2,725	— 104
Sugar and Sugar Products.....	18,467	17,889	+ 578
Tin Ore.....	381,042	246,329	+ 134,713
Tobacco.....	15,579	12,373	+ 3,206
Wines.....	11,515	12,728	— 1,213
Wool.....	5,719,288	4,780,594	+ 938,694

The value of the exports of South African produce for the year 1913 totalled £65,114,634, as compared with £61,594,113 for 1912.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

The increase of nearly £4,000,000 was made up principally of diamonds and wool; other commodities the exports of which made advances in value are hides and skins, ostrich feathers, coal, bark, tin ore and preserved fish.

The reduction in the value of the export of gold was due to the labour troubles; that of corn and Angora hair to the prolonged drought, and that of whale oil because more of this commodity was used by manufacturers in South Africa, another result of which was an increase in the export of glycerine. Oats is another item the export of which was reduced in value because it is being more largely consumed in South Africa. This has also had the effect of reducing imports on oatmeal.

EXPORTS BY PORTS.

Ports.	1913.	1912.
South African Produce.	£	£
Via Cape Town :		
Diamonds	12,016,525	9,153,316
Gold, raw	36,338,334	37,097,806
Other South African produce	1,638,763	1,773,479
Port Elizabeth	4,416,042	3,964,948
East London	2,574,073	2,128,450
Durban :		
Gold, raw	1,251,065	1,244,500
Other South African products	3,901,588	3,559,830
Delagoa Bay	692,486	418,811
Mossel Bay	1,362,405	1,232,978
Port Nolloth	316,811	399,153
Simmonstown	55	21
Knysna	3,601	5,029
St. John's		
Other ports	550,095	597,752
Total South African produce	65,114,634	61,594,113

MEAT EXPORT TRADE.

The possibilities of South Africa as a chilled beef exporting country is very much to the fore at present, and deputations from all parts of the country, soliciting the organization of a commission to fully investigate the subject have waited on the Government.

A large meat packing firm has started ranching in Southern Rhodesia and the concern expects to be able in four years to have a packing house capable of handling 350,000 animals per annum. The Chartered Company of Rhodesia have had an expert from Texas go over the Rhodesdale estate in Victoria Country to inquire into the possibilities for stocking cattle. The report of this expert has been very favourable. The pioneer work of these two institutions together with the fact that owing to the drought many farmers especially in the Orange Free State, were unable to realize on their cattle this year, has helped to bring this subject to the front and the general opinion is that there are big possibilities for this trade in South Africa. Many difficulties, however, will have to be overcome as it has been pointed out that before the industry can be placed in a position to secure weekly shipments to England and the Continent, an assured supply of 450,000 animals annually is necessary.

CATTLE RAISING.

The possibilities of cattle raising in South Africa was the subject of an instructive paper read before a meeting of the Orange Free State Judges Association by Mr. Alex. Holm, Under-Secretary for Agriculture in the Union.

Mr. Holm, after showing that there has been a great reduction in the number of cattle maintained in the chief meat producing countries drew attention to the great increase in population. The United States, who has been a large exporter of beef, is now fast approaching the stage when she will be able to supply only her own population. Germany imported meat to the value of £1,253,000 in 1907 and in 1912 this rose to £3,533,000 or an increase of nearly 200 per cent in six years. The Argentine is the only country which at present stands out as being in a position to supply beef to the densely populated countries of Europe. The result is that the world's supply of beef is decreasing in proportion to the population, and beef is consequently rising in price.

In South Africa and in Rhodesia there are large tracts of country suitable for cattle raising. Diseases which have in the past decades decimated the herds of South Africa are now, with few exceptions, well understood, and are either being eradicated or controlled. The cattle breeder of to-day is not menaced with the same risks which formerly prevailed, and cattle breeding under good management can be pursued with success and profit. The census of cattle in South Africa gives the following figures:—Union of South Africa, 5,797,000 head in 1911, and 3,500,000 head in 1904, or an increase of 65 per cent over a period of seven years. In the Cape the increase was 30 per cent; in Natal there was a decrease of 31 per cent, due to the ravages of East Coast fever, now stayed; in the Transvaal the increase was 160 per cent, and in the Free State it was no less than 254 per cent. Pricing the cattle of the country at an average of £6 per head (all ages) the figure of £34,782,000 is arrived at as the value of cattle within the Union of South Africa. As indicating the progress of cattle and sheep breeding in South Africa during the last few years statistics of the imports are quoted. In 1903, apart from imports into the Orange Free State of which figures were not obtainable, beef to the value of £1,910,000 and mutton to the value of £950,000, or nearly £3,000,000 was imported. In 1906 the imports were reduced to beef, £511,700; mutton, £245,300; a total of £757,000. In 1913, to beef £30,500, and mutton £24,500, a total of £105,000. Thus the entry of South Africa into the category of meat producing countries is only a matter of time.

FRUIT EXPORT TRADE.

The Cape Province export trade for this year has been an exceptionally good one. All of this fruit goes first to the London market and a great deal of it is shipped from there to the continent. The returns as given below show the progress made since 1900. The figures are not tons weight but tons measurement, 55 cubic feet go to the ton.

Season.	Tons.
1900..	309
1901..	480
1902..	364
1903..	536
1904..	609
1905..	461
1906..	1,013
1907..	1,417
1908..	3,184
1909..	2,144
1910..	2,705
1911..	3,249
1912..	4,096
1913..	2,970
1914..	6,460
Grand Total..	29,997

LARGE EXPORT OF PEARS.

As seen from the above table the 1914 figures are more than double those of the previous year; the 6,460 tons exported totalled 447,915 packages, divided at follows, giving comparative figures for the two years:—

	1913-14.	1912-13.
Pears..	163,030	58,992
Grapes..	125,210	72,438
Plums..	85,708	44,232
Peaches..	59,646	17,518
Nectarines..	9,033	2,649
Apricots..	3,593	1,780
Melons..	543	184
Mangoes..	402	77
Sundries..	750	89
Total..	<u>447,915</u>	<u>197,959</u>

THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTERS.

As it is possible that some Canadian firms will be interested, a list of some of the principal fruit exporters in Cape Town is given—

Pickford's (Col.), Ltd., Rhodes Fruit Farms, Ltd., C. W. Booth, Perkin and Adamson, Karl Schwarz & Co., Meerlust Fruit Farms, Henry Meyers, Devine, Gates & Co., J. A. van Niekerk, Joseph Sarembok, Donkerboek Fruit Syndicate, Thos. Marks, J. T. Hutton & Co., N. Thatcher, Cape Orchard Co., Ltd., Rowland Taylor, A. C. Buller, Wm. Spilhaus & Co., A. Nicholson, J. Malan, R. Cloete, Dr. H. T. Brown, Hon. Percy de Villiers, Wellington Fruit Growers' Association, Mrs. Nash, Elsenburg College.

TRADE RETURNS FOR 1914.

The South African customs returns for the four months ending April 30 are to hand and these show a setback in trade compared with the same period for 1913. The total imports for the four months this year are valued at £11,983,263, as against £12,500,570 for last year, and the exports are valued at £20,368,777, this year as against £23,667,054 last year.

The principal commodities which account for the decrease in imports are butter, which declined from £61,275 to £39,501; beans and peas from £22,997 to £6,642; wheat from £418,820 to £283,492; flour from £252,566 to £198,862; frozen meat from £44,247 to £4,637; animals from £12,850 to £6,649; eggs from £31,104 to £16,487. Many other articles show decreases such as preserved fish, cement, electric cables and wire, electric fittings, furniture, hardware and cutlery, iron and steel manufactures, machinery, railway material, wood and timber and wooden manufactures.

In exports the decrease is on such articles as wool, feathers, hides of oxen and cows, coal, diamonds and gold. On the other hand, there are some splendid increases in various commodities of export. Angora hair for this period is valued at £221,881 as against £128,728 for last year. Other lines which have increased in value are tin, whale oil, fresh fruit, dried fish, corn, oats, copper ore and bark.

CANADIAN RAILS.

The shipments of steel rails which have come to hand from Sydney, Nova Scotia and those which are booked for delivery in the near future, are a source of good advertising for Canada, and all the South African newspapers are giving this item of Canadian export, considerable prominence. The rails are being delivered at Durban as they are all for the Natal main line.

HOLLAND AND SOUTHERN GERMANY.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. T. Lithgow.)

ROTTERDAM, July 7, 1914.

MARKET FOR WOOD ALCOHOL.

During the fiscal year 1913 the total exports of wood alcohol from Canada amounted to 839,493 gallons valued at \$309,625, of this quantity 29,962 gallons at a value of \$14,797 went to Holland.

From the fact that the Dutch Government uses annually considerable quantities of wood alcohol for denaturalizing alcohol for industrial purposes, and other concerns also purchase largely, there is every possibility for a more extended trade between Canada and Holland in this product.

The wood alcohol industry is not carried on in this country, therefore all the wants must be supplied from abroad. Although the official Dutch trade returns do not give reliable data of the imports, it can be stated that Germany is the principal country from which the wood spirit is purchased.

GOVERNMENT TENDERS.

As already mentioned the Dutch Government purchases the wood alcohol for denaturalizing alcohol for industrial purposes, and this is done by and under the control of the Federal administration. As a rule in the months of August or September tenders are invited for the delivery of wood alcohol by the director of the laboratory of the Department of Finance at Amsterdam.

The quantity annually required varies from 200,000 to 250,000 kilograms (440,920 to 551,150 lbs.) and must be delivered at fixed times in lots of not less than 5,000 kilograms (11,023 lbs.). Offers can also be made, however, besides for the whole parcel, for half or one-third of this quantity. The price for this year is gulden 37 per 100 kilograms, (\$14.80 per 220.46 lbs.). No duty is levied on wood alcohol imported for the government.

TERMS FOR DELIVERY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The contractor engages himself to deliver in the year 19.., kilograms wood alcohol at gulden..... per 100 kilograms (220.46 lbs.). The delivery shall take place by instalments and after an order to be given at least one month previously. If in 19.. more wood alcohol should be wanted the contractor must deliver still..... kilograms at the same price as contracted, after an order given two months previously.

TRANSPORT.

The wood alcohol must be addressed to the Inspector of Customs at Amsterdam, and must be put up in casks, to be furnished and maintained by the contractor, each provided with a mark, and to be delivered, freight paid, to the Wood Alcohol Department of the General Bonded Warehouse at Amsterdam. For each consignment the contractor must send a statement of the number of casks, marks, and the weight of wood alcohol contained in each cask, to the Director of the Laboratory of the Department of Finance, Amsterdam. The contractor is liable for the cost of returning the empty casks, which is done six weeks after the wood alcohol has arrived in bond.

QUALITY.

The wood alcohol must be the article known by that name, without being mixed with other substances. The contractor declares that he agrees to the conditions of inspection, furnished him by the above mentioned director. The director is entitled to condemn consignments which, in his opinion, do not meet the requirements, and to place them at the disposal of the contractor. Within four weeks after despatching the notice of condemnation the contractor must replace the quantity officially weighed, by wood alcohol of the quality desired.

PAYMENT.

Payment for the quantity of wood alcohol weighed by the officials is made within four weeks after receipt of a voucher drawn up in duplicate, and provided with a declaration of the director above mentioned that the goods have been delivered.

The contractor is liable for the cost of dues, registration and stamps, incurred in making the agreement. These expenses come, approximately, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the amount tendered.

CANCELLATION.

The Minister of Finance is entitled to cancel the agreement made by the director without any indemnification to the contractor, and without previously suing for neglect, and to purchase the quantity of wood alcohol not yet supplied, at the expense of the contractor, even at a higher price than stipulated in the contract, if:—

- (a) The delivery is not made within a fortnight after the fixed time of delivery.
- (b) The condemned wood alcohol is not replaced within a fortnight after the time fixed.
- (c) The goods supplied are condemned twice.

SURETIES.

The contractor must appoint two sureties living and residing in this country, subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance.

CONDITIONS OF INSPECTION.

1. The wood alcohol must have a clear colour and not darker than a solution of 2 cubic centimeters (0.122 inches) $\frac{1}{10}$ normal iodine in 1 litre ($1\frac{3}{4}$ pints) water.
2. When distilling 100 cubic centimeters (0.176 pints) of wood alcohol at a temperature of 75° C. not less than 90 cubic centimeters (0.1584 pint) must pass.
3. Twenty cubic centimeters (0.035 pints) wood alcohol mixed with 40 cubic centimeters (0.0704 pints) of water must produce a clear or a slightly opalescent liquid.
4. The percentage of acetone must not be less than 30 per cent.
5. One hundred cubic centimeters (0.176 pints), of a solution of bromate of potassium and bromide of potassium, 8.719 grammes ($134\frac{1}{2}$ grains) bromide of potassium and 2.447 grammes ($37\frac{3}{4}$ grains) bromate of potassium to 1 litre ($1\frac{3}{4}$ pints) water, are to be mixed with twenty cubic centimeters (0.035 pints) of diluted sulphuric acid. In this mixture wood alcohol is to be flown from a syphon until a lasting discoloration presents itself. For this not more than 30 cubic centimeters (0.0528 pints) nor less than 20 cubic centimeters (0.035 pints) of wood alcohol is to be used.
6. The specific gravity at 15° C. must be 0.840.
7. The wood alcohol must react neutrally, and leave nothing when evaporated.
8. No volatile bases may be in it.
9. From a mixture of 20 cubic centimeters (0.035 pints) wood alcohol and 40 cubic centimeters (0.0704 pints) natron lye (specific gravity 1.3) after being shaken half an hour, not less than 5 cubic centimeters (0.035 gills) of wood alcohol must be secreted.

NORWAY AND DENMARK.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. C. E. Sontum.)

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, July 3, 1914.

PRODUCTION OF WOOD PULP.

According to an article, which has appeared in a number of papers, the directors for the Labro Wood Pulp Mill have made a contract, whereby this mill has sold some 400,000 tons of pulp in one deal. The above mill is owned by the city of Drammen, and is rented out to a stock company, whose contract has still 22 years left to run. The sale of pulp, which this company has just made to an English paper factory, embraces all the production of wood pulp, which the company will be making during the coming 22 years.

The sale price is based, it is stated, on the present cost of production, but the sellers have reserved for themselves the right to raise or lower the price, if the cost of production during the next 22 years should undergo any marked change. The mill employs at present about 80 hands, and the yearly production is calculated to be from 18—20,000 tons of moist pulp. The total amount of the contract is reported to be in the neighbourhood of four million dollars.

UNFAVOURABLE CONDITIONS OF THE INDUSTRY.

In connection with the Centenary Exhibition of Norway now being held at Christiania, the Norwegian Wood Pulp Association, the Norwegian Cellulose Association and the Norwegian Paper Makers Association have sent out a pamphlet which closes with the following resume of conditions in this industry:—

‘The Norwegian wood pulp and paper industry has a capital of at least 100 million Kroner (26.7 million dollars) and at present employs 14,000 working men. The products of these industries represent nearly one-half the value of the industrial exports of the country. Circumstances, however, brought it about, that these lines of industry are labouring under even poorer working-conditions, and are finding it difficult to keep pace with the competition from other pulp and paper producing countries. The costs of production, especially the price of lumber have been continually rising, while the price of the ready made product has been declining. It is feared therefore that if conditions are not soon bettered, these industries will find it increasingly difficult to continue.

A NEW PULP AND PAPER FACTORY.

At Stjordalen near the city of Drontheim there is a proposal to start a new pulp and paper mill at a cost of about 300,000 dollars and with an yearly capacity of 4,000 tons of 40 grammes printing paper and 6,000 tons of wood pulp. The most modern machinery will be put in.

THE TIMBER TRADE.

A sale of 5-600 standard floorings to Australia is reported this week; the price is £10 2s. 6d. for whitewood and £10 12s. 6d. for redwood f.o.b. colonial assortment. Several sales have also been made to the United Kingdom.

A strike has been going on for some time among the log sorters at Sandslans sorting place in the Anderman river where some 800 men have struck work. As some ten million logs have to pass this sorting place each year, the importance of this strike may be realized. Five small saw-mills have already been compelled to stop work from want of logs, and if the stoppage lasts others will be compelled to follow suit, and it is feared that the entire business of the district will be dislocated. A similar conflict has also broken out in the Ljunga river by Sundsvall and it is feared that the strike may extend to the Indals river. Such a strike at the sorting places if it is continued for some time may have the most serious influence upon the output of the Swedish sawing mills, since the logs cannot be brought down to the mills.

LARGE FOREST FIRE IN NORWAY.

Large areas of forests are at present burning in the Oesterdalen, one of the best forest districts of Norway. Two hundred and fifty acres of valuable forest lands have already been destroyed. The fire was caused by sparks from a railway engine.

THE SWEDISH PULP MARKET.

The *Svensk Export* reports that the sales of sulphite are limited to only prompt deliveries. The late fall in the prices does not seem to have had any influence on the sales. The makers are of opinion, that the United States ought to soon appear on the market as buyers. Contracts for delivery during 1915 are being discussed. The fall in the price of sulphite has caused some increased interest among the buyers. The mills have reduced their stocks of mechanical, though here also there is noticeable some interest among buyers.

SWEDISH PAPER INDUSTRY.

Three of the largest paper mills in the midlands of Sweden have recently bought large areas of forests to a value of nearly 1½ million dollars. In this way the Swedish paper mills are trying to consolidate their future production.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, July 7, 1914.

BRITISH SEA FISHERIES.

The annual report on the fisheries of England and Wales for the year 1913, just published, contains an immense amount of information, some of which will be of considerable interest to the fishing industries of Canada.

The total quantity of fish landed in 1913 greatly exceeded that of any previous year, as will be observed from the following table. There was also an increase of nearly \$10,000,000 in the value of the landings, the total exceeding \$50,000,000.

Years.	Fish (exclusive of Shell Fish.)		Shell Fish.	Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
	Cwt.	£	£	£
1910.	13,118,000	7,966,000	228,000	8,194,000
1911.	14,419,000	8,051,000	273,000	8,324,000
1912.	14,612,000	8,884,000	327,000	9,211,000
1913.	16,152,000	10,009,000	328,000	10,337,000

PLAICE.

The total landings of plaice by first-class vessels have fallen off considerably, and though in 1913 a larger percentage of the total was contributed by the North Sea (Region IV) than in 1912, the total landings from that region were in fact less than those of the previous year. There were decreased landings by vessels of every class from every region yielding appreciable quantities of plaice except Faroe and the Irish Sea. The largest changes relatively, however, have taken place in the landings from the Barents Sea. The plaice fisheries of this region began to show signs of deterioration in 1910. There was a large falling off in 1912 and again in 1913, when the catch was little more than half that of the previous year. This last-named fact must be attributed to the decreased amount of fishing which has taken place, for the average catch of plaice per day's absence comes up to, and somewhat beyond, the level of 1912. It appears, however, to be actually the fact that the stock of plaice has during the last few years so diminished that trawlers find it less worth their while to visit this region than heretofore.

The rise and fall of the Barnets Sea plaice fisheries merits more than a passing notice. Less than 10 years have elapsed since trawlers from the Humber first visited Barents Sea. The first voyages were made in 1905 at a period when regions other than the North Sea were not separately distinguished in the board's statistics. It would appear, however, that six voyages were made in that year, and trawlers were able then, and for some years subsequently, to bring back after about a month's absence full cargoes of plaice, all other fish being rejected. More than half the period of absence was occupied in steaming to and from the fishing grounds.

HADDOCK.

The falling off in the landings of haddock is continued and the total for 1913 is the lowest since 1904. The proportion of haddock to the total landings of demersal fish in 1913, was but 18.6 per cent; the total quantity landed was some 418,500 cwts. less than in 1912. The falling off is most marked in the North Sea, but there is a decrease in the landings of all regions of importance with the exception of Faroe and Rockall. There is a remarkable increase in the landings from the last-named region. The northern regions, Iceland, Faroe and Rockall contribute a larger proportion of the total than was formerly the case.

COD.

The total landings of cod have again increased but the change is insignificant and is observed only in the landings of steam trawlers. In Iceland the increase has been considerable, the percentage yielded by this region being now 41.3 per cent of the whole. This increase in the Iceland region is accompanied by an appreciable increase in the average catch of steam trawlers and liners. In the adjacent important cod region of Faroe there is no considerable change but the average per day's absence has fallen. In the North Sea there is a very slight increase of the total landings and a fall in the average catch per day of both trawlers and liners. In the Irish Sea and the regions westward of Scotland and southward of Ireland, the only other regions in which cod bulk largely, both the total quantities taken and the average catch of steam trawlers have decreased. In the Barents Sea the total quantities taken are about half those of the previous year, but in other respects there is no essential difference and the falling off in the quantity appears to be attributable to the diminution of fishing. The distribution of cod within the respective areas of the North Sea shows no material change.

SOLES.

The total landing of soles are some 3,400 cwts. less than those of 1912. The decrease is most evident in the landings of sailing trawlers which contribute a large proportion of the total landings.

WHITING.

The enhanced productiveness of the whiting fisheries, which was observed in 1912, has been maintained and a further advance has to be recorded for 1913. The increase is found in the landings of steam trawlers and liners. Sailing boats—especially liners—have decreased landings. In most regions the average per day's absence has fallen off, but in the North Sea, which furnishes 87.7 per cent of the total, there is an improvement both in the landings and in the averages of the steam trawlers, the average catch being no less than 1.89 cwts. per day's absence.

HAKE.

The proportion of the landings of hake to the total landings of demersal fish is 7.4 per cent. A decrease in the landings as a whole was noted in 1912. In 1913 there was a further decrease, the total landings amounting to approximately 621,000 cwts. as compared with 715,000 cwts. in 1912.

BREAM.

In 1912 a great increase of the total landings of bream was recorded. The total for 1913 is slightly less but the falling off is not considerable and the total for 1913, approximately 106,700 cwts, is well in advance of that of 1911. Approximately 69,000 cwts. or 87 per cent of the total landings of bream come from the regions south and westward of Ireland.

HALIBUT.

The landing of halibut have fallen by some 11,700 cwts. This decrease is almost wholly accounted for by the falling off in the landings from the Iceland region. Elsewhere there are slight increases. It is interesting to observe that in the Barents Sea, in spite of the great diminution of the amount of fishing which has taken place in that region, the total quantity has slightly increased and the average catch per day's absence is more than doubled.

LING.

The landings of ling show an increase on the landings for 1912. The improvement is fairly general, the exceptions being the North Sea, and west and southward of Ireland where there is a slight falling off.

TURBOT.

In the report for 1912 an increase in the total landings of turbot was recorded. There was a further advance in 1913, both absolutely and relatively to the landings of other demersal fish. The average yield per day's absence is, however, if anything slightly less than in 1912, but the change is not appreciable.

DOG-FISH.

The great development of the landings of dog-fish continues and the landings of 1913 surpass all previous records with a total of approximately 65,000 cwts. and a proportion of 0.78 per cent to the total landings of demersal fish. These figures represent a considerable advance on the landings of 1912 and are now more than three times those of 1906. The English Channel provides 65 per cent of the total landings, but the increase of the present year is most marked in the landings from the Bristol Channel which have increased more than three-fold since 1912, an increase for which the landings of the second and third class vessels are mainly responsible. There is also a considerable advance in the quantities landed from the westward of Scotland and the southward of Ireland. The total for the North Sea has risen, but this region contributes a comparatively small proportion only of the total landings of dog-fish.

CAT-FISH.

Cat-fish are obtained mainly from the three most northerly regions and from the North Sea. The total landings have risen from 99,295 cwts. in 1912 to 160,190 cwts. in 1913. The average catch in the Barents Sea is doubled, and, in spite of much diminished fishing in this region, the total quantities are large. The quantities from Iceland are almost doubled and an appreciable increase is observed from Faroe. There is a slight decline in the quantity landed from the North Sea, but generally speaking the averages from the areas with a high daily yield are greater than in 1912.

COAL-FISH.

There is an increase in the total quantity of coal-fish which is accounted for by the landings from the northern regions, especially Iceland, Faroe, North of Scotland and the North Sea. In the region westward of Scotland which is the region from which the greatest proportion of coal-fish is landed, there is a great falling off as also in the other Atlantic regions to the south.

CONGER EEELS.

The landings of conger eels are less than in 1912. The decrease is most apparent in the landings of the liners especially in the Irish Sea and the Bristol Channel. There has been less fishing by liners, especially sailing liners, and at the same time some decrease in their average catch.

HERRINGS.

The total quantities of herrings landed on the coasts of England and Wales as a whole, in the years 1912 and 1913 were 5,377,141 and 7,313,425 cwts. respectively, and the respective values were £1,664,824 and £2,325,084. The landings of 1913 constitute a further record, both as a whole and for the east and west coasts. The quantity landed on the south coast, however, although nearly double the quantity landed last year, has been exceeded once before, in 1911. The increase in the total quantity for all coasts does not fall short of 2,000,000 cwts., representing an increase of 36 per cent on the record total of 1912. The value has increased by 660,260 or 39 per cent. The greatest increases relatively to the year 1912 have taken place on the south and west coasts; on the former the quantity is nearly twice as great as in that year, and on the latter more than three times as great. The quantities landed on these two coasts are, however, always insignificant in comparison with the quantity landed on the east coast, which in 1913 accounted for nearly 95 per cent of the total catch of herring in England and Wales.

MACKEREL.

While the total value shows an increase of no more than £229 on that of 1912, the total quantity has advanced by $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This increase is accounted for by the further development of the east coast mackerel fisheries; on the south and west coasts there is a further decline. The increase in the quantities landed on the east coast amounts to 59 per cent, the decrease on the south and west coasts to 15 per cent and 40 per cent respectively. The total values on these two coasts have also fallen off, but not in the same proportion as the landings. The mackerel fisheries are liable to such irregular fluctuations that no consistent deductions are to be drawn from these figures.

SHELL FISH.

The Board's returns show the following quantities and values for the different kinds of shell fish landed in England and Wales in 1913:—

(1.) Shell-fish returned by numbers—

	No.	Value.
Crabs..	5,567,834	£ 62,037
Lobsters..	634,129	30,786
Oysters..	27,972,714	91,340

(2.) Shell-fish returned by weight—

	Cwts.	
Crayfish..	1,895	£ 5,127
Other shell-fish—		
Crustacea..	494,511	78,746
Mollusca..	494,969	59,327
Total value of shell-fish..		£ 327,363

Crabs and lobsters have been taken in larger numbers than in any year for which statistics are available with the exception of the year 1912. The landings of lobsters have, however, fallen on the south coast, which is responsible for more than half the total supply, from 439,820 in the year 1912 to 354,718 in 1913, the smallest total landed on this coast since 1908. On the east coast, on the other hand, the number of lobsters has increased from 144,920 to 215,119 and on the west coast from 56,176 to 64,292. In most districts on the east and west coasts there are in operation by-laws which, either by prohibiting the taking of 'berried' lobsters, or by the enforcement of a close season for lobsters or a size limit higher than the statutory size limit below which they may not be taken or designed to protect and develop the stock of lobsters. In two important districts on the south coast no by-laws for the protection of lobsters are in force. It is impossible as yet to say to what extent, if at all, local fluctuations of the catch of lobsters should be attributed to the presence or absence in the districts concerned of protective by-laws and to what extent they should on the contrary be attributed to varying physical conditions.

OYSTERS.

Of the oysters figuring in the above return, nearly five millions were foreign oysters relaid on the coasts of England and Wales. The remainder were either 'natives' or 'deep-sea' oysters. The total of oysters landed shows a decrease of about 16 per cent as compared with the number landed in the previous year. The greater part of this decrease is traceable to the lessening of the output of the Whitstable fisheries which amounted only to some fourteen millions as compared with nineteen millions in the previous year. Extensive restocking has, however, taken place at Whitstable and from the point of view of the dredgers engaged in that locality the year has been a satisfactory one.

NORWAY LOBSTERS.

Norway lobsters are variously described locally as 'prawns,' 'cray-fish,' &c., but are more nearly allied to the true lobster. The total quantity landed has decreased by 17 per cent and is actually less than the quantity landed at North Shields alone in 1912. Norway lobsters frequent comparatively deep waters and are landed almost entirely by steam trawlers. They do not figure in the returns for any stations south of Lowestoft on the east coast or of Swansea on the west coast. The principal landings in 1913 were: 9,620 cwts. at North Shields, 1,680 cwts. at Sunderland, 1,144 cwts. at Grimsby and 868 cwts at Liverpool.

QUANTITIES AND KINDS OF FISH.

The following table exhibits the quantities and kinds of fish (other than shell) landed during the last four years:—

	1909.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Cod.....	2,151,109	2,562,182	2,486,762	2,646,666
Haddock.....	2,223,552	2,114,287	1,973,338	1,553,869
Hake.....	891,646	732,365	714,966	621,360
Whiting.....	304,467	315,179	407,770	427,262
Ling.....	227,376	191,485	189,340	214,046
Coal-fish.....	227,772	352,868	361,305	363,499
Cat-fish.....	63,643	77,800	99,295	160,190
Monks.....	36,865	37,154	37,972	38,396
Soles.....	64,284	61,817	70,179	66,766
Turbot.....	59,144	50,999	62,050	64,914
Halibut.....	165,764	140,467	118,393	106,663
Lemon Soles.....	51,821	54,543	59,057	59,522
Plaice.....	1,051,665	986,165	834,271	699,298
Witches.....	42,913	23,810	32,894	36,266
Megrim.....	106,353	108,333	86,417	74,664
Skates and Rays.....	415,704	351,729	368,207	359,446
Dog-fish.....	30,634	31,262	55,539	64,996

OCCUPATIONS OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

A vast amount of information respecting the occupations and industries of the people of England and Wales is given in Vol. X, Part I of the census returns for 1911. A summary of the principal industries or services shows that, exclusive of domestic service, agriculture affords employment to more persons than does any other single industry or service. The following are the net totals of the principal industries:—

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Domestic indoor service.....	1,302,438	41,765	1,260,673
Agriculture.....	1,229,555	1,134,714	94,841
Coal Mining.....	971,236	968,051	3,185
Building.....	817,942	814,989	2,953
Cotton Manufacturers.....	623,825	250,991	372,834
Local Government (including Police and Poor Law) ..	588,951	412,501	176,450
Railway Companies Service.....	542,969	535,799	7,170
Engineering and Machine Making, Iron-founding and Boiler Making.....	510,226	502,942	7,284
Dressmaking.....	336,955	3,826	333,129
Teaching.....	300,831	89,648	211,183
Inn, Hotel-Service.....	289,056	178,550	110,506
Grocery.....	269,322	210,387	58,935
Tailoring.....	254,828	127,301	127,527
Printing, Bookbinding and Stationery.....	249,465	161,856	87,609
National Government.....	249,199	215,110	34,089
Wool and Worsted Manufacture.....	233,189	105,552	127,637
Boot, Shoe, &c., making.....	217,986	172,000	45,986
Drapery.....	204,126	93,171	110,955

The comparative totals for the years 1901 and 1911 of the principal professions were:—

	1901.	1911.
Barristers and solicitors.....	20,998	21,380
Law clerks.....	34,433	36,265
Physicians and Surgeons.....	22,698	25,048
Dentists.....	5,309	7,674
Veterinary Surgeons.....	2,941	2,612
Midwives.....	3,055	6,202
Teachers (excluding Music).....	230,345	251,968
Art, Music and Drama.....	102,305	125,006

Authors, editors, journalists and reporters included 12,030 males and 1,756 females (increase of 22.6 and 40.6 per cent). There were 9,076 actors and 9,171 actresses. The total number of motor drivers was only 623 in 1901, but had risen to 45,945 in 1911. In regard to agriculture, the number engaged (as shown in the occupation tables) was 1,235,237, of whom 1,140,515 were males and 94,722 females; in 1901 the number engaged was 1,122,604, of whom 1,071,040 were males.

PIG FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

The *Farm and Home* journal states that an experiment has been undertaken by the Irish Department of Agriculture to test the comparative values of potatoes and a mixture of meals for the production of pork. The 148 pigs selected for the experiment were divided into two equal lots, as even as possible as regards age (averaging 13½ weeks), weight, breeding and quality. Lot 1 received a certain quantity of potatoes in addition to other foods (chiefly maize meal, pollard and separated milk). Lot 2 was fed in the same way, except that in lieu of potatoes they received an extra allowance of 1 pound of the meal mixture for every 4 pounds of potatoes fed to Lot 1. The duration of the experiment was 108 days. The total cost of the food of Lot 1 amounted to £155 10s. and that of Lot 2 to £149 13s. The pigs in Lot 2 consumed 135 cwt., 108 pounds more meal (consisting roughly of two-thirds maize meal and one-third pollard) than did those of Lot 1, which were fed with 8 pounds per head of potatoes daily, or a total of 554½ cwt. The tables in the report show the average daily gain as follows:—Lot 1 (potatoes), 1.50 pounds; Lot 2 (no potatoes), 1.54 pounds. The total live weight increase was:—Lot 1 (potatoes), 107 cwt., 4 pounds; Lot 2 (no potatoes), 109 cwt., 76 pounds. The cost of producing 1 cwt. live weight increase in the case of Lot 1 was £1 9s. 1d.; in the case of Lot 2 it was £1 7s. 3d. Buyers of the pigs when asked to give their opinion on the quality of the pork reported in eight instances in favour of the pigs fed on meal alone; in four cases they favoured the pigs which received potatoes; on the remaining cases the buyers were unable to distinguish any difference.

Having regard to the large number of pigs and the uniformity of results from individual centres where the general system of management, other than feeding, varied, it is claimed that the results show: That pigs can be fattened successfully without potatoes. That it is very doubtful whether it is economical to feed pigs on saleable potatoes if they can be sold for one-fourth the value of meal, in addition to the cost of marketing.

The results of an experiment to compare the relative values of barley meal and maize meal for fattening pigs appear to indicate that maize meal is worth approximately 10s. per ton more than barley meal for pig feeding. As regards the quality of the pork, barley meal seemed to be slightly superior to maize meal.

SOYA CAKE VERSUS COTTON CAKE.

An experiment is reported as having been carried out at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, to test the feeding value of soya cake as against cake of milch cows. The results show there was very little difference as to which of the cakes were given the cows. The yield from the bean cake was 1 lb. of butter to 26.12 lbs. of milk, and from the cotton cake 1 lb. of butter to 27.42 lbs. of milk. The butter produced by the bean cake was a soft, oily nature and quickly churned, while that produced from the cotton cake was hard and took a longer time to churn. As the soya cake is sold at one pound per ton less than the cotton cake it is evidently more economical.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike.*)

MANCHESTER, July 7, 1914.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of June have just been issued. The imports reached a total value of £53,272,042, showing a decrease of £37,477 as compared with June, 1913. The exports were £39,872,976, a decrease of £2,963,592. Cotton exports show a decline of £1,540,961.

SIX MONTHS RETURN.

For the half year's trade the imports show a decrease of £2,862,710 compared with same period for 1913, and the exports a decrease of £1,598,197. Imports of grain and flour for the half year show a decrease of £8,358,197, which is explained largely by the shortage of the Argentine wheat harvest. The drop in the price of rubber accounts for the £4,049,000 decrease in the value of the imports of this material.

SHORT TIME IN COTTON TRADE.

The continued depression in the cotton trade has driven the general committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Association to again bring forward the question of short time. Undoubtedly the state of trade is going from bad to worse and some radical curtailment of production is necessary to restore a healthy condition of affairs. At a meeting in Manchester July 6, it was decided to recommend a stoppage of the mills engaged on American cotton for a period equivalent to three full weeks, exclusive of holidays, between July 7 and September 30.

COAL TRADE STATISTICS.

The Home Office has just published the annual statistics relating to the coal mining industry of Great Britain. The figures show that in 1913 there were 3,289 mines employing 1,127,890 persons of whom 6.59 per cent were under the age of sixteen. The output of coal reached a total of 287,411,879 tons, being an increase of 27,014,135 tons on the 1912 output, and was the highest on record. There were 1,220 fatal accidents causing 1,753 deaths. The death-rate among underground workers increased from 1.25 in 1912, to 1.74 per thousand employed in 1913.

INCREASE OF FACTORIES.

The annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for 1913, has just been issued in the form of a Blue Book. At the end of the year there were nearly 300,000 works under inspection, including 120,000 factories and 154,000 workshops. Factories had increased by almost 13,000, while on the other hand there were 2,000 fewer workshops than in 1912. The latest completed returns (for 1907) show that the total number of employees in factories was 4,488,774, and in workshops 638,335. The number of fatal accidents increased from 1,260 to 1,309 and other accidents from 154,972 to 176,852, and these accidents correspond generally with the recorded activity of trade.

MANCHESTER'S COLONIAL TRADE.

The colonial demand for the usual qualities of plain and fancy cotton goods does not come up to the expectations of the Manchester houses. Canada is especially a dull market as even well-known cloths are slow of sale in the Dominion. The larger firms in Montreal and Toronto are buying only minimum quantities of old established makes.

COTTON TRADE WITH JAPAN.

The effect of the Japanese tariff of 1911 upon the yarn export from Lancashire is shown by the following figures. In 1907 Lancashire exported to Japan just over 2,000,000 lbs. of cotton yarn, whereas in 1911 the figures were under 1,000,000 lbs. In 1907 cotton piece goods to Japan amounted to 121 million yards, but in 1911 this decreased to 92 million.

GRAIN IMPORTS.

The importation of grain to Manchester during the past month was well maintained—in fact during one week the imports reached 30,000 tons, principally from Russia, India and Canada.

SOURCES OF GRAIN IMPORTS.

Of the total amount of grain brought to this port in 1913, amounting to more than half a million tons, the United States sent 33 per cent, Canada 27 per cent, British India 19 per cent, South America 16 per cent, Russia 3 per cent and Australia 1 per cent. In the preceding year Canada only supplied 17 per cent.

RECORD TIMBER IMPORTS.

The principal feature of the traffic return of the ship canal during the past month was the heavy import of full cargoes of timber. Canada was well represented by cargoes from Moose River, Bay of Funday, Pugwash, Halifax, St. John, West Bay, Campbellton, Pictou, Quebec, Dalhousie, Grindstone Island and Three Rivers. The consumption was very satisfactory, showing substantial increases in spruce deals. Stocks at present are heavy in all departments.

FREIGHT RATES ON LUMBER.

The annual report of the Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters contains the following schedule of freight rates on lumber from Montreal, showing increases from 1910 to 1913. These rates are in sterling and are for deals measured by St. Petersburg standard, equal to 1,980 ft. board measure.

Port.	1910. S.D.	1911. S.D.	1912. S.D.	1913. S.D.	Increase. per cent.
Liverpool..	27-6	30-0	40-0	42-6	54
London..	30-0	30-0	40-0	45-0	50
Manchester..	30-0	32-6	42-6	45-0	50
Glasgow..	30-0	32-6	40-0	45-0	50
Avonmouth..	30-0	32-6	40-0	42-6	41
Newcastle..	37-6	40-0	45-0	50-0	33
Hartlepool..	37-6	40-0	45-0	52-6	40
Leith..	40-0	40-0	45-0	50-0	25
Dublin..	37-6	37-6	47-6	55-0	47
Belfast..	40-0	40-0	50-0	57-6	43

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in their monthly report dated July 1, summarize the returns as follows, expressing an average crop by 100:—

Wheat..	100
Barley..	97
Oats..	94
Beans..	101
Peas..	98
Potatoes..	97
Mangold..	94
Seeds Hay..	88
Meadow Hay..	85
Hops..	100

TRADE OF CANADA—TWELVE MONTHS ENDED APRIL.

No. 1.—Summary of the Trade of Canada.

	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING APRIL.			
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.				
Dutiable goods	284,255,939	345,254,528	443,735,801	401,643,627
Free goods	168,442,411	190,022,690	229,145,177	205,134,680
Total imports, merchandise.....	452,698,350	535,277,218	672,880,978	606,778,307
Coin and bullion.....	10,886,874	25,414,730	5,706,639	15,044,257
Total imports.....	463,585,224	560,691,948	678,587,617	621,822,564
Duty collected.....	73,679,979	90,143,845	115,641,977	105,139,340
EXPORTS.				
Canadian produce—				
The mine	42,667,547	41,552,551	57,987,581	58,790,534
The fisheries.....	15,626,267	16,633,621	16,724,021	20,532,356
The forest.....	45,191,680	40,717,190	43,646,733	42,797,161
Animal produce.....	52,397,220	47,571,047	45,497,073	53,465,137
Agricultural products.....	79,591,247	110,028,653	155,574,366	193,349,922
Manufactures.....	35,005,475	36,335,453	44,569,769	58,260,053
Miscellaneous.....	272,668	119,099	94,948	129,467
Totals, Canadian produce.....	270,752,104	292,957,614	364,094,491	427,324,630
Foreign produce	15,929,289	17,447,107	21,656,447	23,605,616
Total exports, merchandise.....	286,681,393	310,404,721	385,750,938	450,930,246
Coin and bullion.....	7,275,765	8,515,169	15,595,463	24,130,865
Total exports.....	293,957,158	318,919,890	401,346,401	475,061,111
Aggregate trade.....	757,542,382	879,611,838	1,079,934,018	1,096,883,675
IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.				
Australia.....	471,622	425,950	451,425	718,602
British Africa.....	697,615	381,128	299,617	504,248
" East Indies.....	4,297,299	5,204,582	7,009,344	7,172,199
" Guiana.....	3,771,610	5,316,105	3,494,232	3,377,462
" West Indies, including Bermuda.....	6,439,869	5,783,710	5,792,638	4,437,044
Newfoundland.....	1,816,934	1,826,555	2,074,645	1,845,663
New Zealand.....	907,153	1,444,109	3,176,776	3,231,806
United Kingdom.....	109,877,359	118,484,411	140,175,358	128,932,778
Other British.....	1,008,182	998,446	1,569,893	1,462,993
Argentine Republic	2,456,796	3,051,052	4,007,929	2,546,142
Belgium.....	3,506,174	3,766,978	4,108,561	4,377,154
France.....	11,444,741	12,084,298	15,460,129	14,026,037
Germany.....	10,109,831	11,345,374	14,295,819	14,465,080
Holland.....	1,958,773	2,575,084	3,149,898	2,790,854
Japan.....	2,388,476	2,684,184	3,359,720	2,634,477
United States.....	286,407,013	366,576,783	442,213,343	402,985,425
Other foreign.....	16,025,777	18,743,199	27,948,290	26,314,600
EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.				
Australia.....	3,802,114	3,962,937	4,026,578	4,914,199
British Africa.....	2,209,744	2,687,362	3,507,001	4,065,079
" East Indies.....	143,314	303,860	502,424	704,575
" Guiana.....	621,012	591,199	655,987	641,411
" West Indies, including Bermuda.....	4,603,513	4,547,499	4,637,849	4,920,604
Newfoundland.....	3,860,713	4,225,847	4,804,830	4,796,749
New Zealand.....	987,670	1,414,955	1,700,281	2,038,292
United Kingdom.....	135,081,678	152,696,213	183,734,820	217,960,827
Other British.....	620,747	774,723	1,215,434	1,996,514
Argentine Republic.....	2,994,871	3,074,708	2,080,484	2,114,033
Belgium.....	2,870,728	3,820,358	4,663,884	4,750,759
France.....	2,738,775	2,077,849	2,697,871	3,857,048
Germany.....	2,705,873	3,784,903	3,500,416	4,338,303
Holland.....	1,354,587	1,829,728	2,795,806	5,460,172
Japan.....	603,036	501,377	1,197,639	1,594,877
United States.....	118,334,693	123,094,102	168,605,800	200,836,674
Other Foreign.....	10,424,090	9,532,270	11,019,297	10,070,995

No. 2.—Principal Articles Imported for Consumption into Canada.

Articles Imported.	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING APRIL.			
	1913.	1914.		
		Total.	From United Kingdom.	From United States.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ale, beer and porter.....	1,352,913	1,314,651	417,205	866,083
Animals, living	3,562,860	2,405,433	364,992	1,917,582
Books, periodicals, &c.....	6,562,097	6,777,159	1,443,053	4,955,696
Breadstuffs.....	11,557,541	9,270,990	839,093	5,961,382
Bricks, tiles, clays and mfrs. of.....	3,649,069	3,209,253	530,000	2,669,605
Carriages, carts, wagons, cars, &c.....	20,619,714	19,442,825	801,185	18,572,756
Cement.....	1,909,074	329,164	61,088	257,203
Coal, coke, &c.....	43,283,556	49,679,287	175,817	49,435,824
Cocoa, chocolate, &c.....	2,038,036	2,756,070	1,259,388	709,167
Coffee.....	2,840,933	2,284,891	232,441	214,030
Cordage, rope and twine.....	3,028,729	4,398,739	416,760	3,974,220
Cottons.....	38,016,103	36,986,656	17,135,798	17,334,993
Curtains.....	746,222	575,758	407,726	106,598
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c.....	16,644,349	14,353,943	2,895,699	7,703,270
Earthenware, china and graniteware.....	3,319,631	3,078,878	1,829,156	565,284
Electric apparatus.....	9,246,060	8,719,682	886,041	7,255,647
Fancy goods.....	5,006,566	4,829,556	1,778,540	1,118,776
Fish.....	2,515,840	2,164,584	243,018	755,260
Flax, hemp, jute and mfrs. of.....	8,909,481	8,937,325	4,980,242	875,128
Fruits.....	16,444,363	17,259,228	1,036,470	12,994,168
Furs, skins and mfrs. of.....	7,849,501	3,495,436	741,360	1,717,685
Glass.....	5,397,862	4,946,234	1,306,168	2,042,028
Gloves and mitts.....	2,780,953	2,710,435	1,191,422	311,614
Grasses, fibres and mfrs. of.....	2,663,901	1,643,135	76,029	1,411,747
Grease.....	1,288,641	1,108,083	43,728	1,048,783
Gunpowder and explosives.....	1,420,608	1,278,421	500,875	720,137
Gutta percha, India rubber and mfrs. of.....	11,090,561	8,714,170	2,441,360	5,975,011
Hats, caps, bonnets, &c.....	6,063,873	5,369,870	2,628,634	2,151,854
Hides and skins other than fur.....	13,413,714	8,598,950	610,213	2,158,308
Leather and mfrs. of.....	9,687,166	8,377,643	1,637,478	6,634,324
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total.....	172,159,651	142,813,381	19,257,613	116,541,456
Brass and mfrs. of.....	5,357,384	4,271,387	410,388	3,665,933
Copper and mfrs. of.....	7,666,047	6,351,887	77,963	6,186,442
Iron and steel and mfrs. of.....	139,178,336	114,556,252	14,840,170	94,564,124
Tin and mfrs. of.....	7,169,767	6,220,244	1,506,677	4,370,195
Musical instruments.....	2,088,618	2,155,779	118,430	1,793,245
Oils.....	17,396,764	17,011,857	578,127	17,870,863
Oilcloth.....	2,579,003	2,240,639	1,761,751	462,372
Paintings, drawings, engravings, &c.....	2,023,072	1,899,223	675,270	906,303
Paints and colours.....	2,415,828	2,131,322	786,805	1,016,441
Paper and mfrs. of.....	8,423,849	7,916,506	1,661,941	5,338,048
Precious stones.....	4,625,395	3,054,985	1,273,142	177,721
Provisions.....	11,897,929	10,573,523	619,095	7,269,683
Ribbons.....	1,680,434	1,859,601	686,406	164,378
Seeds.....	1,654,725	1,651,713	209,274	1,275,488
Settlers' effects.....	15,600,498	13,998,541	4,487,555	8,918,529
Silk and mfrs. of.....	9,240,477	9,659,181	3,489,684	1,544,118
Soap.....	1,354,978	1,292,609	142,236	989,550
Spirits and wines.....	6,810,740	7,017,189	3,297,876	150,030
Sugar, molasses, &c.....	20,554,088	17,801,847	882,768	646,829
Tea.....	6,831,061	6,597,018	2,661,756	29,387
Tobacco.....	7,404,495	6,838,228	815,016	4,659,449
Vegetables.....	3,193,597	3,382,591	228,027	2,584,563
Watches.....	1,736,650	1,547,208	147,594	858,753
Wood and mfrs. of.....	28,398,740	24,482,906	597,962	23,215,024
Wool and mfrs. of.....	34,133,656	30,539,925	25,425,239	2,052,248
Total value of Principal and other articles Imported:—				
Dutiable Goods.....	443,735,801	401,643,627	100,184,496	243,237,212
Free Goods.....	229,145,177	205,134,680	28,747,812	144,718,454
Total imports, merchandise.....	672,880,978	606,778,307	128,932,308	387,955,666
Coin and bullion.....	5,706,639	15,044,257	470	15,029,759
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	678,587,617	621,822,564	128,932,778	402,985,425

No. 3.—Principal Articles of Canadian Produce Exported from Canada.

Articles Exported.	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING APRIL.			
	1913.	1914.		
		Total.	To United Kingdom.	To United States.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals, living—Total.....	2,937,636	9,806,567	688,962	8,893,280
Cattle.....	2,232,542	8,020,836	674,107	7,180,358
Horses.....	522,383	813,380	9,670	775,980
Sheep.....	79,624	129,827	4,000	109,796
Breadstuffs—Total.....	127,635,873	159,124,008	127,354,448	16,502,984
Barley.....	3,980,139	6,340,677	5,329,289	709,760
Bran.....	1,580,885	1,778,367	27,355	1,523,991
Cereal foods..	1,971,939	2,210,539	1,441,804	28,353
Oats.....	5,217,546	13,830,763	5,998,727	6,905,576
Oatmeal.....	799,020	520,479	497,729	12,087
Wheat.....	93,425,160	113,677,355	102,855,149	6,838,167
Wheat flour.....	20,164,753	20,146,518	11,078,841	101,197
Coal, coke, cinders and charcoal.....	5,913,439	4,039,793	61,604	2,983,395
Cordage, rope and twine.....	942,341	484,218	1,864	339,554
Fish—Total.....	16,073,938	20,031,851	6,511,557	6,708,590
Cod, &c., dry salted.....	4,435,702	4,594,856	92,511	1,131,891
Lobsters, canned.....	3,047,305	2,980,357	1,011,107	805,536
Salmon, canned.....	3,731,176	6,449,087	5,222,147	104,661
Fruits—Total.....	4,695,195	4,464,180	3,544,336	240,145
Apples, fresh.....	4,035,291	3,356,861	3,025,870	65,197
Furs, skins and mfrs. of.....	5,383,428	5,617,928	3,145,071	2,123,239
Hay.....	3,361,117	1,783,065	289,553	1,374,436
Hides and skins, other than fur.....	7,658,837	8,896,040	10,886	8,868,024
Leather and mfrs. of—Total.....	1,443,791	3,522,848	1,756,663	1,546,767
Sole and upper..	1,088,180	2,658,073	1,423,923	1,070,534
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total.....	62,674,471	68,607,324	18,272,435	38,690,001
Aluminum in bars, blocks, &c.....	1,390,180	1,924,758	640,093	833,239
Asbestos.....	2,530,294	2,862,577	286,737	1,991,670
Copper.....	9,940,549	9,488,778	556,802	8,931,976
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, &c.....	11,514,518	13,197,182	3,381	13,193,381
Iron and steel and mfrs. of.....	9,734,474	11,402,544	1,023,676	1,804,828
Nickel.....	5,010,023	5,459,530	1,047,097	4,397,236
Silver.....	20,401,660	20,776,093	13,949,128	5,342,911
Paper.....	6,720,625	12,918,248	507,866	10,761,080
Potatoes.....	704,737	1,125,067	16	430,512
Provisions—Total.....	27,337,546	25,137,809	22,598,461	2,055,878
Butter.....	239,290	298,571	31,950	99,736
Cheese.....	20,857,367	18,666,054	18,322,273	199,260
Meats—Bacon and hams.....	5,632,957	4,199,339	4,090,718	103,232
Seeds.....	18,218,748	25,463,049	10,685,697	12,247,133
Settlers' effects.....	2,282,515	2,899,874	283,608	2,517,556
Whisky.....	1,101,568	977,145	33,036	773,654
Wood and mfrs. of—Total.....	50,071,626	50,068,250	12,035,250	34,514,014
Logs.....	1,024,873	467,973	100,405	367,568
Lumber—Deals, pine.....	1,395,255	1,390,086	1,311,401	53,918
" spruce and other.....	5,581,499	6,466,999	5,874,926	501,150
Laths, palings and pickets.....	2,038,933	1,895,812	23,905	1,839,107
Planks and boards.....	20,904,269	19,531,256	1,771,042	15,253,654
Shingles.....	1,447,196	1,878,914	2,577	1,842,816
Timber, square.....	1,343,648	540,175	510,606	12,995
Wood blocks for pulp.....	6,950,094	7,422,409	...	7,422,409
Wood pulp.....	5,561,518	6,442,579	1,217,438	4,973,327
Total Value of Principal and other Articles Exported:				
Canadian produce.....	364,094,491	427,324,630	210,872,613	163,485,195
Foreign produce.....	21,656,447	23,605,616	7,037,860	13,270,124
Total exports, merchandise.....	385,750,938	450,930,246	217,960,473	176,755,319
Coin and bullion.....	15,595,463	24,130,865	354	24,081,355
TOTAL EXPORTS.....	401,346,401	475,061,111	217,960,827	200,836,674

CANADIAN MAILS TO FRANCE.

The department has received a communication from the Canadian section of the British Chamber of Commerce, Paris, calling attention to the fact that many complaints having been received as to the length of time occupied in the transit of mails from the Dominion to France, it was seen fit to bring the matter to the attention of the authorities concerned. In the meantime and pending a special inquiry into the subject, the British chamber would urge Canadian firms doing business with France to avoid delay, as far as possible, by indicating on the envelope the route preferred, whether New York or otherwise, and the name of the steamer, if same is known.

UNITED STATES CAMPAIGN FOR COMMERCE.

That the value of intelligent effort to capture foreign trade is appreciated in the United States is evident from the recent formation of the National Foreign Trade Council. The organization of such a body in the United States, having as its object the extension of foreign commerce, should be of particular interest to Canadians in view of the similarity of conditions in the two countries.

The Foreign Trade Council is an outcome of the National Foreign Trade Convention, held at Washington on May 27 and 28. At this convention delegates representing the various commercial and industrial organizations of the country, together with a number of officials of the United States government gathered together for the purpose of discussing problems relating to the improvement of commercial conditions and the expansion of foreign trade. The convention brought forth the earnest desire on the part of the leaders of commerce and industry for a more systematic development of foreign trade.

In order to give permanence to the work of the convention, a resolution was passed authorizing the formation of a sort of standing committee, to serve as a basis for co-operation between the government and the industrial, commercial, transportation and financial interests of the country in their endeavours to extend foreign trade. This body is to be known as the National Foreign Trade Council, and is to consist of 34 members, men prominent in commercial and industrial life and leaders in their respective spheres. The Council will hold meetings at stated intervals, will seek information and advice from manufacturers' associations and other commercial organizations, will appoint a committee to co-operate with the governmental departments, will arrange conventions similar to the one held this spring, and will in general deal with all measures which have in view the extension of foreign trade.

Mr. James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation and Chairman of the new organization thus sums up the general purpose of the movement: 'By gathering active and representative businessmen into such a body and co-operating with all elements in our overseas commerce, it is hoped to encourage every practical and sound policy designed to secure for us our share of the trade of the world's markets.'

MARKETS FOR CANADIAN LUMBER.

By way of further continuation of the series of special articles on the foreign markets for Canadian lumber, particularly that from British Columbia, a contribution from the Acting Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires is published in this issue.

Argentina.

(Mr. B. S. Webb.)

BUENOS AIRES, June 12, 1914.

VALUE OF THE ARGENTINE LUMBER MARKET.

The total value of Argentina's importation of the classes of lumber included under the heading of white pine, spruce pine and tea pine, as given in the Argentine Government trade returns, is shown herewith:—

—	1909.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
White Pine.....	2,546,049	2,710,800	2,207,272	1,406,879
Tea Pine.....	11,205,554	9,158,953	8,460,852	9,182,464
Spruce Pine.....	2,887,473	3,387,659	3,823,429	2,964,094
	16,639,076	15,256,412	14,491,553	13,499,437

The total exports of lumber from Canada for the year 1912 (excluding laths, palings, pickets, shingles, shooks, staves and headings), amounted to \$28,510,812. Argentina's total consumption of white pine, tea pine and spruce lumber therefore is equal to about half of Canada's total exports of the same classes of lumber.

The values of Canadian lumber purchased by Argentina for the period, 1908 to 1912, were as follows:—

1908..	\$ 1,577,216
1909..	1,581,712
1910..	2,321,290
1911..	2,646,058
1912..	1,724,608

Apart from the United States and the United Kingdom, Argentina would seem to be the most important foreign buyer of Canadian lumber, as the purchases of no other country reach the two million dollar mark. The amount of lumber sent to the Argentine in 1912, would be equivalent to from 20 to 30 ship loads.

IMPORTS OF PINE AND SPRUCE.

The following table shows the value of white pine, tea pine and spruce sent to Argentina from Canada, the United States, and all countries for several years. While the United States almost monopolizes the business in tea pine, Canada has been able to export spruce and white pine in quantities which almost equal those sent by the United States.

IMPORTS OF WHITE PINE.

	1909.	1911.	1912.	1913
Canada..	578,442	1,094,995	194,940	
U. S. A..	1,811,889	1,509,729	1,791,140	
All Countries..	2,546,049	2,710,800	2,207,272	1,406,879

IMPORTS OF TEA PINE.

	1909.	1911.	1912.	1913
Canada..	205,622	309,610	45,312	
U. S. A..	10,885,533	8,739,188	8,371,600	
All Countries..	11,205,554	9,158,953	8,460,852	9,128,464

IMPORTS OF SPRUCE PINE.

	1909.	1911.	1912.	1913
Canada..	797,648	1,241,422	1,484,350	
U. S. A..	1,776,404	1,509,526	1,722,336	
All Countries..	2,887,473	3,387,659	3,823,429	2,964,094

FALLING OFF IN DEMAND.

The first table of this report shows that the demand for lumber has not increased during the past five years, but rather that the opposite has taken place. A great part of the lumber imported is used in building operations and on railway works. The period 1909 to 1912 was remarkable for activity in the building trade. The present economical depression, however, having seriously affected the building trade is doubtless the reason for the falling off in the imports of lumber.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

It is not expected in local shipping and commercial circles that the opening of the canal will have any appreciable effect on British Columbia's trade with the Argentine. The distance from Vancouver to Buenos Aires via Cape Horn is some 8,336 knots; via the canal it will be slightly more.

While it is true that insurance rates on lumber cargoes passing through the Magellan Straits are rather heavy, the dues to be levied on shipping passing through the canal will probably counterbalance these. It is not therefore likely that the opening of the Panama Canal will, in itself, have much influence on the local market for British Columbia lumber.

FREIGHT RATES ON LUMBER.

Charter rates vary so much that it is difficult to make comparison. Rates from gulf ports are, of course, lower than rates from northern ports, but no spruce is shipped from the gulf ports. British Columbia spruce and Douglas fir shippers, however, have to compete against New York and St. Lawrence river shippers. Information was obtained that 120 sh. to 180 sh. per standard, of 1,980 feet from Puget Sound, ruled some two years ago, but it is difficult to obtain exact information regarding rates from the St. Lawrence river. These rates are arranged in London and rarely, if ever, in Buenos Aires.

NOTES ON ARGENTINE LUMBER TRADE.

Pitch pine comes from the gulf ports and is the stable timber used in the country for all classes of construction work, the better classes being used for floorings, camp furniture and rural buildings.

Spruce is used for light, cheap work, and comes mostly from Quebec, and Nova Scotia. A small amount comes from Norway and Sweden.

White pine is used for all joinery work, doors, windows, &c., and also for inside furniture.

Nearly the whole of the lumber importing business is in the hands of ten or twelve large firms. These firms make their purchases through New York (and sometimes London) brokers.

The rules for grading adhered to are those published by the respective lumber companies.

Arbitration is held usually at the Buenos Aires 'Bolsa de Comercio,' a representative of each party and a third, nominated by the Bolsa, constituting the Board.

Payment is usually made in London at 90 to 180 days acceptance against shipping documents.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER FOR ARGENTINA.

West coast lumber has little sale in the Argentine Republic. A large importer who took up the question of British Columbia lumber some years ago, reports as follows:—

'On account of the climate the timber soon rots. The only big shipments that have come from the west coast were made in the period 1904 to 1907, and again in 1912, when some 6,500,000 feet were brought down for cattle fittings.'

Occasionally a steamer-load comes in for the use of the railways, who use it for the bottoms of trucks and for outside work.

British Columbia lumber, in order to obtain a hold in this market, should be well-seasoned, otherwise it will arrive here damp and blackened. The passage through the Panama canal may help to keep the lumber more dry than would be possible when coming through the Straits of Magellan. It should also not be too roughly sawn, as has sometimes been the case.

CANADIAN CROP BULLETIN.

In the bulletin issued by the Census and Statistics Office revised estimates are given of the areas sown of spring crops this year and of their condition on June 30, as well as estimates of the acreages under the later sown cereals and hoed crops and of the numbers of farm live stock. The estimates are based upon returns collected from the crop reporting correspondents of the office at the end of June. With regard to spring sown crops the estimates are fairly confirmatory of those issued a month ago, the areas of wheat, barley, mixed grains and hay and clover being, however, somewhat less, and of oats, rye, peas and alfalfa somewhat more than the preliminary estimates published a month ago, when it was reported, as regards eastern Canada, that seeding had been considerably delayed through the lateness of the spring. The area under wheat is now therefore placed at 11,022,000 acres or 7,000 acres more than in 1913. Spring wheat occupies 10,048,700 acres, as compared with 10,045,000 acres in 1913, and the area to be harvested of fall wheat is placed at 973,300 acres as compared with 970,000 acres last year. The area under oats is placed at 10,814,500 acres, which is 380,500 acres more than in 1913, when the area sown was 468,000 acres more than in 1912. Barley is estimated to occupy 1,597,600 acres, as compared with 1,613,000 acres last year, rye, 111,280 acres, as compared with 119,300 acres, peas 205,950 acres as compared with 218,980 acres, mixed grains 463,300 acres, as compared with 473,800 acres, hay and clover 7,997,000 acres as compared with 8,169,000 acres and alfalfa 90,385 acres as compared with 93,560 acres.

From the three northwest provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the revised estimate of the wheat acreage is 10,063,500 acres as compared with 10,036,000 acres last year; an increase being shown in Saskatchewan and Alberta, but a decrease in Manitoba. Oats in the three provinces occupy 6,106,000 acres as compared with 5,792,000 acres in 1913, and barley 1,038,000 acres as compared with 1,025,000 acres. The net increase in the three provinces for the three crops is:—wheat 27,500, oats 314,000 and barley 13,000 acres; a total of 354,500 acres for the three crops. The largest increase of area in the three provinces is for oats, 314,000 acres, which apparently shows that increased attention is being given to mixed farming.

The acreages under the later sown cereal crops of 1914 are estimated as follows:—Buckwheat 345,000 as against 380,700 in 1913, flax 1,163,000 as against 1,552,800, corn for husking 256,000 against 278,000, beans 43,830 against 46,200, potatoes 475,900 against 473,500, turnips, &c., 175,000 against 186,400, sugar beet 15,500 against 17,000 and corn for fodder 317,000 against 303,650. It will be noted that the area under flaxseed is 389,800 acres less than last year, the decrease being principally in Saskatchewan where the area sown to flax is 1,030,000 acres or 356,000 less than in 1913.

The condition of spring sown crops at the end of June was on the whole fairly satisfactory, except in regard to hay and clover which, having been affected by the prolonged drouth, has a standard condition of 73.7 as compared with 90.2 a month ago. All the other crops have receded from the high figures of June 1, and at June 30 their condition in per cent of the standard of 100, taken as representing the promise of a full crop, was as follows: Fall wheat 78.2, spring wheat 86.3, all wheat 84.5, oats 87.3, barley 86.2, rye 84.7, peas 86.9, mixed grains 87.3, alfalfa 81.5 and

pasture 83.2. The condition of spring wheat is marked as high as 90 in Saskatchewan. Assuming the conditions between now and harvest will be equal to the average of the past six years, 198-13, the percentages of the standard condition for wheat, rye, barley and oats represent the promise of yields per acre, superior to the six year average in the case of spring wheat and barley by 3 p.c., and of rye by 1 p.c., equal to the average in the case of oats, and 1 p.c. inferior in the case of fall wheat.

Estimates compiled from the reports of correspondents as to the numbers of farm live stock at the end of June result for all Canada as follows: Horses 2,947,738, milch cows, 2,673,286, other cattle 3,363,531, sheep 2,058,045 and swine 3,434,261. As compared with last year these figures represent an increase in the case of horses, but a decrease for each of the other descriptions. In making their estimates this year correspondents were requested to take specially into account the known large exportation to the United States of farm live stock consequent upon the reduction of the United States tariff last October, and although many correspondents reported that new breeding stock will largely make up for deficiencies caused by these increases in the exports, it is apparent that the diminutions shown were caused by such exports. Tabulation of the returns by provinces shows that the decrease is mainly in the eastern part of Canada, since satisfactory increases in the numbers of live stock are shown for the northwest provinces, especially Saskatchewan and Alberta.

TRADE PRODUCTS OF THE EMPIRE.

The *Chamber of Commerce Journal* publishes annually a special supplement dealing with the resources and potentialities of the Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire as sources of supply for foodstuffs and industrial materials. The subject is one which particularly commends itself to the attention of Canadians in view of the visit next month of the Dominions Royal Commission.

From the analysis of British trade as it appeared in this supplement, only those paragraphs will be reproduced which have direct reference to Canada. The figures were taken from the Board of Trade returns and also from the official reports of the countries concerned, and grouped under the several headings give tersely and practically a review of the various markets.

The following instalment deals with grain, cattle, foods and foodstuffs.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT.

The following tables show the imports of wheat and flour to the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913. It will be seen that last year 48 per cent of our total imports of wheat were derived from within the Empire and 39 per cent of our imports of flour.

From	1912.		1913.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
India	25,379,400	10,944,667	18,766,100	7,998,552
Canada	21,551,100	8,844,953	21,787,900	8,803,949
Australia	11,908,505	5,334,878	10,126,658	4,426,629
New Zealand	284,900	124,227	56,200	23,210
Total British	59,123,905	25,248,725	50,736,858	21,252,340
United States	19,973,994	8,327,344	34,067,944	13,953,072
Argentina	18,783,700	7,775,073	14,756,200	6,137,518
Russia	9,005,000	3,940,464	5,011,100	1,984,964
Chile	655,800	281,183	765,100	326,244
Roumania	697,000	302,831	38,600	14,962
Other Foreign	1,333,140	569,912	502,300	180,073
Total Foreign	50,448,634	21,196,507	55,141,244	22,596,833
Total	109,572,539	46,445,232	105,878,102	43,849,173

IMPORTS OF WHEATMEAL AND FLOUR.

From	1912.		1913.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Canada.....	4,003,877	2,216,077	4,168,563	2,261,783
Australia.....	690,550	368,648	349,075	188,218
India.....	12,800	6,600	1,500	345
Other British.....	3,500	447	500	280
Total British.....	4,710,727	2,591,772	4,519,638	2,450,626
United States.....	4,212,604	2,284,166	6,157,644	3,247,423
Germany.....	370,560	199,234	455,800	241,825
France.....	370,700	171,875	301,700	137,803
Other Foreign.....	524,885	271,457	543,371	270,094
Total Foreign.....	5,478,749	2,926,732	7,458,515	3,897,145
Total.....	10,189,476	5,518,504	11,978,151	6,347,771

The exports of wheat from Canada during the eleven months ended February, 1914, were 117,526,233 bushels, value \$114,896,590, and of wheat-flour, 4,399,456 barrels, value \$18,795,450.

The following table shows the area under wheat, the estimated yield in bushels, and the value of the exports of wheat and flour for the six States of the Commonwealth of Australia:—

	Area under Wheat.	Total yield of Wheat.	Exports of Wheat value.	Exports of Flour value.
	1913-14.	1913-14.	1913.	1913.
	Acres.	Bushels.	£	£
New South Wales.....	3,136,671	41,800,430	2,723,209	509,961
Victoria.....	2,673,000	35,496,075	2,053,454	712,970
Queensland.....	132,345	2,053,783	23	1,164
South Australia.....	2,076,064	19,491,584	2,446,997	403,765
West Australia.....	1,068,553	13,869,000	763,794	238,361
Tasmania.....	18,054	421,380	.....	.....
Total.....	9,104,287	113,132,253	7,987,597	1,866,221

The exports of wheat from India in 1913-14 were 24,044,105 cwt., valued at £8,753,571, as compared with 33,203,742 cwt., valued at £11,795,815 in the preceding year. The exportation of wheat-flour from India has shown unmistakable progress in recent years, and in 1913-14 it amounted to 79,412 tons. The exports go mainly to Aden, Arabia, Egypt, the United Kingdom, Mauritius, East Africa, the Straits and Ceylon. The bulk of India's wheat exports come from the province of Sind.

Riette is still the main variety of wheat grown in British East Africa, for, though weak in the straw, and only fair as regards its milling qualities, it has proved more resistant to rust than any of the other many varieties introduced. It is hoped, however, as a result of the experiments in the crossing and creation of new varieties that a wheat will be found in which the good qualities of the parent plant are blended. The demand for flour is at present far in excess of the supply of wheat, and with the rapidly increasing population, both in British East Africa and Uganda, there is large scope for the development of this industry.

OATS.

The following table shows the import of oats to the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913:—

From	1912.		1913.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Canada.....	1,963,100	703,982	2,348,000	750,693
New Zealand.....	299,600	123,466	97,300	41,818
Other British.....	94,630	36,420	7,100	2,836
Total British.....	2,357,300	863,868	2,452,400	795,347
Argentina.....	7,657,500	2,503,613	6,401,700	1,892,186
Germany.....	2,009,400	773,891	3,422,300	1,137,511
Russia.....	3,305,200	1,177,476	2,784,800	865,237
United States.....	2,160,900	739,446	1,434,015	465,004
Chile.....	653,000	227,094	825,600	268,765
Roumania.....	18,100	5,868	609,500	171,481
Other Foreign.....	139,000	47,195	232,348	76,426
Total Foreign.....	15,943,100	5,474,583	15,710,263	4,876,610
Total.....	18,300,400	6,338,451	18,162,663	5,671,957

The imports of oatmeal, groats and rolled oats to the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913 were as follows:—

From	1912.		1913.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Canada.....	608,949	449,379	394,442	298,215
United States.....	180,804	128,544	407,604	273,324
Other Countries.....	42,465	24,651	66,831	36,222
Total.....	832,218	602,574	868,877	607,761

The exports of oats from Canada during the eleven months ending February, 1914, were 34,245,921 bushels, value \$13,056,724. Of the total crop of 1913, amounting to 404,669,000 bushels, 94.58 per cent is estimated to have been of merchantable quality, representing 382,754,000 bushels.

The exports of oats from New Zealand in 1913 were only 239,268 bushels, value £29,172, as compared with 4,125,520 bushels, value £484,546 in 1912. The estimated yield of oats in New Zealand for the year 1913-14 is 14,908,259 bushels, which would leave a large surplus for export.

The exports of oats from the Union of South Africa in 1913 were 38,467 cwt., valued at £12,868, as compared with 140,497 cwt., valued at £43,403, in 1912.

BARLEY.

The following table shows the imports of barley to the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913:—

From	1912.		1913.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
India	6,497,400	2,465,415	3,619,400	1,308,478
Canada	499,800	174,122	2,561,800	832,841
Cyprus	91,500	36,641	26,400	9,718
Other British	600	250	4,000	1,551
Total British	7,089,300	2,676,408	6,211,600	2,152,588
Russia	3,664,900	1,283,554	6,105,000	1,847,367
Asiatic Turkey	3,394,700	1,380,618	2,232,300	891,953
Roumania	1,591,900	645,659	1,358,800	457,830
United States	797,320	340,777	4,438,100	1,852,756
Other Foreign *	3,588,174	1,544,565	2,063,448	874,606
Total Foreign	13,036,994	5,195,173	16,227,648	5,924,512
Total	20,126,294	7,871,581	22,439,248	8,077,100

* Denmark, Germany, Tunis, Austria-Hungary, etc.

RYE.

The following table shows the imports of rye to the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913:—

From	1912.		1913.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Canada	76,060	25,117	172,310	55,253
Russia	375,460	143,228	441,030	138,164
United States	52,320	18,563	209,510	70,946
Germany	71,010	24,422	68,810	21,469
Roumania	147,160	52,738	14,000	4,245
Other Countries	46,300	17,058	40	35
Total	768,310	281,126	905,700	290,112

MAIZE.

The imports of maize to the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913 were as follows:—

From	1912.		1913.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Southern Nigeria.....	86,600	27,779	179,300	52,328
British South Africa.....	343,500	112,996	34,700	10,294
India.....	1,759,300	592,231	118,900	35,293
Canada.....	57,700	17,773	211,500	64,773
Other British.....	81,414	23,402	45,400	12,767
Total British.....	2,328,514	774,181	589,800	175,455
Argentina.....	28,795,830	8,434,756	38,854,073	10,851,874
United States.....	4,368,000	1,483,706	6,879,300	1,922,772
Russia.....	2,621,194	884,698	1,684,100	489,993
Roumania.....	4,230,800	1,474,428	1,002,300	286,600
Other Foreign.....	1,553,000	541,447	145,380	43,099
Total Foreign.....	41,548,824	12,819,035	48,565,153	13,594,338
Total.....	43,877,338	13,593,216	49,154,953	13,769,793

Maize is more largely used than formerly in the United Kingdom for human consumption; a great part of the imports is, however, used for feeding poultry and live stock and for making spirits. It is seen from the above table that only 1.3 per cent in 1913, was supplied by British Possessions. A much larger trade might be looked for with those colonies where the climate is suitable for the growth of this cereal.

PEAS.

The following table shows the imports of peas (not fresh), other than split peas, to the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913:—

From	1912.		1913.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
India.....	1,483,900	509,914	962,350	342,144
New Zealand.....	203,290	116,918	185,993	114,656
Canada.....	7,050	8,662	5,770	5,932
Australia.....	16,770	10,123	5,620	2,898
Other British.....	1,500	1,212	1,970	1,434
Total British.....	1,712,510	646,829	1,161,703	467,064
Germany.....	246,582	169,616	222,270	149,721
Netherlands.....	227,264	190,498	179,520	145,804
Japan.....	120,250	105,059	149,200	114,347
Russia.....	63,840	34,919	155,120	56,589
Other Foreign.....	94,161	79,193	14,620	13,771
Total Foreign.....	752,097	579,285	720,730	480,232
Total.....	2,464,607	1,226,114	1,882,433	947,296

CATTLE FOODS.

The imports to the United Kingdom in 1913 of cattle and other animal foods containing molasses were 23,806 tons, valued at £98,852, including 5,293 tons, valued at £21,846, from British Guiana, and 11,530 tons, valued at £46,781, from Java.

The imports to the United Kingdom in 1913 of other sorts of cattle foods, unsweetened, except oilseed cake and corn offals, were 38,186 tons, valued at £189,588.

HAY.

The imports of hay to the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913 were as follows:—

From	1912.		1913.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Canada.....	59,543	278,371	37,960	161,274
United States	8,082	39,237	3,793	17,013
Norway.....	2,889	12,582	11,902	52,304
Sweden.....	59	267	8,866	39,750
Other Countries.....	10	29	8	36
Total.....	70,585	330,486	62,529	270,377

LINSEED CAKE.

The imports of linseed cake to the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913 were as follows:—

From.	1912.		1913.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
India.....	11,346	100,982	17,606	129,707
Canada.....	12,024	106,801	15,233	112,899
United States.....	17,780	159,575	24,837	185,253
Russia.....	9,006	82,088	18,747	146,592
Argentina.....	1,028	9,033	2,318	16,306
Spain.....	1,505	12,832	2,187	15,506
Other Countries.....	2,446	20,064	2,751	19,855
Total.....	55,135	491,375	83,679	626,118

CHEESE.

The following table shows the imports of cheese to the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913:—

From	1912.		1913.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Canada.....	1,352,570	4,347,832	1,293,768	4,038,627
New Zealand.....	543,917	1,882,840	547,181	1,685,472
Australia.....	1,408	4,903	7,933	24,568
Other British.....	2	9	.....	.....
Total British.....	1,897,897	6,235,584	1,848,883	5,749,667
Netherlands.....	268,286	701,696	291,895	760,089
Italy.....	91,060	306,287	101,794	343,838
United States.....	21,227	66,565	22,449	67,217
France.....	16,030	56,852	15,218	57,762
Switzerland.....	12,266	41,200	12,580	42,759
Other Foreign.....	2,021	5,907	4,521	14,707
Total Foreign.....	410,890	1,178,507	448,457	1,286,372
Total.....	2,308,787	7,414,091	2,297,340	7,035,039

It will be observed that 81·7 per cent by value of our imports of cheese in 1913 came from the Dominions.

The exports of cheese from Canada during the eleven months ending February, 1914, were 143,798,728 pounds, value \$18,767,624, almost entirely to the United Kingdom.

IMPORTS OF MEAT.

The following table shows the value of the imports to the United Kingdom of meat (except poultry and game) in 1912 and 1913:—

From.	1912.		1913.	
	£	p. c.	£	p. c.
British Possessions	11,007,298	23·4	13,918,971	25·2
Foreign Countries	36,130,514	76·6	41,390,387	74·8
Total	47,137,812	100·0	55,309,358	100·0

The imports of frozen beef to the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913 are shown in the following table:—

From.	1912.		1913.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Australia	892,334	1,381,408	1,347,464	2,133,951
New Zealand	261,733	429,624	244,168	393,429
Canada	11,650	23,119	6,555	11,914
Total British	1,165,717	1,834,151	1,598,187	2,539,294
Argentina	2,723,757	4,164,607	1,955,853	3,035,628
Uruguay	210,243	323,800	397,378	650,752
United States	1,840	3,484	1,462	3,119
Other Foreign	14,037	18,921	.....	.....
Total Foreign	2,949,877	4,510,812	2,354,693	3,739,499
Total	4,115,594	6,344,963	3,952,880	6,278,793

BACON AND HAMS.

The imports of bacon to the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913 were as follows:—

From.	1912.		1913.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Canada	387,401	1,175,527	243,522	863,139
Denmark	2,318,708	7,835,133	2,334,945	8,865,670
United States	1,698,347	4,863,337	1,803,371	6,122,320
Russia	167,526	492,860	211,654	634,828
Netherlands	6,927	23,617	185,718	633,864
Other Countries	55,190	165,074	78,680	259,060
Total	4,634,099	14,555,548	4,857,890	17,428,881

Whilst the quantity of bacon imported in 1913 was practically the same as in 1911 (4,868,738 cwt.), the value was £3,000,000 greater.

The following were the imports of hams to the United Kingdom during 1912 and 1913:—

From.	1912.		1913.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Canada	74,525	231,379	90,082	336,695
United States	819,997	2,476,904	760,567	2,716,004
Other Countries.....	3,354	12,096	4,346	15,552
Total	897,876	2,720,379	854,995	3,068,251

NEW TARIFF AMENDMENTS.

The following tariff amendments have been received at the Department of Trade and Commerce since the publication of the last Weekly Report. Copies thereof will be promptly furnished applicants:—

German New Guinea—3rd Supplement to No. 117, 3rd edition, May 1914. Greece—15th Supplement to No. 20, 2nd edition, May, 1914. Jersey—1st Supplement to No. 91, 2nd edition, May, 1914. Portugal—51st Supplement to No. 9, 2nd edition, April, 1914. Switzerland—15th Supplement to No. 1, 5th edition, April, 1914. Togoland—2nd Supplement to No. 116, 3rd edition, May, 1914. Trinidad and Tobago—3rd Supplement to No. 102, 3rd edition, May, 1914.

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended June 24, 1914:—

Cheese—

Bristol.....	66s.	—70s.	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	62s.	—63s.	" (new
London.....	66s.	—70s.	"
Glasgow.....	—	—65s.	"

Butter—None reported.

Bacon (Sides)—

Bristol.....	64s.	—65s.	"
Liverpool.....	58s.	—62s.	"
London.....	62s.	—65s.	"
Glasgow.....	—	—	"

Bacon (Cumberland cut)—

Bristol.....	—	—	"
Liverpool.....	64s.	—68s.	"
London.....	—	—	"
Glasgow.....	68s.	—69s.	"

Hams (long cut, green)—

Bristol.....	78s.	—82s.	"
Liverpool.....	74s.	—79s.	"
London.....	77s.	—81s.	"
Glasgow.....	—	—	"

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended June 27, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves.....	1,031	19
Sheep and lambs.....	—	—
Swine.....	—	—
Horses.....	246	151
Fresh meat:—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)..... Cwts.	225,232	194,879
Mutton " " "..... "	203,645	112,012
Pork " " "..... "	2,311	5,586
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)..... "	18,213	11,616
Salted or preserved meat:—		
Bacon..... "	93,771	94,068
Beef..... "	43	506
Hams..... "	14,935	23,336
Pork..... "	6,759	4,867
Meat, unenumerated, salted..... "	1,350	2,334
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)..... "	16,426	6,892
Dairy produce and substitutes:—		
Butter..... "	93,514	79,667
Margarine..... "	27,180	23,342
Cheese..... "	56,242	44,006
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums..... "	—	—
" cream..... "	518	449
" condensed..... "	18,536	20,623
" preserved, other kinds..... "	35	58
Eggs..... Gt. Hnd.	471,605	575,503
Poultry..... Value £	1,613	5,324
Game..... "	217	29
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)..... Cwts.	2,947	346
Lard..... "	38,576	37,858
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—		
Wheat..... "	2,671,500	2,667,000
Wheatmeal and flour..... "	262,500	169,200
Barley..... "	359,800	574,200
Oats..... "	507,100	182,600
Peas..... "	49,695	27,526
Beans..... "	3,820	770
Maize or Indian corn..... "	487,000	1,000,600
Fruit, raw:—		
Apples..... "	772	13,765
Pears..... "	—	630
Hay..... Tons.	1,455	184
Hops..... Cwts.	1,123	598

CANADIAN SAILINGS TO FOREIGN PORTS.

As supplementary to the list of Canadian sailings to foreign ports for August, which appeared in Weekly Report No. 546, the department has received the following additional sailings:—

France.

To Calais—Cairn Line: From Montreal, *Cairnross*, August 15.

Great Britain.

To Glasgow—Donaldson Line: From Montreal, *Athenia*, August 1; *Letitia*, August 8; *Cassandra*, August 15; *Saturnia*, August 22; *Athenia*, August 29.

To Glasgow—Cunard Line: From Montreal, *Alaunia*, August 8; *Andania*, August 29.

To Leith—Thomson Line: From Montreal, *Iona*, August 4; *Devona*, August 11.

To Newcastle—Thomson Line: From Montreal, *Iona*, August 4; *Devona*, August 11.

WEST INDIAN JOTTINGS.

Special Commissioner, Watson Griffin, now touring the West Indies, in the interests of Canadian trade, has forwarded the following report on the French island of Martinique:—

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

The French island of Martinique, which lies between the British colonies of Dominica and St. Lucia, imposes no customs duty on flour. There are, however, municipal, wharfage and statistical taxes on this commodity to the extent of six francs (\$1.20) per bag, but these taxes are imposed alike upon all flour whether coming from France or from foreign countries. During the year 1913, Martinique imported 5,909,078 kilos of flour from the following countries:—

France, 106,434 kilos; Argentina, 175,740 kilos; United States, 5,626,904 kilos; one kilo = 2.2 lbs. (approx.)

It is probable that part of the flour which is set down in the Martinique statistics as coming from the United States is really Canadian flour, but what the proportion is it is impossible to say.

There are municipal, wharfage and statistical taxes on all oats, but French oats coming into Martinique have no customs duties to pay, while foreign oats must pay a customs tax of 1.5 francs per bag of 50 kilos, or about 30 cents per bag. Practically all the oats used in Martinique are French, which is probably due to the customs tax on foreign oats. The people of Martinique, however, say that they prefer the dark coloured French oats to the oats of lighter colour produced by Canada.

EFFECTS OF VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

For some years past Martinique has been gradually recovering from the effects of the disastrous volcanic eruption of 1902 when the prosperous city of St. Pierre was completely destroyed and a large area of fertile agricultural land laid waste. The year before the eruption the exports of Martinique were valued at £960,666 and the imports at £1,078,937. The year after the eruption the value of the exports amounted

to only £684,163 and the imports to £815,582. In the year 1912, the latest year for which complete figures are available, the exports were valued at £1,220,936 and the imports at £860,812. For these figures the writer is indebted to the British consul in Martinique, Mr. H. J. Meagher. Canadian manufacturers or merchants who may wish to export Canadian products to Martinique will find Mr. Meagher willing to assist them with much valuable information.

IMPORTS OF FLOUR.

In speaking of the imports of flour into Martinique from the United States, the British Consul expressed the opinion that some of this was really Canadian flour, although as it came from New York it was put down as from the United States, and that if the steamers from Halifax were to call at Martinique Canadian millers might do a large business. The Quebec steamship line brings large quantities of flour from New York, but recently much greater quantities have been brought from Mobile. This flour is said to come from Kansas, and it is stated that the freight rate from Mobile is considerably lower than from New York.

OTHER IMPORTS.

Flour and lumber are the only articles in which Canada can at present expect to develop an extensive business in Martinique. Fish comes from the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, the customs duties in their favour giving them control of the market. The protective duties on nearly all classes of manufactured articles give French manufacturers almost a complete monopoly. On the other hand the natural products of Martinique have free entrance into France. Of the total exports of Martinique, 93.6 per cent went to France last year, while 53.4 per cent of Martinique's imports were from France.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

There is no Canadian steamship service to Martinique but the Quebec Line of steamers from New York call at Martinique and Guadeloupe, so that Canadian flour could be shipped by that route. Canadian commercial travellers selling flour in the British West India islands could take a Quebec Line steamer at St. Lucia going north and thus connect with the French islands. They could afterwards go on to St. Kitts and get the Royal Mail steamer for Canada there.

AUSTRALIA RAILWAY WORKSHOP TENDERS.

Additional tender forms specifications and drawings for equipment, required by the Victorian Government's railway workshops continue to be received from Commissioner D. H. Ross, and are now available for the inspection of Canadian machinery manufacturers at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. Particulars of these requirements, together with the dates on which the tenders close at Melbourne, are outlined in the following brief summary:—

27,048, September 9, 1914, 725 cast steel wheel centres.

27,049, September 9, 1914, 6,800 cast steel wheel centres.

27,000, September 16, 1914, 1,843 tons steel channel bars.

The last mail available to Canadian manufacturers is that which leaves Vancouver on August 5, and is due to arrive in Melbourne on August 30. The contractor must deliver a portion of the service, in each case, within four months from the date of acceptance of his tender.

NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

As supplementary to the customs decisions which appeared in Weekly Report No. 546, Commissioner W. A. Beddoe, Auckland, N.Z., has forwarded the following additional decisions:—

Goods.	Classification under Tariff and Item No.	Rates of Duty.	
		General Tariff.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods.
Apparatus, surface-combustion, for gas-heating.	As manufactured articles of metal n. o. e. (183).	20 p.c.	10 p.c.
A. and m.s., viz. :— Felt padding, unwoven and undyed, declared for the purpose of being used as padding in the manufacture of apparel.	As a. & m.s. (482)	Free.....	
Sodium hydrosulphite.....			
Steel sheets, copper plated.....			
Twine, boot-sewing machine, from 3 to 16 ply, not lower in price than 14s. the dozen lb.			
Braces, parts of—viz., looped elastic cord....	As apparel n.o.e. (88).....	25 p.c.	
Cartons, printed, of light cardboard.....	As printed wrappers (142) or as cardboard boxes (150), whichever rate is higher. (See section 134 of the Customs Act, 1913.)		
Helipecgs (hardened steel coils for tube mills, for grinding cement).	As tube mills (parts of) (397)....	Free.....	10 p.c.
Iron double flanges (fittings for corrugated iron tanks).	As manufactured articles of metal n.o.e. (183).	20 p.c.	10 p.c.
Machinery, n.o.e., viz. :— Addressing machine, the "Belknap Rapid"; also stencil blanks for same.	As machinery n. o. e. (182) ...	20 p.c.....	10 p.c.
Machine for filling condensed milk into tins.			
Medical graphic charts.....	As stationery, manufactured (153)	25 p.c.....	12½ p.c.
Mill, grinding, having pan and rollers, for grinding minerals, loam, mortar, &c.	As grinding-pans (397).....	Free.....	10 p.c.
Minor articles, viz. :— Dome-fasteners, for fastening blouse to skirt.	As minor articles (292)	Free....	
Oil of wintergreen, synthetic	As essential oil (273)	Free.....	
Oil engine attached to lawn mower	As oil engine (385)	Free.....	20 p.c.

NOTE.—"Not otherwise enumerated" appears as n.o.e.; "other kinds" as o.k.; "articles and materials suited only for, and to be used solely in, the fabrication of goods in the Dominion" as a. & m.s. Articles marked thus † are revised decisions.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the market in Australia for agricultural machinery, the *British Export Gazette* raises the following points:—

Are Commonwealth importers of agricultural machinery and implements doing all that is possible in building up their trade? The question is pertinent in view of the fact that when, in 1909, the acreage under cultivation was some 9,891,000, the imports on this account totalled over £390,000; last year, with a cultivated acreage of over 13,038,000 and a total crop production valued at no less than £45,754,000, the annual imports of machinery and implements were still under the half a million sterling mark. The rate of progress is only just over 50 per cent in regard to machinery imports, as compared with 100 per cent in the land brought under cultivation.

This position can hardly be regarded as satisfactory from the importer's point of view, and compares unfavourably with some of the other colonies. Take South Africa for instance. With an immeasurably smaller acreage now cultivated, the Union imports agricultural machinery to the value of over £226,000 annually, and implements and tools to well in advance of £426,000, a total of something like £652,000. Commonwealth importers have the advantage, too, that their clients are generally of a more progressive type than the average Boer. My remarks last month anent practical demonstrations of suitable types of implements at agricultural shows, and in other ways, indicate one very effective method of making sales, and importers would do well to make every effort in this direction, especially in view of the fact that a large proportion of immigrants into Australia possess a sufficient amount of farming knowledge to make them desirous of installing the best and most useful mechanical equipment commensurate with their means.

DISCHARGING LUMBER ON CHILEAN COAST.

The facilities for discharging freight on this coast are inadequate, and especially is this true of lumber. All freight must be discharged into lighters. At Valparaiso the quantity that can be discharged continuously from any vessel is limited. The usual discharge at Valparaiso is 35,000 feet per day, while at Iquique it is double that amount. The principal reason for the slow discharge here is that the space allowed for the landing of lumber is so small that it soon becomes blocked, as it is generally impossible to secure sufficient cars to forward the lumber immediately to the interior, where most of it is consumed. It is estimated that under normal conditions it might be possible to discharge 100,000 feet of lumber for three or four days consecutively, but no more, and that in order to handle 1,000,000 feet of lumber, a vessel must remain here at least 15 or 20 days. As a usual thing a sailing vessel bringing 1,000,000 feet remains in this port six weeks. Conditions will be greatly improved in this city on the completion of the port works, which should be finished in 1919.

The storage facilities in the custom houses on this coast are not equal to the demands as a usual thing, and the custom houses are often very badly congested. At Valparaiso it is not uncommon to limit the discharge into the custom house to 600 tons per day, while on the docks, as stated, the congestion is equally as great. At Iquique and Antofagasta conditions are much better, but the amount of freight, of course, is very much less. It is proposed to increase the facilities materially at Antofagasta, where business is growing rapidly because of the railroad from that point into Bolivia.

The railroad facilities to the interior from the ports on this coast in general are fair. The port of San Antonio, about 75 miles south of Valparaiso, will relieve that port considerably within the next year or two, especially for heavy freight, such as coal, lumber, &c., to Santiago and other interior points. It is said that there will be no custom house at San Antonio, freight being forwarded from that port to the custom house at Santiago.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

FISH MEAL AS FOOD FOR CATTLE.

Fish guano as a supplementary food for cattle, hogs, and fowl is coming into more general use in Germany. The first tests in this article were made by H. Weiske as far back as 1873-74, when it was found that this class of feed increased the appetite and consequently the weight of the animal. Opinions of investigators seem to differ as to the influence of such feed on the taste of milk and butter. In *Die Futtermittel des Handels*, published by the Association of Agricultural Experimental Stations, it is stated that lard obtained from hogs fed with fish meal is absolutely free from odour of fish and that no fishy taste is noticeable.

The general practice in feeding cattle, &c., with fish meal in Germany is to commence by giving the animal a small quantity in order to accustom it to the sharp odour and then increase the quantities to the following: Pigs are given 100 to 500 grams (3.527 to 17.637 ounces) of fish meal per day, mixed with other materials, during the fattening season. Cattle receive 1 kilo. (2.2046 lb.) of fish meal for every 500 kilos. of their weight, sheep 200 to 300 grams per 100 kilos of their weight. Fish meal is mixed with hay, chopped straw, turnips, groats of oats, and other fodder usually given to animals. Fish meal cakes manufactured from herrings, as marketed by the Aktien-Gesellschaft Delfin, a Swedish concern, contain 15 to 25 per cent of wheat bran or groats of oats and 75 to 85 per cent of fresh chopped herrings.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

BRITISH IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCE.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office has furnished the following return of the registered supply of butter, cheese and eggs from abroad in the United Kingdom in the months of May, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	Butter.		Cheese.		Eggs.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Gt. Hnds.	Gt. Hnds.
Russia.....	60,539	73,254	1	114	1,012,385	1,086,843
Sweden.....	24,243	27,864		22	44,922	40,658
Norway.....	2,561	1,449	16	26		
Denmark.....	157,218	149,526	14	16	348,175	371,605
Iceland.....	227	28				
Germany.....	7	9	14	23	11,265	8,430
Netherlands.....	21,619	16,871	22,522	23,014	133,088	149,873
Belgium.....	11	39	624	28	10,944	924
France.....	22,436	15,999	1,307	1,556	112,805	94,076
Switzerland.....			925	1,050		
Portugal.....					363	
Spain.....					144	
Italy.....	108	64	9,672	11,257	69,669	88,968
Austria-Hungary.....					22,200	62,488
Roumania.....					15,024	17,934
Turkey, Asiatic.....						6,252
Egypt.....					8,052	22,775
Morocco.....		1			3,626	
U. S. of America.....		223	469	113		12
Argentine Republic.....	6,210	2,879				
Channel Islands.....	13	2			290	290
British India.....	82	64				
Australia—						
S. Australia.....	381	61				
Victoria.....	3,750	913		1,288		
New South Wales.....	4,177	8,468				
Queensland.....	9,605	16,215	842	1,683		
New Zealand.....	12,918	11,445	94,246	78,279		
Canada.....			25,402	7,482		
	326,106	325,421	156,054	115,951	1,792,753	1,851,128

JAPANESE MERCANTILE ENTERPRISE.

A new Japanese shipping company (South Sea Mail Steamer Co., Ltd.), capital \$747,000, will shortly be organized in Tokyo. Its promoters have been carrying on a steamship service between Japan and the South Pacific with \$75,000 annual State aid. Complying with the request of the Communications Department, the above company is organized and will inaugurate the service in August. It is understood that the Diet will be asked to double the subsidy, and that the company will buy new craft.

The report of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co.) for the half year ended March 31, 1914, shows net profits of \$1,276,794, to which is added \$472,597 brought forward from last account. Distribution is made as follows: \$63,739 loss reserve; \$192,000 fund for extension and improvement; \$240,000 for office buildings repairs; \$144,000 for secondary repairs; \$52,800 fees for officers; \$528,000 for dividend at 10 per cent per annum; balance carried forward.

The company operated 85 vessels (combined tonnage, 368,000) and several chartered ships, and carried 2,100,000 tons cargo and 129,000 passengers in the half year. Two new 12,000 ton vessels, *Yasaka* and *Suwa*, launched in March, will be placed on the European run in October, while another 12,000 ton and six 7,500 ton vessels are under construction.

It is generally believed here that the company's subsidy will be renewed, if not increased, at the coming session of the Japanese Parliament and that expansion of services and the operation of new lines by the company will follow the opening of the Panama Canal.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN WEST INDIES.

The West India commercial community, particularly in Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, are energetically preparing for the development expected to follow the opening of the Panama Canal. Whether those developments will materialise as early as some expect may be open to question, but recent activities indicate a very optimistic and enterprising spirit, as evidenced by the docks and wharves now being constructed at St. Thomas, the vigorous methods adopted in Antigua to develop the agricultural industry, and a host of other instances. In Jamaica, meanwhile, increased attention is being directed towards the lack of transport facilities, especially in the north of the island, the construction of a light railway being strenuously advocated. Admittedly the island's resources are by no means fully tapped yet, and any agency tending to develop industry and trade in Jamaica is to be welcomed.—(*British Export Gazette.*)

NEW ZEALAND TRADE.

From all that can be learned in authoritative and somewhat conservative quarters there should be a decided revival in trade in New Zealand (satisfactory as it really is now) after the winter. In September next the improvement should be perceptible, and importing, which for some observers is much too heavy already, should by then, if not before, receive a sharp impetus. For all lines of produce—meat, cheese, butter, and wool—excellent prices have been received. This money must find an outlet—much of it in development of holdings, of course—but a considerable proportion will be available for other purposes; possibly motor cars will receive even greater attention from the farmer than at present. The car suitable for the 'small' man is one that will look well, and stand the fairly heavy roads of the back country, and it must be cheap.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

DUTCH HERRING FISHERIES.

The catch of 1914 herring has up to this time far surpassed that of last year, the first deliveries at this port having been more than six times greater. In 1913, the first arrivals came late in May, amounting to 382,000 pounds, while this year the deliveries were earlier in the month and totaled 2,334,376 pounds. To this must be added the catch of the earlier months of the year, *i.e.*, 374,704 pounds, making the total for the first five months of 1914 no less than 2,709,080 pounds.

In addition to these heavy receipts of Dutch herring at this port, there were imported into Holland, in the single month of May, from the Norwegian fisheries, 1,603 barrels of herring, or 528,990 pounds; from England, 1,160 barrels, or 382,694 pounds; from Germany, 449 barrels, or 26,400 pounds; and from the other countries

101 barrels, or 33,484 pounds. In the first five months of the present year the total importation from abroad amounted to 44,416 barrels, or 14,657,148 pounds, of herring. In the same period, the exports of herring to other countries reached the amount of 143,388 barrels, or 46,317,285 pounds. This enormous export, apparently out of all proportion to the catch in Dutch waters, and the imports of herring in the present year combined, can only be accounted for by the fact that much of the export so far this year has been of last year's fish.

Of smoked herring there were exported from this port, between January 1 and May 31 of the present year 774,951 pounds, while in the same period of 1913 the exports amounted to only 167,413 pounds, an increase of 607,538 pounds.—(*U.S. Consular Report*).

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP.

It has been stated in London papers that wheat shippers in Australia have reduced their estimate of the Commonwealth crop reaped in December and January last to 88 million bushels. That is far below the latest government estimate, which puts the yield at 102,946,000 bushels. Putting local requirements at 38,000,000 bushels, there is a surplus of 65,000,000 bushels, of which 45,000,000 bushels had been exported up to May 2. The carry over from last season was at least 6,000,000 bushels, so that 26,000,000 bushels are yet available for shipment. Wheat is selling to-day at 3s. 11½d. per bushel f.o.b.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal*).

YOKOHAMA AN IMPORTANT PORT.

In spite of increasing competition from Kobe, Tokyo and Japan's principal port, Yokohama, 18 miles distant, continue to monopolize over 40 per cent of the overseas trade of Japan. To state it more precisely, the total imports of the Empire, exclusive of Formosa and Korea, were valued last year at £70,000,000, and the exports at £60,000,000, or together £130,000,000, and out of this Yokohama landed and shipped merchandise to the amount of £55,000,000. Nor is this all, for even more remarkable is the rate at which Yokohama and the Imperial capital have been expanding their enormous business activities. Five years ago the trade of Yokohama had already reached the high total of £34,000,000 annually; in 1910 it rose to £33,750,000, in 1911 to £41,250,000, in 1912 to £43,300,000; and last year yet another £7,000,000 was added. Yokohama's oversea trade, indeed, is now that of Manchester, and more than that of either Glasgow or Southampton, or any other British port except, of course, London, Liverpool and Hull. Such a fact serves to convey an impression of the rising commercial importance of Japan's premier port.

Yokohama, indeed, is the supreme example of the success of that Japanese policy which indicated the throwing open of the great ports to foreign commerce 50 years ago. Yokohama was then but an obscure fishing village; it has now a population of half a million. Its trade was then nil; by 1878 it had advanced to £8,000,000, and it is now, as we have seen, £55,000,000. It was then a collection of poor hovels; it is now one of the finest cities in the Empire, with a large area of handsome business premises and a progressive municipality. Only less remarkable has been the advance of Tokyo, the population of which at the overthrow of the Shogun was insignificant, but now exceeds two million. Indeed, the go-ahead municipal authorities have now under construction an extension of the waterworks system which will provide for the needs of a population of three million, the cost being estimated at upwards of £2,000,000. Scarcely less costly plans for improving the drainage of the capital are also being undertaken. Whether the proposed construction of a harbour for Tokyo will be carried through is another matter, but there seems every reason to believe that this work will be taken in hand in the near future, and will serve to relieve Yokohama of the smaller classes of shipping visiting the bay, and thereby permit a larger number of deep draught steamers to find berthage at the latter port. The harbour improvements which

have been proceeding at Yokohama for some years past are now almost completed, and the largest steamers will be able to come alongside the reconstructed pier, the Customs wharves being quite inadequate.—(*British Export Gazette*).

IMMIGRATION TO ARGENTINA.

During one week in March of the present year 1,450 immigrants arrived at Buenos Aires from various European countries, mainly from Italy and Spain. Nearly all of them were immediately sent out to the harvest fields of maize, which crop was at its height about the date mentioned; labour has been in great demand in agricultural sections and wages very high, but not sufficiently attractive to draw labourers from the United States. The many steamship companies operating between Argentina and Europe and the extremely cheap steerage passage rates causes heavy labour travel to Argentina, especially during the harvest seasons.—(*Pan-American Bulletin*).

TIMBER MARKETS IN CHINA.

In view of the interest recently exhibited by a number of American lumber companies, it would seem opportune to furnish a brief review of the conditions surrounding the timber market at Swatow.

The timber market of this region is supplied to a large extent locally. The timber-producing tree is the 'shan shu,' or common pine (*Cunninghamia sinensis*), which, it is said, is peculiar to China. For this market the timber is obtained in the watershed of the Han river, which coincides with the department of Chia (Ka) Ying, Kwangtung Province, and contiguous territory in the Province of Fukien.

The amount of this pine exported through the native customs to Kwangtung and Fukien ports for the past few years has been as follows: Timber (plank)—1911, 28,356 pieces; 1912, 39,334 pieces; 1913, 54,345 pieces. Poles—1911, 9,345 pieces; 1912, 48,272 pieces; 1913, 45,730 pieces.

IMPORTS—PURCHASES THROUGH HONGKONG.

The imports of foreign timber into this district for the past four years were: Hardwood—1910, 14,148 cubic feet, value, \$4,589; 1911, 12,319 cubic feet, value, \$5,303; 1912, 11,700 cubic feet, value \$3,596; 1913, 13,188 cubic feet, value \$2,943. Softwood—1910, 36,629 square feet, value \$573; 1911, 4,224 square feet, value \$83; 1912, 67,878 square feet, value \$1,458; 1913, not given. These imports consist largely of teakwood from Siam, redwood from the Straits Settlements, and pine (for railway sleepers) from Japan. Foreign timber is used for railway purposes and in the better class of construction work, as foreign buildings, etc., for which the native timber is not suitable. It might be mentioned here that it is not the least probable that foreign timber could supplant the native product for general Chinese construction for a variety of reasons, principally on account of the comparatively low cost of the home product and its general satisfactoriness.

Foreign timber is usually imported by local Chinese dealers and contractors, who purchase from importers at Hong Kong as they have use for it. [A review of Hong Kong's trade in lumber appeared in Daily Consular and Trade Reports for September 20, 1913] Consequently, American lumber companies represented at that place should be in a position to compete for any demand that may originate in this district. However, this does not necessarily apply to the railway company, which is in the market for railway sleepers from time to time, and therefore the name and address of the individual in charge of purchases is forwarded [and may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and its branches].

The market here for foreign timber is exceedingly small, and, except for railway sleepers is of little interest to American exporters. It might be added that the Swatow-Chaochowfu Railway is not a large consumer of sleepers the line being only 26 miles long. In the past, its importations of timber are understood to have come from Japan and the Straits Settlements.

As of possible interest, the Chinese duty on imported timber is given below:

Classification.	Unit.	Duty.
Beams:		<i>Haikwan taels.</i>
Hardwood.....	Cubic foot.....	0.020.
Softwood, including Oregon pine and California redwood on a thickness of 1 inch.	1,000 superficial feet.....	1.150.
Teakwood.....	Cubic foot.....	.081.
Laths.....	Thousand.....	.210.
Masts and spars.....		
Hardwood.....	Value.....	5 per cent ad valorem.
Softwood.....	do.....	Do.
Piles and piling, including Oregon pine and California redwood on a thickness of 1 inch.	1,000 superficial feet.....	1.150.
Planks:		
Hardwood.....	Cubic foot.....	.020.
Planks and flooring, softwood, including Oregon pine and California redwood, and allowing 10 per cent of each shipment to be tongued and grooved on a thickness of 1 inch.	1,000 superficial feet....	1.150.
Planks and flooring, softwood, tongued and grooved, in excess of above 10 per cent.	Value.....	5 per cent.
Teakwood.....	Cubic foot.....	0.081.
Railway sleepers.....	Value.....	5 per cent.
Teakwood lumber, of all lengths and description.....	Cubic foot....	0.081.

The value of the haikwan tael varies; for the quarter ended June 30, 1914, the United States Treasury rate was \$0.704.—(*U. S. Consular Report.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending July 16, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	181,655	93,580	28,111	87,180	390,526
Consolidated.	256,781	64,035	47,024	223,153	590,993
Empire Elevator Co.	173,507	99,060	34,025	370,602	677,194
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	333,340	34,406	35,232	.....	402,978
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	232,980	14,558	403	483,235	731,176
Black & Muirhead.					
G. T. Pacific.	180,358	164,881	15,126	232,270	592,635
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	392,954	134,903	22,589	.....	550,446
Fort William Elevator.	303,879	84,878	15,567	307,788	712,112
Eastern Elevator.	126,172	97,981	8,223	.....	232,376
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	571,216	219,647	58,927	382,429	1,232,219
D. Horn & Co.	17,714	17,244	4,240	107,479	146,677
Dominion Government Elevator.	131,476	62,166	13,581	123,696	330,919
Total terminal elevators.	2,902,032	1,087,339	283,048	2,317,832	6,590,250
Depot Harbour.		717,960	44,509	.....	762,477
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.					
Midland Elevator Co.					
Tiffin, G. T. P.		938,980			938,980
Port McNicol.	389,562	197,655	55,894	9,177	652,288
Collingwood.					
Goderich.	135,963	210,131	.....	.....	346,094
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.	49,003	.....	.....	.....	49,003
Commercial Elevator Co.	54,585	75,010	.....	.....	129,595
Port Colborne.	671,790	106,267	.....	.....	778,057
Prescott.					
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	1,515,153	221,850	87,161	45,100	1,869,264
" No. 2.	904,122	972,417	88,689	48,654	2,013,882
Montreal Warehousing Co.	379,297	171,358	57,605	20,261	628,881
Harbour Commissioners, Quebec.	2,005	328,525	.....	.....	330,530
St. John, N.B.	69,248	.....	16,628	.....	85,876
Total public elevators.	4,170,728	3,940,161	350,486	123,532	8,584,927
Total quantity in store.	7,072,760	5,027,500	633,534	2,441,384	15,175,178

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended July 16, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—			
No. 1 Hard	35,056	58,831	93,887
No. 1 Northern	1,717,142	2,371,180	4,088,322
No. 2 "	548,446	1,122,675	1,671,121
No. 3 "	239,121	109,419	348,540
No. 4 Wheat	38,466	97,953	136,419
No. 5 "			
No. 6 "			
Other	323,801	410,670	734,471
Totals, Wheat	2,902,032	4,170,728	7,072,760

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oats—			
No. 1, C.W.	17,265	17,570	34,865
No. 2, "	591,158	2,795,325	3,386,483
No. 3, "	314,565	619,511	934,076
Ex. No. 1 Feed	9,831	13,877	23,708
No. 1 Feed		19,126	19,126
No. 2 "		194,015	194,015
Other	154,490	280,737	435,227
Totals, Oats	1,087,339	3,940,161	5,027,500

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Barley—			
No. 3, Extra C.W.			
No. 3, "	108,768	214,258	323,026
No. 4, "	84,163	76,798	160,961
Feed	8,947		8,947
Rejected	61,709		61,709
Other	19,461	59,430	78,891
Totals, Barley	283,048	350,486	633,534

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flax—			
No. 1, Northwestern Canada	1,980,529	99,645	2,080,174
No. 2, C.W.	172,749	23,907	196,656
No. 3, C.W.	23,539		23,539
Rejected			
Other	141,015		141,015
Totals, Flax	2,317,832	123,552	2,441,384
Total quantity in Store	6,590,251	8,584,927	14,818,323

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

680. **Evaporated apples.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importer for samples and quotations on Canadian evaporated apples.

681. **Furniture, household.**—A South African importer asks for catalogues with f.o.b. quotations on Canadian furniture packed in knockdown state.

682. **Furniture, office.**—A South African importer inquires for catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian-made office furniture.

683. **Handles, all kinds.**—Catalogues with f.o.b. prices are inquired for by a South African importer.

684. **Hardware.**—A South African importer asks for catalogues with prices on Canadian-made hardware of all kinds.

685. **Paints and oils.**—A South African importer asks to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of paints and oils.

686. **Paper, wrapping.**—Samples with f.o.b. prices are asked for by a South African importer.

687. **Paper bags.**—Samples and f.o.b. prices are asked for by a South African merchant.

688. **Lumber.**—A South African importer would like to be put in touch with Canadian exporters of lumber. Quotations must be f.o.b. Canadian ports.

689. **Canned lobster.**—A broker in Paris who can dispose of a fairly large quantity of tinned lobster would like to receive quotations from Canadian canners.

690. **Canned meat and fish.**—A Paris broker would willingly accept representation of fish and meat canners or exporters.

691. **Fruit.**—A Paris broker desires to get in touch with exporters of fruit.

692. **Canned fruit.**—An importer in Nice wishes to communicate with fruit canners in order to arrange connections.

693. **Wheat.**—An important commission merchant in Paris, in view of anticipated shortage of French crop, wishes to get into communication with wheat exporters.

694. **Representative.**—A Paris broker will gladly accept to represent in France any manufacturer or producer who may desire to open up trade.

695. **Eggs, butter and cheese.**—An established firm of produce merchants in Paris wishes to be put in touch with producers and exporters of eggs, cheese and creamery butter.

696. **Eggs, butter and cheese.**—A Paris produce merchant desires to establish connections with producers of cheese and creamery butter and exporters of eggs.

697. **Canned lobsters and salmon.**—A Paris produce importer wishes to get into direct communication with lobster and salmon canners.

698. **Dried and evaporated apples.**—A produce dealer in Paris invites correspondence from exporters of evaporated and dried apples.

699. **Canned fruit.**—A Paris produce merchant desires to open negotiations with fruit canners.

700. **Apples.**—A large produce house in Paris invites quotations from apple exporters.

701. **Chopped and evaporated apples.**—An important produce broker in Havre invites correspondence from exporters or producers of dried fruit, chopped and evaporated apples.

702. **Canned lobster.**—A produce broker in Havre invites correspondence from lobster canners.

703. **Apples.**—A French broker is anxious to get in touch with Canadian shippers of evaporated and chopped apples.

704. **Canned lobsters.**—Canadian exporters of same are requested to communicate with French commission house.

705. **Pulp and paper.**—British house, old established, of highest standing with first-class references wants agency of good pulp and paper mills; cash advances and financial facilities granted.

706. **British Columbia salmon.**—A South African merchant already established for more than fifteen years with offices in Johannesburg, Cape Town, desires the agency of a first-class Canadian shipper. First-class references on demand.

707. **Oats.**—Canadian exporters of oats are invited to correspond with Havana firm of commission merchants.

708. **Hay.**—A Havana firm of commission merchants is anxious to get in touch with Canadian exporters of hay.

709. **Potatoes.**—Inquiry is made by commission merchants in Havana for the names of Canadian exporters of potatoes.

710. **Turpentine.**—Canadian manufacturers of turpentine desirous of extending their trade to Cuba are invited to correspond with Havana firm.

711. **Wrapping and toilet paper.**—A Havana firm of commission merchants is open to represent first-class Canadian manufacturers of wrapping and toilet paper.

712. **Tanned hides.**—Canadian manufacturers of tanned hides desiring to appoint a selling agent for Cuba should correspond with firm in Havana.

713. **Foodstuff.**—Canadian exporters of foodstuff are invited to correspond with Cuba broker.

714. **Oats.**—A Cuba firm of commission merchants would undertake the representation of first-class Canadian exporters of oats.

715. **Hay.**—First-class Canadian exporters of hay are invited to correspond with a firm of commission merchants in Cuba.

716. **Bran.**—Inquiry is made by commission merchants in Cuba for the names of Canadian exporters of bran.

717. **Potatoes.**—Canadian exporters of potatoes desirous of extending their trade to Cuba are invited to correspond with Havana firm.

718. **Oats.**—A commission merchant in Havana wishes to act as selling agent for Canadian exporters of oats.

719. **Hay.**—Inquiry is made by commission merchants in Havana for the names of Canadian exporters of hay.

720. **Codfish.**—Canadian exporters of codfish desiring to appoint a representative in Cuba are invited to correspond with a firm of commission merchants in Havana.

721. **Herring.**—A commission merchant in Havana would like to correspond with Canadian exporters of herring.

722. **Fruits (fresh).**—A firm in Havana is open to represent Canadian exporters of fruits (fresh).

723. **Barrels (wooden).**—Canadian manufacturers of barrels (wooden) are invited to correspond with Havana firm of commission merchants.

724. **Potatoes.**—A Havana firm would like to get in touch with Canadian exporters of potatoes.

725. **Box shooks.**—A London firm claiming a large connection among users of box shooks suitable for fruit and flowers, would be glad to consider offers from Canadian sawmills.

726. **Turnery, furniture, &c.**—A manufacturers' agent in South Wales would be glad to represent Canadian manufacturers of turnery, furniture or hardware and ironmongery specialties.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

(Abbreviations.—C.G., Consul General; C., Consul; V.C., Vice-Consul.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| Austria-Hungary: | Panama: |
| Trieste, British Consul General. | Colon, British Vice-Consul. |
| | Panama, British Consul General. |
| Belgium: | Peru: |
| Antwerp, British Consul General. | Lima, British Vice-Consul. |
| Brazil: | Portugal: |
| Bahia, British Consul. | Lisbon, British Consul. |
| Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General. | |
| Chile: | Russia: |
| Valparaiso, British Consul General. | Moscow, British Consul. |
| | St. Petersburg, British Consul. |
| China: | Vladivostock, British Consul. |
| Harbin, British Consul. | |
| Colombia: | Spain: |
| Bogota, British Consul General. | Barcelona, British Consul General. |
| | Madrid, British Consul. |
| Ecuador: | Sweden: |
| Quito, British Consul General. | Stockholm, British Consul. |
| Egypt: | Switzerland: |
| Alexandria, British Consul General. | Geneva, British Consul. |
| Italy: | Turkey: |
| Genoa, British Consul General. | Constantinople, British Consul General. |
| Milan, British Consul. | Turkey-in-Asia: |
| | Smyrna, British Consul General. |
| Mexico: | Uruguay: |
| Mexico, British Consul General. | Monte Video, British Vice-Consul. |
| Netherlands: | Venezuela: |
| Amsterdam, British Consul. | Caracas, British Vice-Consul. |

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Cancoma.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgtown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address, Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable address, Canadian.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montrel Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*
Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, Eas Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basingall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS:

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable address, Canadian.
R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbege No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.
E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 S. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Australia—	
Melbourne (Mr. D. H. Ross)	1115
South Africa—	
Cape Town (Mr. W. J. Egan)	1125
Holland and Southern Germany—	
Rotterdam (Mr. J. T. Lithgow)	1129
Norway and Denmark—	
Christiania (Mr. C. E. Sontum)	1131
Great Britain—	
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	1132
Manchester (Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike)	1139
Trade of Canada	1141
Canadian Mails to France	1144
United States Campaign for Commerce	1144
Markets for Canadian Lumber—	
Buenos Aires (Mr. B. S. Webb)	1145
Canadian Crop Bulletin	1147
Trade Produce of the Empire	1148
New Tariff Amendments	1155
Canadian Produce Prices in England	1155
British Agricultural Produce Imports	1156
Canadian Sailings to Foreign Ports—	
France	1157
Great Britain	1157
West Indian Jottings	1157
Australia Railway Workshop Tenders	1158
New Zealand Customs Decisions	1159
Notes on Foreign Trade	1159
Canadian Grain Statistics	1166
Trade Inquiries	1168
Enlarged Canadian Trade Intelligence	1170
Commercial Intelligence Service	1171

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, August 3, 1914.

No. 549

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT.

The Department desires to call attention to the Special Supplement to the Weekly Report containing a report on the probable future of Canadian trade in the Orient, written by Mr. R. Grigg, Commissioner of Commerce. The Supplement will be sent out with this number of the Weekly Report. Additional copies may be obtained free of charge on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

CHINA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Dr. J. W. Ross.*)

SHANGHAI, June 30, 1914.

CONSUMPTION OF FLOUR IN CHINA.

It must not be supposed that rice constitutes the universal food of the entire Chinese population. There are several millions of the people who are unable to obtain rice, and hence very rarely employ it as their diet. In the region north of the Yangtze river, in the provinces of Kansu, Shansi, Shensi, Chili and Shantung, and in Manchuria, rice is not cultivated to any great extent, neither the soil nor the climate being suited to its growth. Although, therefore, great quantities are brought into those districts from Southern China, and from even farther south, yet for the common people it is too dear as an ordinary staple of diet. The exportation of rice from any district in China has always been a matter of uncertainty, for should any rice-growing district become flooded from long-continued rain, or on the other hand should the crop promise to be a short one from a prolonged period of drought, the local authorities of those districts would immediately issue an order forbidding the exportation of rice from the affected territory. The result was that the supply for the northern provinces varied in quantity and price to so great an extent as to be at certain times prohibitive to all but the wealthier members of the population. The great mass of the people, therefore, gave up the use of rice, excepting as a luxury, and instead adopted wheat, millet, beans and other cereals as their staple food.

FLOUR MILLING.

For many generations the only means of grinding wheat employed was by use of upper and nether mill stones, worked sometimes by ox or mule power, but usually by hand. It was only towards the close of the last century that flour mills and milling machinery were introduced into China. Like many other modern inventions, however, which the Chinese have adopted, the milling of flour has rapidly advanced and there is now the possibility that it may be overdone. There are in the neighbourhood of forty flour mills on the Sungari river near Harbin, and seven mills are now in operation in Shanghai. Three others are under construction and will be ready for operation within a few months. There are also six or seven mills at Wusih, on the Shanghai and Nanking railway, 75 miles from Shanghai, and five or six at Hankow, in addition to single mills in many other places throughout Northern China.

At the present time the Shanghai mills are turning out 20,000 (50 lb.) bags of flour per day. Practically all this flour goes to the northern ports of China—Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin and Dalny—very little having gone to the southern ports so far.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT.

With the increase of mills to grind the wheat and with the growing demand for flour, which no doubt is partly due to the frequent disasters and uncertainties of the rice crop, a yearly increase of the acreage under wheat has followed as a natural sequence of events. In the absence of all statistics, it is difficult to give even an approximate climate of the cultivated area devoted to the growing of wheat. The only information obtainable is to be had from those engaged in the trade, and this is not always reliable. From the present market price, however, and from the quantity coming in and from the establishment of new mills, it would appear that the present season's crop is unusually large. It is said that fields previously devoted to the cultivation of the poppy are now being employed in the growing of wheat.

The China wheat crop, therefore, must henceforth be reckoned with in the world's supply of that commodity, for it is more than probable that the quantity grown must increase year by year. Even should the Chinese Government restrict the exportations of wheat as it has done in the matter of rice, this crop would still be an important factor in the world's supply by reason of their being thus able to supply the demands of their own country.

DISTRICTS CULTIVATED.

In almost every province north of the Yangtze river, even as far west as Szechuen Province, as well as in Manchuria, wheat is now being cultivated. The grain intended for milling in the central district and along the lower Yangtze is assembled at a place called Tchinkiangpu on the Grand Canal 400 li* (li equals 2-5 of 1 mile) from the Yangtze at Chinkiang. This point is a depot for the products of several provinces, Northern Kiangsu, Anhuai and Kiangse and Southern Shantung, Shensi, Hupeh and Honan. From Tchinkiangpu the wheat is shipped by native boats and small river junks to the various mills.

In the central district the wheat crop is a very timely one. Being all winter wheat, it is matured and can be reaped before the heavy June rains, thus leaving the land free for a second crop of rice.

PRICE OF WHEAT.

The price of wheat to the farmers at the present time is Tls. 2.00 for new and Tls. 2.20 for old wheat, per Shih (a measure holding 180 lbs.). Tls. 2.20 is equal to \$3.00 Mexican and 180 lbs. represents 3 bushels of wheat. Native wheat, therefore, is now being sold at \$1.00 Mexican per bushel, or practically 50 cents gold.

GRADING OF FLOUR.

The flour is graded into four classes, but there is very little difference as to each grade and correspondingly little difference in the price. The quality, of course, is not high as flour goes in Canada, and probably could not be sold there at all, but it suits the China market on account of its low price. The present price of No. 2 quality, the grade mostly sold, is Tls. 1.40 to Tls. 1.50 per 50 lb. bag, being equal to \$2.00 to \$2.15 Mexican.

USE OF FLOUR.

Very little of this flour is made into bread. Much of it is used in the form of macaroni, particularly in Manchuria. In this form it can be cooked with pork and vegetables in the form of stews, and is both appetizing and nourishing. Other ways of using wheat flour is in the form of dumplings containing chopped meat; also large flat square cakes and cakes fried in melted fat or oil, are made from flour.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN FLOUR INTO CHINA.

There are three factors which operate against the profitable importation of foreign flour into the China market. (1) An abundant rice crop in the rice growing area; (2) a plentiful supply of native flour at a low price; and (3) a low rate of exchange. When these conditions exist in combination as they do at the present time, foreign flour, excepting the consumption by the foreign community, cannot be profitably imported.

EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE UPON IMPORTED GOODS.

The fluctuations of exchange must always add to the uncertainties of business operations with this country. Goods imported upon a gold basis when exchange is low must be sold for a greater number of taels, and thus the price to the consumer must be just so much higher in local currency. For should an importer have to remit \$1,000 in gold by draft on New York, he must pay for it at the present rate of exchange—62½, Tls. 1,600; but should the exchange be—67½, he can buy his draft for Tls. 1,481.50, a difference of over 7½ per cent between the two rates, and representing a fair profit upon the turnover of the goods.

PRESENT CHINESE MARKET FOR FLOUR.

All of the three factors above mentioned are at the present moment affecting the flour market in China. There is an abundant rice crop in Southern China, Tonkin, Indo-China and Siam, and the conditions in the central district and Yangtze Valley are favourable to an average crop. There have been no flooded areas and as the season is well advanced none are anticipated. The wheat crop is large and hence both wheat and flour are cheap, and exchange still continues low. The foreign flour trade with China is therefore not in a flourishing condition. The present stock in Shanghai is not large, for very little has been imported during the past three months. No improvement can be looked for, however, so long as exchange remains at its present low figure.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN FLOUR.

From the report of the Statistical Secretary of the Chinese Maritime Customs for 1913, the net importation of foreign flour from all countries in 1912 was 3,202,501 Piculs (Picul 1 = 133 lbs.) valued at Hk. Tls. 12,693,839 @ .62½ equal to \$7,933,649, Canadian currency, and in 1913, 2,596,821 Piculs, valued at Hk. Taels 10,300,612 (equal to \$6,437,822, Canadian currency). This report thus summarizes the situation:—Flour shows a decline of 600,000 Piculs, probably due to the abundance of native and imported rice, and the flour from local mills.

FLOUR IN HONG KONG.

The conditions of the trade in Hong Kong are practically the same as those which exist in Shanghai, and are due to the operations of the same causes, although apparently larger stocks of foreign flour are held in the former port than is the case in Shanghai.

HIGH ESTIMATION OF CANADIAN FLOUR.

It would therefore seem that the present state of the flour market in China is entirely due to a combination of local causes tending to prevent the profitable importation of foreign flour into the country, and is not due to any objection on the part of the trade or to any faults to be found with Canadian or any other flour. As an illustration of the high estimation in which Canadian flour is held in this market, the following extract from a Hong Kong newspaper may be appended:—

‘Reports show that the demand for Canadian flour in Hong Kong is increasing considerably. Higher prices combined with the decreased gluten content of flour from the United States are factors that have helped to influence the markets in favour of trade with Australia and the Dominion. This change was very marked during the latter months of 1913, and there seems to be every indication that Canadian flour will become increasingly popular.’

FLOUR IN MANCHURIA.

The Far Eastern Review for May, 1914, commenting on the imports of foreign flour into Manchuria, thus summarizes the present conditions of the flour market in China:—

‘Imports of foreign flour (which is United States flour only), decreased from 15,353,883 pounds in 1912 to 9,296,968 pounds in 1913, a loss of 6,056,915 pounds, while Chinese flour shows an advance from 13,535,537 pounds to 24,937,243 pounds in the same period, an increase of 6,401,706 pounds, or slightly more than the decrease in United States flour. During the greater part of 1913, as compared with 1912, exchange rates were unfavourable to the purchase of foreign flour. Consequently the American product decreased, while there was a corresponding increase in the importation of flour from the Shanghai mills. A considerable quantity from mills at Tiehling, north of Mukden, is also on the local market.’

The conditions above indicated as acting at the present time cannot be considered as permanent, but must be affected by time and circumstances, and foreign flour should again soon begin to come into this market in a large quantity.

Holland and Southern Germany.

REPORT OF THE TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. T. Lithgow.*)

ROTTERDAM, July 17, 1914.

The report of the British Consul-General at Rotterdam, on the trade of the Netherlands for the year ending December 31, 1913, has just been issued, giving much valuable information.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

‘Although not so exceptionally prosperous a year as 1912, the past year was a very profitable one for shipping, although the last three months saw a decline in

freights. This drop does not immediately affect the regular lines, as these, being bound by contract freights for some time ahead, are not so directly and immediately affected by sudden upward or downward fluctuations. Shipping, as a whole, has been favoured by the extension and development of industry throughout the world. There are, however, many signs to show that commercial extension and activity may suffer a set-back in the immediate future. On the other hand, commerce has been adversely affected in 1913 by the unsettled state of the political barometer, the consequence of the Balkan war and the rise in the cost of living.'

CITY OF ROTTERDAM.

'The city has been steadily increasing in prosperity during the year, and is steadily diminishing the distance which still separates it from its great rivals Hamburg and Antwerp. Its great natural and geographical advantages, combined with the energy and driving force shown both by its burgomaster and his council, and the intense pride in the welfare of the city shown by all classes, leave but little doubt that, in a comparatively brief space of time, it will have distanced its competitors and taken its pride of place as the leading Continental port. Some have feared that the eventual linking up of the German North Sea canals would unfavourably affect its prosperity, but a careful examination of the matter proves that such fears are groundless. The population of the city increased by no fewer than 12,452 during the year. The total now is 459,349 persons, to which must be added the 3,132 inhabitants of the Hook of Holland district, which was annexed to the municipality of Rotterdam during the year. The population of greater Rotterdam is therefore 462,481.'

LABOUR.

'There was no labour trouble or striking during 1913, and employment was plentiful. This was the case especially in the shipbuilding and metal industries owing to the amount of work still on hand in January, 1913, and the continuance of new orders.

The following is a list of wages paid at Rotterdam:—

Profession.	1913				Average hours per day.
	Wages.				
	Fl. c.	Fl. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Masons.....Per hour.		0 30		0 0 6	10 hours.
Bricklayers....."		0 30		0 0 6	10 and 11 hours.
Carpenters....."	0 28	0 29		0 0 5½	" "
Joiners....."		0 26		0 0 5½	" "
Mechanical engineers...Per week.	14 0	24 0	1 3 4	2 0 0	About 12 hours.
Blacksmiths.....Per hour.	0 25	0 27		0 0 5½	10 and 11 hours.
Painters....."	0 25	0 26		0 0 5½	" "
Ordinary labourers....."	0 22	0 25		0 0 5	10 and 12 hours.
Dock labourers.....Per week.	14 0	18 00	1 3 4	1 10 0	12 hours.
Navvies.....Per hour.	0 25	0 30	0 0 5	0 0 6	10 "
Electricians....."	0 25	0 32	0 0 5	0 0 6½	10 "
Baker's foreman.....Per week.		16 0		1 6 8	12 "
Office clerks.....Per year.	600 00	3,000 0	50 0 0	250 0 0	Very irregular.
Junior clerks....."	75 0	500 0	6 5 0	41 13 4	"
Male servants....."		250 0		20 16 8	"
In hotels.....Per week.	4 0	8 0†	0 6 8	0 13 4	"
Female servants.....Per year.	100 0	200 0†	8 6 8	16 13 4	"

† With board and tips.

‡ And 26 fl. (£2. 3s. 4d.) for washing.

Note.—1 florin or guilder=about

1s. 8d., or 40 cents.

WAGES ON DUTCH VESSELS.

	Wages per month.						Hours per day,
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Mates	3	6	8 to 12	10	0		12 hours.
Seamen	3	6	8 "	4	3	4	12 "
Ordinary seamen	0	16	8 "	2	10	0	12 "
Donkeymen	4	3	4 "	5	0	0	8 to 10 hours.
Firemen	3	16	8 "	4	10	0	8 hours.
Trimmers	3	3	4 "	3	15	0	8 to 10 hours.
Cooks	4	3	4 "	5	16	8	12 to 14 hours.

NEW WATERWAY.

'The amount expended on the construction, improvement and maintenance of the Rotterdam waterway from its inception to the end of 1913 was £4,157,650, of which £700,618 was for maintenance. Inclusive of the year 1912 the Rotterdam municipality has contributed £230,833 of this sum. Its contribution for 1913 has not yet been determined. The following amounts will be available for the year 1914:

For construction and improvement	£20,833
For maintenance.	37,135
Total.	<u>£57,968</u>

The plan for the projected improvement of the waterway is to dredge a channel of a minimum breadth of 100 metres (109 yards) and a depth of 10 metres (32.3 feet) below low-water and 11.50 metres (38.6 feet) below high-water mark. The plans for the work have already been drawn up and will be put into execution as soon as the share of the expense to be borne by the municipality of Rotterdam has been decided on. At present negotiations on this subject are pending between the Dutch Government and this city. The depth of the present fairway is 8.50 metres (28.9 feet) below low-water, and 10 metres (32.3) feet below high-water, over a breadth of 100 metres (109 yards). The condition of the fairway has been very satisfactory during the year. The least depth recorded by the pilotage service was 8.30 metres (27.23 feet) at ordinary low-water, as against 8.20 metres (26.90 feet) in 1912; 19 vessels of a draught exceeding 9 metres (29.52 feet) arrived and four vessels left during the year, a total of 23 vessels as against 11 vessels in 1912. On several occasions the steamship *Rotterdam* of the Holland-America Line drew 9.40 metres (30.84 feet).'

TOTAL SHIPPING AT ROTTERDAM.

'The following are the official figures from the custom house of the total number of vessels and their tonnage calling at Rotterdam:—

INWARD.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1912.	10,208	12,126,581
1913.	10,203	12,785,858

OUTWARD.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1912.	9,833	11,950,442
1913.	9,761	12,580,565

'It will be observed that although there has been a slight drop in the number of vessels, the tonnage has increased.'

PORT OF ROTTERDAM.

'The history of the extraordinary growth of the port of Rotterdam has been fully described in the report on "The Port of Rotterdam," which is issued annually by the Department of Works at Rotterdam, and which well repays perusal. From its beginning as a small village on the Rotte in 1328 to its present proud position of one of the three leading continental ports, its history has been one of continual progress. The population of Rotterdam in 1830 was but 72,294, in 1900, 319,866, and in 1913, 462,481. The death rate has decreased from 29.58 in 1870 to 10.45 per 1,000 in 1913.

'In 1913, according to the custom house returns, 10,203 vessels (10,056 steamers and 147 sailing vessels) of a total net tonnage of 12,785,858 tons, entered the port. as against 10,095 steamers and 113 sailing vessels of a total net tonnage of 12,126,581 tons in 1912; British steamers and sailing vessels in 1913 amounted to 3,517, as against 3,353 vessels in 1912, the total gross tonnage being in 1913, 7,080,848 tons, as against 6,440,641 tons in 1912. During the year the total number of vessels which cleared was 9,761 of 12,580,565 net tons, as against 9,833 of 11,950,442 tons in 1912.

Rotterdam now maintains a slight lead over the figures for Antwerp as regards shipping, and will no doubt gradually approach, if not surpass, its other rival, Hamburg.

HARBOURS.

The total surface of all harbours, including the numerous small docks, is at present 675 acres, and total length of all quays 25 miles.

In the river Maas 29 vessels can be moored at the buoys. The greater part of the above harbours are provided with warehouses and connected by rail, being lit up by electric light. Coaling is done mostly afloat from craft and coal shoots.

LIFTING APPLIANCES.

The plant for loading and discharging consists of 155 cranes, 4 lifts, 10 capstans and 4 jiggers, the first named including 4 machines worked by hand with a lifting capacity of $1\frac{1}{2}$, 4 and 10 tons, respectively; 39 steam cranes lifting from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 tons; 13 hydraulic cranes lifting $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 tons, and 89 electric cranes ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 tons capacity.

There are two hydraulic lifts carrying 25 tons, one of 22 tons capacity, and one electric machine with 28 tons capacity. The 10 capstans comprise one steam, four hydraulic and five electric machines with lifting power of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tons, and there is one hydraulic jigger of one ton capacity and three of one-half ton.

In addition to the above list the town has two floating steam cranes of 32 tons lifting capacity, the shipbuilding company (Feyenoord) a steam crane at its wharf of 60 tons, the Berging Maatschappij three movable cranes of 16 tons, and Wilton's shipbuilding yard a floating steam crane with three capstans of 5, 20 and 60 tons.

COMMERCIAL PORTS.

In view of the increasing rivalry between the three great commercial ports, it is interesting to note that during the first 10 months of 1913, the proportional increase in the tonnage of Rotterdam was four times that of Antwerp and 170,000 tons more than the increase at Hamburg. The following figures for the said 10 months speak for themselves:—

HAMBURG.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1912.	15,088	11,468,673
1913.	15,715	12,160,098
Increase in 1913	627	691,425

ROTTERDAM.

1912..	8,554	10,142,807
1913..	8,827	11,006,769
Increase in 1913..	273	863,962

ANTWERP.

1912..	5,801	9,759,403
1913..	5,857	9,974,691
Increase in 1913..	56	215,288

The accommodation available at Rotterdam in 1913 was sufficient, except on three occasions, when a few vessels were delayed less than a day. The works at the Waalhaven are being vigorously pushed forward, and 10 new berths for ocean-going steamers were finished in 1913. Other harbour improvements are also well in hand. The total amount of goods imported and exported to and from this port taken together surpasses the Hamburg figures, although the shipping at Rotterdam was less.

HARBOUR DUES.

These rose from £231,360 in 1912, to £244,019 in 1913, an increase of £12,653.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

This is also on the increase. It rose from 158,673 vessels of 29,254,048 tons in 1912, to 161,943 vessels of 30,486,307 tons in 1913.

CEREALS.

The following are the quantities of cereals imported into Rotterdam during 1912-13 respectively:—

	1912. Metric tons.	1913. Metric tons.
Rye..	481,218	554,278
Wheat..	1,578,435	2,018,258
Barley..	625,275	817,355
Maize..	823,453	742,553
Oats..	697,306	512,063

The decrease in the imports of maize and oats is small compared to the increase in the other cereals. The prices during the year ruled as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rye... per 2,000 kilos.	12	10	0	to 14	6	8
Wheat.. 2,400 "	18	0	0	18	5	0
Barley.. 2,000 "	11	13	4	13	16	8
Maize.. 2,000 "	11	13	4	12	8	4
Oats.. 100 "	11	6		12	9	

GRAIN ELEVATORS.

The Independent Grain Elevator Company of this port has made an agreement with Messrs. Furness & Nephews, by the terms of which the first-named undertaking is dissolved and a new Dutch company formed, of which the present Grain Elevator Company will be the largest shareholder. This combine has acquired two elevators of the Luther system, which originally were at the port of Emden. Counting these two newly-arrived elevators, there will be 28 stationed here, capable of handling 30,000 tons of grain per day. The total import of grain into Rotterdam averages about 5,000,000 tons a year. The grain importation season lasts about three months.

each year, and hence the necessity of having a large number of elevators to deal with the rush. Though at present the port is undoubtedly overstocked in this particular mechanical appliance, yet symptoms point to its being needed in the near future.'

TIMBER TRADE.

'At the beginning of 1913 the demand for fir and pine beams and foreign sawn timber, for inland consumption was very satisfactory, and stocks were disposed of at remunerative prices. The higher f.o.b. prices for delivery during the year were very advantageous. During the whole year the prices continued to be high, with an upward tendency.'

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

There is in the Netherlands one agricultural co-operative society for every 213 persons engaged in agriculture. The strength and prosperity of the Dutch agricultural population rests on the twin bases of small holdings and co-operation. There seems up to now but very little sign on the part of what may be termed the autochthonous population to desert the fields and dykes for the streets and towns. The Dutch peasant has a high opinion of his value in the scheme of things, and it is to be hoped for the sake of his country that this eminently sane view may long continue.'

FISHERIES.

'561 luggers, 101 smacks and 55 steam and motor trawlers, a total of 717 fishing vessels, were employed in the Dutch fishing industry in the past year, and their catch amounted to 794,687 metric tons of fish as against 533,960 tons caught by 720 vessels in 1912. The lowest record since 1892 was in 1899 when only 296,016 metric tons were taken. The average catch per boat fishing in 1913 was 1,108.35 ton.

PROPOSED DRAINING OF THE ZUYDER ZEE.

'It is proposed to construct an embankment 293 kilom. (about 182 miles) long and with a height of 5.4 metres above Amsterdam water level, across the northern portion of the Zuyder Zee from Ewykluis (Anna Paulowna-polder), via Wieringen, to Piaam (Friesland). A roadway and a double railway will run along this embankment. Within this embankment four areas, mostly composed of clay or sandy clay, will be drained, with a total area of 211,830 hectares (523,220 acres), or 207,200 hectares (511,784 acres), excluding dykes, roads, canals, etc. A large fresh water lake with an area of 145,000 hectares (358,150 acres) will be left inside the embankment to serve as a storage reservoir for the large quantities of water flowing in from the Ysel and other rivers, when high tides prevent the discharge of water from the lake to the sea through the sluice gates in the canal, which is to be dug through Wieringen. There will be 33 sluice gates in this canal, besides two locks, a large one and a smaller one, for the traffic. Canals for navigation and for the regulation of the water level will be dug along the coast in North Holland, Gelderland and Friesland.

'The estimated cost of the work is 189,000,000 guilders (£15,750,000), exclusive of interest, and it will take 33 years to complete. The embankment will take nine years to construct; by the end of the fourteenth year the first land will have been reclaimed, and in the seventeenth year a portion of the land fit for habitation and cultivation should be offered for sale.

'From the fresh water lake the surrounding districts could draw an ample supply. In the dry season Friesland, for one, has no supply of fresh water at all. This naturally has a bad effect on the cattle and the production of milk. Inland navigation is also hampered in consequence of the fall of the waters.

'The small quantity of water in the canals, waterways, &c., soon gets brackish, especially in the west of the provinces, owing to the busy traffic through the locks at

De Lemmer, Stavoren and Harlingen, and does harm to the fisheries in the inner waters and to several industries.

'The large fresh water lake will make more effective draining of the land possible, because with a large supply of fresh water always at hand there can be no harm in letting the water run to a very low level in spring. At present this is not possible because summer droughts may cause, as they often do here, a scarcity of water.

'The lake will raise the value of hundreds of thousands of acres of grass land in the surrounding districts, and the products will improve in consequence.

'The Zuyder Zee fishermen will be compensated. There are only 3,017 of them at present, and they have but a scanty and poor subsistence; the value of the fish caught in the Zuyder Zee is a little over 2,000,000 guilders (or about £167,000) annually.'

KEEN COMPETITION.

The remarks of the British Consul-General in regard to the competition that Great Britain has to meet, are also applicable to Canada. He says: 'I would point out again that advertisements in the local press and the presence of energetic commercial travellers are of infinitely more use than the posting here of elaborately got up circulars and price lists. This country is swarming with German commercial travellers of all classes, and German trade is consequently cutting into ours more and more. The giving of long credit to sound firms and the studying of the requirements and even fads of the local markets have so often been mentioned in consular reports that one is ashamed to repeat the statement.'

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. D. H. Ross.*)

MELBOURNE, June 27, 1914.

DESIGNS FOR PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS.

The conditions which are to govern the competition for designs for the Federal Parliamentary buildings at Canberra were made available yesterday. The desire of the Government is to secure the services of an architect or architects to design in harmony with the objects and policies of the general design for the city, the first of its important public buildings. The foremost of these buildings in importance and in order of construction is Parliament House, for which tentative designs are invited in international competition open to all qualified architects. If any design additional to the first be specially commended by the adjudicators on account of exceptional merit, it is possible that the Commonwealth might subsequently commission the author thereof in connection with other buildings at the capital; but it must be understood that such commendation did not entitle the architect to any right for such future employment. No competitor would be allowed to submit more than one design.

CONDITIONS IN REGARD TO DESIGNS.

The conditions provide that all designs shall be submitted without revealing the registered address of the competitor or bearing any distinguishing mark, motto or name which could serve as means of identification, but with a sealed opaque packet

firmly attached containing name and address of the author or authors, with a declaration that the design is his or their own personal work, and that the drawings have been prepared throughout under his or their own personal supervision. Such packet and the design to which it is attached will be given a common number on receipt, and the former will be held and opened after adjudication only by the Governor General or his deputy. Any attempt by an author to disclose his identity in any other manner will disqualify his design, and such design will not be included in the competition. The designs must be delivered to the Federal Capital Director of Design and Construction, Melbourne, Australia, or to the High Commissioner of Australia, London, England, free of cost to the Commonwealth, on or before March 31, 1915. The winning design is to become the property of the Government.

PREMIUMS FOR SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.

The drawings will be adjudicated by a jury of architects comprised of Mr. George T. Poole, of Australia; Mr. John James Burnet, of London and Glasgow; M. Victor Laloux, of Paris; Herr Otto Wagner, of Vienna, and Mr. Louis H. Sullivan, of Chicago. The decision of the jury will be final, and its announcement will be made in Melbourne within three months of date of receipt of the designs, or as soon thereafter as is possible. In accordance with the jury's award the Government of the Commonwealth agrees to pay within two months of adjudication premiums as follows: To first in order of merit the sum of £2,000; to the second, £1,500; to the third, £1,000; to the fourth, £500; to the fifth, £250; to the sixth, £250; to the seventh, £250, and to the eighth, £250.

EMPLOYMENT OF SUCCESSFUL COMPETITOR.

The Government will employ the competition placed first by the jury as architect for the initial portion of the building, and as far as the subsequent stages of the ultimate buildings are concerned it is the intention of the Government similarly to employ him. Inasmuch, however, as the construction of the ultimate building may spread over a number of years, this statement is not to be taken to bind the Government to employ the architect in these later stages. The architect will be remunerated for his services as follows: (a) If the employment include personal supervision of the execution of the work he will be remunerated in accordance with the schedule of percentage charges sanctioned and published by the Royal Institute of British Architects as at the date of the first publication of this programme in the *Commonwealth Gazette*; or (b) if his employment does not include personal supervision of the work, he will be remunerated at the rate of 3 per cent on the calculated cost of the actual work undertaken.

DESIRED STANDARD OF DESIGNS.

It is desired that the standard of design be the expression of actual functions through practical organic planning; through the direct adaptation of the inherent characteristics of the materials used, avoiding the intrusion of irrelevant features, however time honoured, on the one hand, or individual on the other; and through recognition of the peculiar site conditions. It is pointed out that Parliament House with the whole Government group is but an element of a larger system of parallel-set public edifices, all regulated by the same standard, which is intended to extend through the entire city and to characterize it. Hence, appropriate scale and relationship to the other masses are imperative. To illustrate the conception of general relationship of important structures—but not their style—there are appended plans, elevations and sections of the Government group, and a general perspective view of the capital from the preliminary city design.

ULTIMATE COST OF PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

Intending competitors are informed that the ultimate cost of the Parliament House must be considered to be within the sum of £1,000,000, but provision is to be made in the designing to allow for an initial housing as an integral constructional feature of the completed building, providing for the immediately necessary functions without external embellishment. The cost of the first necessary portion should not exceed £250,000. Economy in obtaining a maximum effectiveness with direct means will be an important element in the ultimate design, while satisfying the fundamental necessities in an economical arrangement of a 'shell' or 'core' for immediate purposes will be an important factor.

COMMENTS BY MEMBER OF GOVERNMENT.

In directing attention to the competition for the designs for the Commonwealth Parliamentary buildings at the new capital city of Canberra, the Minister for Home Affairs made the following statement:—

'The Australian Commonwealth, with no historically-evolved suitable architectural style, but with unique scope in its unlimited open continent for national growth, with this virgin city site under unified control, and possessed of modern building science, appliances, and materials, is in a position to exact unity in plan and homogeneity in expression and harmony with whole natural environment beyond any ordinary opportunity. Since the city is to evolve gradually, the desired unity cannot be assured by personality, nor can it under popular government be established by authoritative decree of any arbitrary type. Hence it is desired that the standard of design be the expression of actual functions through practical organic planning; through the direct adaption of the inherent characteristics of the materials used, avoiding the intrusion of irrelevant features, however time-honoured, on the one hand, or individual on the other; and through recognition of the peculiar site conditions. Parliament House, with the whole Government group, is but an element in a larger system of parallel-set public edifices, all regulated by the same standard, which is intended to extend through the entire city, and to characterise it. Hence appropriate scale and relationship to the other masses are imperative.'

CONDITIONS GOVERNING DESIGNS.

Copies of the conditions governing the architectural competition for the Commonwealth Parliament House are being forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, where they can be inspected by Canadian architects. Copies, to be forwarded by a later mail, will be made available to Canadian architects on application to the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

New Zealand.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. A. Beddoe.)

AUCKLAND, N.Z., July 3, 1914.

GERMAN STEAMSHIP LINES.

A new German steamship service has been established between Continental ports and New Zealand. The first vessel in the service is the *Linden* now unloading superphosphates and about 150 tons of general cargo at Auckland. This vessel has already

visited and discharged superphosphates at the principal Southern New Zealand ports. After discharging, the *Linden* proceeds to Australia to load for the Continent. The next boat in the service to arrive will be the *Wismar*, 4,686 tons. The service is to be four weekly, and will be conducted by what is known as the German Australian Line.

The extension of a direct cargo service from Germany to New Zealand is not the beginning of German shipping relations with the Dominion. A direct German service to New York has been in operation for some years past. There are three regular cargo lines from New York to New Zealand ports. These are the Tyser Line (now the Commonwealth and Dominion Line), the American and Australian Line, and the United States and Australasian Steamship Line. About three years ago the Tyser Line and the Hansa Line (German) entered into an agreement regarding the New York-Australian trade, by which, under the title of the United Tyser Line, the German steamers were to share the trade with the ships of the Tyser Line.

About two years ago the United States and Australasian Line started to load Hansa Line steamers for Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand ports, in addition to chartered English tramps. Then it was announced that the United States and Australasian Line would employ nothing but Hansa Line steamers in its service. Since the latter part of 1912 the Hansa steamers have been trading regularly from New York to Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Wellington, Lyttleton and Dunedin, and on two occasions they have visited Nelson and Timaru, with direct cargo from New York. The Hansa Line of Bremen is a powerful and very rich shipping company.

THE HANSA LINE.

In addition to the steamers trading to New Zealand, many of the Hansa ships run to Australian ports, but their principal trade is between Germany and New York and India and the Far East, the steamers being specially designed for the Eastern trade. So far, none of the Hansa steamers have loaded at New Zealand ports; in every case, after completing discharge of their New York cargoes, they have gone in ballast to Newcastle and loaded coal for Eastern ports.

Apparently the new German steamship service from Continental ports to New Zealand is to be run by the German-Australian Steamship Company, with, probably a number of the Norddeutscher-Lloyd cargo steamers. Some two or three years ago a similar cargo to that brought by the *Linden*, was discharged at Auckland and Bluff by a German-Australian steamer. The Norddeutscher-Lloyd training ship, *Herzogin Sophie Charlotte*, and another big German sailing ship, the *Nal*, both discharged cargoes of superphosphates at Auckland a few years ago.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

This indicates that Germany is reaching out for a greater share of New Zealand's trade. The principal imports from Germany now are: Drapery, linens, wire, machinery, hardware, metal manufactures, stationery, motor cars and materials, china, drugs, fancy goods, and toys, glass, glassware, manures and musical instruments.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Business is quiet, there is little going on in the way of building, and few public or municipal works are being undertaken. There has been a falling off in country trade, generally explained by the fact that the bulk of the consumers of overseas goods, who do not live close to a wharf or a railway station, endeavour as far as possible, to get in their heavy stores before the winter months. This applies to all goods in which carting is such a heavy item in negotiating bad roads. Consequently, the local demand for grain, flour, bonedust, nails, fencing wire and iron ware is small. This condition, however, does not mean that overseas orders are not plentiful, but rather that local stocks are not going out freely.

EFFECTS OF STRIKE.

Many farmers lost valuable time acting as special constables during the strike and many who formerly worked on farms have retained the positions they occupied when replacing the waterside workers, the effect of which has been to retard necessary work in the agricultural districts. This is particularly noticeable this month, and finds expression in the scarcity of butter. Orders from Vancouver for several thousand boxes cannot be filled in time for the *Niagara*.

CONDITION OF THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market shows an improvement. Money is more plentiful for investment, and the bank returns for the past quarter show to advantage compared with the position on March 31 last.

MONEY ORDERS ISSUED.

Money orders issued by the New Zealand Post Office during the year ended March 31, 1914, amounted to £3,357,774, as compared with £3,231,349 for the previous year—an increase of £126,425. Money orders amounting to £3,003,400 were cashed as against £2,870,523 during 1912—an increase of £132,877. Notes, representing a value of £721,743, were sold, as against notes for £636,473 sold during the previous year—an increase of £85,270. The postal notes paid numbered 2,213,100, of the value of £704,883, as compared with 1,957,576, of the value of £624,087 paid during 1912-13.

POST AND TELEGRAPH RETURNS.

The total value of the New Zealand telegraph and telephone business for the year ended March 31, 1914, including miscellaneous telegraph receipts and Government telegrams, was £579,816, as compared with £528,120 for the previous year—an increase of £51,696. In the cable services, the Pacific last year carried 104,634 messages, as against 34,023 carried by the Eastern Extension Service.

DEMAND FOR WOODENWARE.

A large quantity of clothespins are used in New Zealand each year. For the past few months the supply has been quite unequal to the demand. A Wellington house recently offered to take five carloads.

SHIPMENTS BY 'NIAGARA.'

The following are the principal items of produce shipped by the *Niagara* sailing from Auckland July 3:—6,888 boxes butter, 824 quarters beef, 50 tons flax, 60 sacks peas, 3 tons jam, 630 bales wool, 150 cases gum, 32 crates cheese.

The cheese item is a special shipment following some samples sent a few months ago. It is the first shipment of any size sent from New Zealand. A feature of the shipment of butter is that the present demand from Vancouver this week is equal to 4,000 boxes over and above what has been shipped. Those holding butter in stock in cold storage have declined to let any more out for export by this steamer. It is understood, however, that there is a good supply in Wellington and the south.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Harrison Watson.)

LONDON, E.C., July 9, 1914.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE RETURNS.

The foreign trade returns for June which have just been published are of special interest as completing the half year, and as such deserve special attention.

While it is true that the figures for the six months, which are as follows, show comparative little variation from the corresponding period of 1913, there have latterly been indications of dullness, if not of actual falling away, in certain branches of trade, which show that the situation has become less satisfactory:—

Six months ended June, 1914—

Imports	£375,883,290 —	£2,862,710 —	—0.7%
Exports	255,457,611 —	1,598,197 —	—0.6%
Re-exports	59,276,416 +	220,839 +	+0.3%

ITEMS AFFECTED.

In the June figures alone, while the total import returns were practically unchanged, there were several striking variations, and in the case of exports a distinct decline, amounting to 6.9 per cent. Taking the imports, there was a heavy falling-off in grain and flour, amounting to no less than £1,512,885, two-thirds of which is accounted for by wheat. It is satisfactory, however, to note that the decrease in wheat does not affect Canada, which has indeed sent £100,000 more than last year, but is due to a large decline in receipts from the United States, the Argentine and British India. Upon the other hand Australia and Russia were larger shippers.

Canadian shipments of flour, however, fell away from 360,045 cwts. to 313,874 cwts.

The evening-up in imports is due to a gain of no less than £1,483,359 in raw cotton, and despite a decline in certain items, there is a net increase in the value of raw materials of £612,836, mainly for textile manufactures, which is regarded as a favourable indication.

The principal cause of the falling-off in exports is a heavy shrinkage in cotton piece goods, aggregating more than £1,500,000. There was also a considerable decrease in iron and steel.

The figures for the six months in some of the principal commodities supplied by Canada are reproduced:—

	Quantities.		Values.	
	1913. Cwts.	1914. Cwts.	1913. £	1914. £
Wheat.. . . .	7,916,600	9,449,229	3,270,042	3,793,624
Wheat meal and flour.. .	1,990,982	1,831,368	1,076,135	971,678
Barley.. . . .	1,055,100	949,000	357,047	274,322
Oats	886,500	553,800	294,131	174,350
Bacon.....	132,130	137,107	450,190	468,044
Hams.. . . .	47,415	32,083	172,519	114,846
Cheese.. . . .	210,861	132,349	625,635	414,070
Canned salmon.. . . .	139,046	277,143	488,628	856,473
Canned lobsters.. . . .	12,859	9,818	177,346	99,194

IMPORTANT EXHIBITION OF RAW MATERIALS.

The Fourth International Rubber Exhibition, by extending its scope so as to include cotton and other tropical and equatorial products and raw materials, has brought together one of the most comprehensive and interesting displays of raw materials ever seen in London, and which should be of great practical value to various industries.

The exhibition, which has lasted for a fortnight, has secured the support not only of commercial and financial enterprises but also of governments and other corporations, and practically every feature and development of the rubber industry, scientific, technical and commercial, is fully displayed or delineated, the principal British and Continental interests participating.

An almost equally important feature is made of cotton growing, in which connection the British Cotton Growers' Association provides a very striking illustration of the progress attending its unflagging efforts.

The West Indies, Nigeria, the Malay States, the Congo and other tropical countries, have taken advantage of the occasion to exhibit specimens of practically all varieties of their products which are of commercial and industrial value—including fibres, drugs, oils, nuts, gums, seeds, &c.—and thus to call attention to the variety of their resources. Many of the displays are accompanied by statistical and photographic information which greatly enhance their interest.

The practical advantage of the exhibition has been added to by the holding of several congresses relating to rubber growing and other tropical industries represented, at which leading scientific and technical authorities have read papers and participated in the discussion of important subjects.

A popular feature of the exhibition is a lawn tennis court manufactured entirely from rubber, where play has constantly been going on, but its present heavy cost precludes its general adoption in spite of certain obvious advantages.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE TEA TRADE.

It may be of interest to reproduce some of the chief features of the Annual Review of the Tea Trade just issued by Messrs. William James and Henry Thompson, of Mincing Lane, which deals exhaustively and authoritatively with the principal occurrences during the period ending May 31, 1914.

A summary of the past year's figures reveals a total export of tea from all countries of production of $745\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds, compared with $750\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds for the previous year. Of this quantity the United Kingdom received $370\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds, against $364\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds last year, while 384 million pounds as against 385 $\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds were distributed to other markets of the world.

TEA SOLD IN LONDON MARKET.

Omitting China tea, the London market has dealt with 3,298,863 packages at public auction, and the average price realized for all the tea thus disposed of was 9.18d. per pound. Compared with last year, the figures were 3,251,000 packages, averaging 8.81d. per pound. About 18,800 packages of China tea have been offered at public sale.

TOTAL DELIVERIES.

Deliveries to meet home consumption and for re-export have totalled 366 million pounds, against $356\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds, and transshipments have accounted for $16\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds as against 19 million pounds a year ago. The total stock in bond on May 31 was $88\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds, as against $87\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds last year.

RE-EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

From the statistics contained in the report, it is shown that the total re-exports from the United Kingdom from June 1 to May 31 amounted in 1913-14 to 57,562,100 pounds, against 55,777,800 pounds for the same period in 1912-13. The re-export and also the transshipment figures specially relating to Canada are as follows:—

RE-EXPORTS AND TRANSHIPMENTS TO CANADA, FOR THE PAST TWO SEASONS

(JUNE 1 TO MAY 31).

	Re-exports.		Transshipments.	
	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Indian	2,396,400	2,228,600	5,998,500	7,461,400
Ceylon	5,100,000	4,194,700	749,700	1,203,200
China	161,500	221,200	11,000	200
Java	624,400	402,500	66,800	50,800
Total	8,282,300	7,047,000	6,826,000	8,715,600

REVIEW OF PAST SEASON.

Upon the whole the past season has been a satisfactory one to all concerned, and the market has worked smoothly throughout the year. It has been an especially favourable one to producers, for although crops have been short in some districts of India and in Ceylon, the total deficiency was more than made good by heavy yields in some portions of Northern India. Moreover, anticipations of a large increase in supply were not realized, the moderate excess in the aggregate from India being to a great extent counterbalanced by a decrease from other countries of production.

INCREASE IN THE USE OF TEA.

A steady increase in the use of tea in the United Kingdom has been a very important feature of the year's trade, and has been a chief factor in contributing to an unusually buoyant market throughout almost the entire twelve months, and also to the high level of value reached for the bulk of the imports. In illustration of this, the comparative details of London sales in comparison with the past year give the following results:—

	June to May 1913-14.	June to May, 1912-13.
Northern India.	1,613,668 pkgs. sold at an average of 9.44d. per lb.	1,574,548 pkgs. sold at an average of 8.99d. per lb.
Southern India.	185,005 pkgs. sold at an average of 8.51d. per lb.	172,860 pkgs. sold at an average of 7.77d. per lb.
Ceylon.....	1,249,818 pkgs. sold at an average of 9.10d. per lb.	1,287,379 pkgs. sold at an average of 8.91d. per lb.
Java.....	205,263 pkgs. sold at an average of 8.49d. per lb.	215,890 pkgs sold at an average of 7.72d. per lb.

FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS TO PRODUCERS.

Producers have consequently enjoyed abnormally favourable realizing conditions; the measure of prosperity may not have been equally distributed, but generally speaking full compensation for reduced out-turns has been found in more remunerative

prices. At the same time the cost of production has shown a marked tendency to advance. All tea has benefited by a generally stronger position, but those interested in the production of common to fair medium descriptions have, as a rule, been more prosperous than others.

PROFITS TO DISTRIBUTORS CURTAILED.

For the distributing section of the trade the position has been less fortunate, because in order not to risk interfering with the free use of tea, distributors have been obliged to pay a higher cost without being able to raise the price to the public, and profits have been curtailed accordingly.

BUOYANT MARKET.

Contrasted with the previous year, there has been no marked irregularity or sudden change in the course of the market, and beyond a very temporary lull occasioned by some uncertainty in regard to supplies, and a consequent unwillingness of buyers to continue to follow an advancing market, a particularly active and buoyant tone, and a gradual enhancement of value has prevailed uninterruptedly throughout the year.

The new year opened with a heavy stock of Indian tea, but it was discounted by a marked deficiency in holdings of other growths and the market continued to respond; moderate offerings and an increasing consumption apparently brought eager buyers to the weekly auctions for everything up to 9d. per pound. This special feature has characterized the sales until the close, when prices for such grades stand at a higher level of value than has been touched for many years.

PROSPECTS FOR ENSUING SEASON.

In contemplating the ensuing season, the chief controlling influences lie in the direction of the level of value of common tea and, as usual, the prospective total supply; the former is not only affected by the proportionate yield of quantity-producing areas, which have this year been much below normal, but it is also largely dependent upon the policy of distributors. There is no reasonable prospect of a declining use of tea, in spite of the increase in costs of all other household commodities, so long as the price remains the same to the consumer.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF PAST SEASON.

Outstanding features during the past year have been the moderate increase in the crop from Northern India; the heavy deficiency in the estimated supplies from Java; the tendency towards a freer use of China tea; the exceptionally favourable market conditions enjoyed by sellers and the inflation of prices for all Indian, Ceylon and Java teas up to 9d. per pound, supplies of which have been short of requirements. The stationary nature of our trade with foreign markets is also worthy of note.

The relative positions of supply and demand have been brought closer than at any previous period, and the excellent basis of remuneration secured by the bulk of producers, has ensured to them further additional strength, but working costs are tending upwards under nearly all important headings.

SUMATRA A NEW COMPETITIVE PRODUCER.

A matter worthy of special note is the establishment of the Island of Sumatra as a competitive producer, because recently the trade has been introduced to this growth by the sale of several fair-sized shipments in the open market. The teas have been particularly well made and assorted into true and distinctive grades, and the liquors have been clean and of a useful description. They have been well received and have realized an average price of 9d. per pound.

The area under tea is almost exclusively confined to the east coast of the island, though a few small plantations have been started on the west coast, and the total acreage in the former district now amounts to about 6,000 acres, 2,000 acres of which were planted during 1911, 1912 and 1913. Large areas are now in course of development, and it is probable that at least 3,000 additional acres will be put under tea this year. The seed used has been imported from Northern India and is chiefly composed of high-class Assam jats. The island is reputed to be capable of producing a large yield, and from mature areas an out-turn of at least 12½ maunds (1,000 pounds) per acre is anticipated.

OUTPUT FROM CEYLON.

It may also be mentioned that contrary to expectations the output in Ceylon has been more than maintained, the yield having given an increase of about 1,000,000 pounds. This shows that although considerable encroachments of rubber have undoubtedly forced some tea out of existence, and also affected production from interplanted blocks, a more generous treatment to those areas exclusively under the older product has stimulated yield.

DECLINE IN IMPORTS FROM CHINA.

The decline in imports from China continues, the supply having been curtailed, partly owing to the caution with which importers have been acting. Towards the end of the year, however, the premium at which low priced tea from all other countries of production stood attracted more attention to this growth, with resulting increase in transactions.

SUMMARY OF PRESENT POSITION.

In conclusion, Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson summarize the position as follows:

It will be realized that the past year has essentially been a producers market, and at the moment there is no factor in perspective to indicate any immediate decline in the price of the bulk of supply. The abnormal level of value to which the chief consuming qualities have been forced is, however, an unhealthy feature, and a return to a more reasonable basis would place the trade on a sounder footing. It is only in the direction of supply that such relief can be afforded, for existing retailing conditions and general trade prosperity do not portend any falling off in consumption in this country, but universally high prices may continue to affect trade with foreign countries, thus releasing larger quantities for the United Kingdom; and if weather favours yields, the situation would be further relieved. This, however, cannot be expected until the Indian selling season is well advanced and supplies from that centre are coming forward in quantity.

Broadly speaking, indications are that a good increase in the total supply can be absorbed at a remunerative level of price, which, however, is not likely to equal the past year's record. There is, however, no margin in the event of an appreciable shortage and a universally strained position and resultant check to consumption are not attractive prospects for the general or lasting welfare of all sections of the trade.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. F. Dane.)

GLASGOW, July 9, 1914.

MANUFACTURE OF FISH BY-PRODUCTS.

The manufacture of fish offal into its various by-products, although not conducted on the same scale as in some other countries—notably Norway and the United States—is nevertheless a well-established industry in Scotland, some 25 factories, whose value (including plant) is estimated at £109,000, having been so engaged in 1913.

The industry is carried on mainly at the important fishing ports on the East coast, and is centred in Aberdeen, where about half of the factories are situated. Owing to the distance from the factories, the comparatively small quantity of fish landed at the majority of the creeks, and other disabilities, little attempt to utilize fish waste has been made on the west coast beyond its disposal to neighbouring farmers and crofters.

USES OF FISH BY-PRODUCTS.

The principal products derived from fish-offal are fish-meal, which is manufactured from the heads and bones, medicinal and industrial oils from the livers, and oil and manure from the intestines. Medicinal oil is obtained principally from fresh cod livers. Industrial oil is extracted from mixed livers and the intestines, and after being refined is used principally in the process of tanning, the stearine or solid residue going to the soap factories. Fish manure is used chiefly as a fertilizer in beet growing, but it has also been tried on tea and rubber plantations. The meal is used for feeding swine and cattle, and is nearly all exported, chiefly to the Continent, via Hamburg, the United States, via New York, Charleston and Savannah, and to Japan.

FIGURES OF PRODUCTION.

It is a difficult matter to ascertain the total production of these commodities, but the figures for Aberdeen may be taken as a reliable criterion. During 1913 the output from the eleven factories situated in or about that city was as follows:—

	Quantity.	Value.
Fish meal and manure.....	6,500 tons.	£52,000
Industrial oil	1,430 tons.	23,000
Medicinal oil	83,200 gallons.	10,400
Total		£85,400

The current price for fish-meal was £9 10s. per ton, and manure, £8 10s. The prices paid by the manufacturers for the raw materials were: for hard offal (heads and bones) from 22s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. per ton; for soft offal (guts, etc.), from 8s. 6d. to 18s. per ton, or an average of 11s.; for cod livers, 7s. 6d. per cwt.; and for mixed livers, 5s. per cwt.

TREATMENT OF FISH ROES.

Although hardly coming under the category of offal, fish roes form another important by-product, a large quantity being annually cured and exported to France,

where they are used as bait in the sardine fishery. The quantity so dealt with in Aberdeen in 1913 was 2,840 barrels, as against 2,600 barrels in 1912, the prices realized ranging from 35s. to 56s. per barrel, according to quality and cure. Another method of utilizing roes which is growing in importance is that of preserving the milt of the male herring in tins. This article is considered a delicacy wherever it has been tried, and is now being distributed all over the world.

WOOL.

The opening wool auctions of the season were held here on Tuesday and Wednesday the 7th and 8th; there was a fair average attendance. As was anticipated, values of all classes showed a depreciation as compared with the corresponding sales last year.

At the auctions held on Tuesday, blackfaced and sundries were offered; business in the former class was slow in beginning, but ultimately a considerable proportion of the catalogue was disposed of at the following rates: Hogs, 8½d. to 8¾d., an occasional lot at 8¾d. per lb.; ewes, 8¼d. to 8¾d. Irish lots at 8d. to 8¼d. per lb. The business in sundries was not so brisk, and values of the lower sorts were not satisfactory, being lower than last year.

At the auctions on Wednesday the white faced portion of the catalogue was submitted. There was an active demand for cross and half-bred wools, and the bulk of the lots found buyers, but prices showed a decline of ½d. to ¾d. per lb. as compared with a year ago. Half-bred hog and wedder from 9½d. to 9¾d. per lb., the important feature of the sale being that wedder wools sold for practically as much as hog.

The business in cheviots was so small that practically no market value was established.

HIDES AND SKINS.

The following table gives the comparative ruling rates in connection with the Glasgow market for hides, skins, etc.:—

	1st Class.		2nd Class.	
	Polled.	Horned.	Polled.	Horned.
Hides—				
90 lbs. and up.....	7¾ d.	6¾ d.	6⅞ d.	6¾ d.
80/89 lbs.....	7½ "	6⅞ "	7 "	6⅞ "
70/79 ".....	7½ "	7 "	7¼ "	6⅞ "
60/69 ".....	7½ "	7 "	7¼ "	6⅞ "
50/59 ".....	7½ "	7 "	7¼ "	6⅞ "
49 lbs. and under.....	7½ "	7½ "	7¼ "	6¾ "
Cows—				
60 lbs. and up.....	7¼ "	6¾ "	6½ "	6 "
50/59 lbs.....	7¼ "	6¾ "	6½ "	6⅞ "
49 lbs. and under.....	7¼ "	6¾ "	6½ "	6⅞ "
Bulls.....	5½ "	5½ "	5½ "	5½ "

Calf Skins over 8 lbs..... 8½d.—9½d.
 Light Calf Skins..... 2/1—4/3.
 Horse Hides (First Heavy Selection)..... 22/6.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. E. D. Arnaud.)

BRISTOL, July 8, 1914.

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Board of Trade returns dealing with the foreign trade of the United Kingdom for June are not encouraging. Imports for the month contracted by £37,477 as compared with the corresponding period last year, while the exports amounted to £2,963,592 less. On the import side there was a falling off of £1,512,885 in the grain and flour total, but the imports of raw materials were heavier, there was a growth of nearly one and a half millions in the value of raw cotton imports, but this increase was partially offset by declines in other items. Manufactured imports taken as a whole show an increase of £673,416. As regards exports the decrease in the group was principally in manufactured cotton which represented £1,540,961 less. For the half-year imports have decreased by £2,862,710 compared with the first six months of last year, and exports have fallen away by £1,589,197.

The imports into the United Kingdom during June and the six months were:—

	June.	Six Months.
1914..	£58,272,042	£375,883,290
1913..	58,307,519	378,746,000
1912..	50,667,646	353,899,773

The exports from the United Kingdom during June and the six months were:—

	June.	Six Months.
1914..	£39,872,976	£255,457,611
1913..	42,836,568	257,055,808
1912..	34,972,331	225,313,045

The re-exports during June and the six months were:—

	June.	Six Months.
1914..	£8,753,434	£59,276,416
1913..	8,541,117	59,055,577
1912..	5,738,549	57,833,721

TRADE IN GOLD AND SILVER.

The imports of gold during June were £6,032,604 as against £3,984,028 for the corresponding month last year, and for the six months were £28,934,112, against £25,476,141. The imports of silver during June were £779,377, against £1,101,929 and for the six months the figures were £5,960,871, against £7,968,397. The exports of gold were, during June, £1,903,956, against £4,023,282, and for the six months £22,364,842, against £18,841,946. The exports of silver during June were £959,235, against £999,891, and for the six months £7,523,340, against £6,795,774.

TRADE WITH AMERICA.

The United States Consul at Bristol in the course of a recent report to his Government at Washington writes as follows, and as his remarks are equally applicable to the Canadian trade they must be reproduced here for the benefit of Canadian exporters.

'In a country such as England, with its highly diversified manufacturing interests, there are many difficulties encountered by consular officers in their trade extension work. The view is often expressed that London, which is considered the commercial hub of the Kingdom, offers the best advantages for exploiting new commodities manufactured in the United States, but the advantages of Bristol as a distributing centre are apparent from the use made of this port by shippers of such staple articles as grain, oil and timber. General merchandise from the United States, however, forms a very small part of the total imports. This district is of a purely agricultural character, and the lack of large industrial centres near at hand explains the small imports of raw products. It has been demonstrated, however, that many articles can be laid down in Birmingham and other Midland centres more economically if shipped through Bristol than through other ports. It merely remains, therefore, to induce local houses to take up agencies for American goods and push their sale outside this city. This, however, is difficult because of prejudice in favour of British-made goods, and a general disinclination to change existing business methods and ideas. American manufacturers corresponding with this office generally wish to know the best method of introducing their goods to this district. As far as Bristol is concerned there are three points to be considered, namely the utility, price and quality of the article. The most difficult article to place on this market is one which might be considered a luxury, and not an actual necessity, as the population consists mainly of the working and middle classes. It is not always possible to create a demand for manufactured articles by correspondence, and the advisability of despatching the first consignments accompanied by an energetic representative cannot be too strongly urged.'

MARKETS FOR CANADIAN LUMBER.

The investigation on the part of the Canadian Trade Commissioners into the markets for Canadian lumber, particularly the British Columbia product, the results of which have been appearing in the Weekly Report, is further continued in this issue by a contribution by Commissioner C. F. Just, Germany. Mr. Just has dealt very fully with the subject, and his remarks deserve careful attention. A statement is also appended, furnished by the Canadian Commissioner-General at Paris, Mr. Phillippe Roy, giving the imports of lumber into France for the years 1911 and 1912.

Germany.

(*Mr. J. C. Just.*)

NORTH GERMAN MARKET FOR B. C. TIMBER.

Germany is a large consumer of timber, the imports being about one-half those of the United Kingdom, a country entirely dependent for timber on outside sources of supply.

The character and scope, however, of the German market for timber from overseas countries, and for those classes of timber which British Columbia is in a position to supply, is largely conditioned by two considerations. In the first place, there are to be considered the very important forest areas of the Empire, covering 25 per cent of the country, or 53,000 square miles, four-fifths of which are stated to be systematically exploited. Secondly, and this applies with especial force to North Germany, there are vast forest regions around the Baltic, including Norway, Sweden, Fin-

land, Western and Continental Russia, and the Austrian monarchy. These countries produce the greatest varieties of lumber on the largest scale and look to Germany for a market. They occupy moreover a preferential position in that market by reason of the unrivalled transportation facilities which are afforded by the Baltic and the great rivers and canal systems of the Vistula, the Oder, the Elbe, Weser and Ems, which give access to the great centres of consumption throughout North Germany at low freight charges.

LIMITATIONS OF MARKET.

These conditions therefore may be said to restrict the possibilities of the German market to those classes of timber which, by reason of their scarcity in Europe, of the excellence of their inherent qualities, of specialization of manufacture, and of a wise adaptation to the needs of the market, are likely to be welcomed and to find a permanent sale.

Oregon pine is well known in Germany, and it is the only wood from the west coast which can be said to have been permanently introduced. Owing to the way German statistics lump together the imports of coniferous lumber it is impossible to ascertain the volume of the imports of Oregon pine. It is doubtful, however, whether during the last three or four years these imports have exceeded more than a few thousand standards annually, as during this period freight rates have been at a prohibitive figure.

USES FOR OREGON PINE.

The chief present uses for Oregon pine are for deckings and for constructional purposes where special strength is required, such as in the erection of cotton mills, machine works, and in similar undertakings.

According to information supplied by the German shipbuilding yards the standard sizes for deckings are 2-inch by 5-inch, 2½-inch by 5-inch and 3-inch by 5-inch in 8 to 12 metre lengths, also planks of 2-inch, 2½-inch and 3-inch thick, 11-inch and upwards in width and 4 to 8 metres in length, these latter being cut up locally into deckings according to the sizes required. A larger section of deckings of 3½-inch to 5-inch is being used in ships of the very largest class, like the *Imperator*, on which some 5,000 cubic metres of Oregon pine from a British Columbian mill were used.

The standard sizes for boards are 1-inch, 1½-inch, 1¾-inch, 2-inch, 3-inch and 4-inch, and of 11-inch and upwards in width and 12 feet in length. Larger dimensions are in frequent request, and the possibility of obtaining this timber to practically any specification constitutes not the least of its claims to popularity. A specification of Oregon pine was recently delivered to a Hamburg importing house in which the sizes ran from 6-inch to 8-inch thick, 20-inch to 36-inch broad and 24 to 40 feet in length.

CONDITIONS OF TRADING.

The trade is handled by—

1. Commission brokerage firms.
2. Importing merchants and dealers.
3. Large importing merchants in the interior who are generally also the proprietors of large saw-mills, and who buy both direct and through the commission houses.

It may be added that a few of the United States west coast mills have their general representative for the Continent of Europe stationed at Hamburg.

The usual terms are cash against documents, shippers drawing up to 70 or 75 per cent of f.o.b. value. The commission brokers' terms vary according to the services rendered, but a leading firm of this class in Hamburg charges 5 per cent, which includes a guarantee of accounts.

The whole of the Oregon pine trade for North Germany is controlled and managed through Hamburg and Bremen, the latter at present occupying relatively a subsidiary position.

INFLUENCE OF PANAMA CANAL.

There are conflicting opinions here as to the influence which the Panama canal may be expected to have in the development of the lumber trade of the Pacific coast with Europe. The impression received, however, is that the doubters regard the question more from the standpoint of their own interests than from a reasoned view, or from an intelligent appreciation of the significance of the canal as undoubtedly making for vastly freer and important trade conditions, which in turn will react upon the lumber trade. At the same time the German steamship companies concerned are very chary in expressing any definite opinion which would be helpful in arriving at a solution either way. The view entertained by a high authority who was one of the pioneers in the lumber import trade from North America to Germany fifty years ago, is that the canal will mean an advantage of from 20s. to 30s. per standard, or say \$3 per 1,000 feet B.M., to West Coast lumber going to Europe. But this gentleman attaches a much greater value to the impulse that will be given by the canal to increased direct and regular intercommunication, and to the opportunities it will provide for shipping parcels of high-class lumber to Europe, as against the present intermittent and often speculative chartering of whole cargoes without relation to the immediate needs of the markets, the tendency of which hitherto has been to demoralize prices and upset the trade.

ALTERNATIVE USES FOR OREGON PINE.

Again, the view was repeatedly expressed that the expansion of trade with Europe is one that will ultimately depend upon carefully organized effort in which the British Columbia mills should take the lead, working along the lines which have made the United States hardwoods so successful in Europe, and which, if followed out, should encourage and extend the uses of Oregon pine to first-class builders' joinery, to certain sections of the furniture trade, &c. Above all there would be the possibility of substituting Oregon pine for pitch pine in a great number of cases where the latter is by no means indispensable. In this connection, it was pointed out that the control and conduct of the pitch pine trade, which is in the hands of the dealers and not of the mills, has resulted in the mixing up of the output of a multiplicity of mills from which orders are filled indiscriminately; and that this practice has brought about a state of things which fills purchasers with apprehension, and makes them reluctant to do business. This situation, it is believed, could be turned to good account for Oregon pine. For it is asserted that if an alternate article, reliable and of high class and uniform in quality and cut were available, with the added advantage of obtaining stock, cut to specifications above the 3 inch limit, which the pitch pine mills will not supply, a very important trade in the aggregate now done in pitch pine could be diverted to West Coast lumber. The imports of pitch pine into Germany from the United States in 1912 amounted to 380,000 tons valued at nearly \$10,000,000.

NEED FOR ORGANIZED EFFORT.

In order to secure this trade, however, it is clear that our West Coast mills must lay themselves out more for the export trade and this will involve the finding of other markets for the second and third grade qualities of the classes of lumber which are forwarded to Europe. It is assumed judging from the experience of the American hardwood lumber firms referred to above as doing business with Europe that this difficulty can be got over, and that as in the case with these firms higher prices for

the superior qualities can be readily maintained when once the business is established, and that a stable and expanding consumption can be built up.

It is the belief therefore that as the pitch pine areas diminish and the conditions of that trade grow less satisfactory, Oregon pine will begin to be imported in larger quantities. The question for the present therefore is how to hasten that circumstance. In Hamburg strong financial firms with wide experience in the Continental markets, and perfected organizations can be interested if the British Columbia mills are prepared to take up, and work out this matter along the right lines.

The assurance was given that high grade pine such as Oregon pine, &c., has a relatively greater market along the Rhine than elsewhere in Germany, and especially on the lower Rhine below the German frontier in Dutch territory, where the ship-building interests are concentrated which turn out the shipping used on the Rhine.

SEASONED LUMBER BEFORE SHIPPING.

Mention must be made of the complaints regarding the liability of Oregon pine to dry-rot when shipped in an unseasoned condition. Two, at least, of the leading Hamburg importers make it a rule not to buy Oregon pine which has not been in the piles for at least three months before being shipped. This would seem an extreme case as other importing firms consider a minimum of six weeks adequate. They all point out, however, that clause 5 in the 'Export Regulations for Douglas Fir' dealing with this question of seasoning ought to be modified in the interest of the purchasers, as well as tending to bring about a more healthy expansion of the trade with Europe.

MARKET FOR SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK.

The market for other high grade timber from the West Coast like the spruce, hemlock, &c., is at present but a limited one. Clear spruce is, of course, well known, but is mainly in demand in small quantities for boat building, oars, spars, masts, &c., where lightness, elasticity and strength are called for, and latterly also in a special degree for aeroplane construction.

Of hemlock the market has practically little knowledge, and importing houses were interested to hear of its eminent qualities. Hemlock, however, in their opinion, would have to compete with the best classes of Baltic spruce, and it was a question therefore as to whether it could be laid down here at a suitable price. In such cases also, organized effort is required in order to secure for these and other high class woods in which British Columbia specializes, the wider markets their merits warrant.

RED CEDAR.

Little interest was shown among the trade in Hamburg itself in regard to red cedar which was generally confused with the sequoias—the red wood of California, but at inland points where one comes more particularly into contact with the users of timber much greater interest was taken in the characteristics and qualities possessed by red cedar. It was generally believed that red cedar should find an opening in the building and furniture trades provided it could be supplied at a reasonable price. A Bremen firm of importing saw-mills estimated that c.i.f. Hamburg, valued at M. 70 to M. 100 (\$17.50 to \$25) per cubic metre in logs 20 to 26 feet in length.

The adaptability of red cedar for cigar boxes was also suggested. This is a very important trade, especially in Bremen, where some 25,000 tons of southern cedar are imported for the high-class cigar trade, as much as M. 140 (\$35) per cubic metre being paid for the best qualities. Latterly large quantities, last year amounting to over 100,000 tons of Gabun mahogany or Okumé, have been brought in from West Africa for the general cigar box trade.

YELLOW CYPRESS.

Yellow cypress from the West Coast is practically unknown, or confounded with another kind from the Southern States; there appears to be a prejudice against the use of cypress wood. Samples of the British Columbian variety would have served as a useful object lesson.

MAPLE.

Certain Hamburg and Bremen firms were interested in our Western maple, which was a new wood to them. The Eastern maple alone is known in this market for floorings, &c., while for furniture the use of curly and of birds' eye maple has fallen off. The latter is generally imported in very finely cut veneers which are obtained from France (Havre and Paris).

COTTON-WOOD.

Cotton-wood in large quantities comes from the Middle and Southern United States, generally in the form of sawn lumber, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch to 2-inch boards of good width. The present prices are low, barely \$36 per thousand feet B.M. c.i.f. Hamburg, and it was doubted whether this price would satisfy British Columbia producers.

ALDER.

Alder comes mainly from Russia in logs, which are rafted down the rivers and through the canals to the saw-mills on the German side of the frontier. It is one of the cheapest of woods imported, the price to-day being M. 55 (\$13.75) per cubic metre, and under pressure sales at M. 45 (\$11.25) for Russian varieties have been noted, evidently an unremunerative price for the Canadian article.

WHITE OAK.

White oak, which finds a place in the economic woods of British Columbia, was of more than usual interest to many of the firms visited. Oak to-day is in great demand, and any new sources of supply are welcomed. A prominent house expressed themselves ready to send out an expert representative to visit British Columbia if the supply existed on a large scale, and to make contracts.

Japanese oak is coming into this market in great quantities, last year about 50,000 tons, worth from M. 90 to M. 110 (\$22.50 to \$27.50) per cubic metre c.i.f. Hamburg. It is generally of good quality but with a tendency to discolouration which marks it off from the best.

PRINCIPAL TIMBER PORTS.

As timber ports for North Germany, Hamburg easily takes the lead, Bremen is of much importance, and in the northwestern corner at the mouth of the river Ems the possibilities of Emden, when the harbour improvements are finished, deserve to be noted. At present Delfzyl, the Dutch river port opposite Emden, is quite important for its large receipts of pitch pine which are imported by the timber merchants at Gröningen, the absence of duty on sawn lumber into Holland favouring Dalfzyl as a distributing point.

The requirements of North Germany in foreign woods is handled over the waterways and canals to all points, so that even Oregon pine for the shipbuilding yards at Lübeck, Kiel and Stettin are distributed through Hamburg.

FIRMS ENGAGED IN TIMBER TRADE.

The following firms are amongst the most important in the timber trade in North Germany interested in West Coast lumber:—

COMMISSION BROKERS.

F. W. Barth & Co., Alstertor 23, Hamburg; J. F. Müller & Sohn, Hamburg; Herm. Lüttich, Kaiserstr., Bremen; C. Sieden, Bremen.

IMPORTING MERCHANTS, ETC.

F. A. Sohst, Grüner Deich 20, Hamburg; Alfred Neumann, Billwärder Stein-
damm, Hamburg; D. A. Homann, Billstr., Hamburg; Oscar Gärtner & Co., Fer-
dinandstr. 25/27, Hamburg; Richard Köller, Barkhof Haus 2, Hamburg; J. Bach,
Billstr., Hamburg; H. Bosse & Co., Burg, bei/Bremen; W. Brüggemann & Sohn,
*Dortmund, Lübeck and Papenburg; J. Biesel, Stettin; F. Schindler, Am Weisser-
itzmühlgraben, Dresden; A. Spalteholz, Lipsiusstr., Dresden; Jost Havemann & Sohn,
Lübeck.

* Purchasing office—Dortmund.

France.

(*Mr. Philippe Roy.*)

The following table gives the imports (in metric tons) of the different classes of
lumber into France for the years 1911 and 1912, together with the duty on each class
of lumber:—

Class of lumber.	Countries.	Metric Tons.		Duty.
		1911.	1912.	
Oak Logs—rough.....	Russia.....	626	834	Fr. 0.65, duty per 100 kil. gross.
	Belgium.....	148	282	
	Austria-Hungary..	73	37	
	United States.....	172	246	
	Turkey.....	.....	197
	Other countries...	127	34	
	Free zones.....	256	71	
	Total	1,402	1,701	
Oak—railway ties—Squared or sawn, 80 mill. or more thick	Germany	783	21	Fr. 1.00, duty per 100 kil. gross.
	Belgium.....	457	345	
	Other countries...	34	45	
	Total.....	1,274	411	
Oak—other kinds.....	Russia.....	1,881	1,152	Fr. 1.00, duty per 100 kil. gross.
	Germany.....	476	1,027	
	Austria-Hungary ..	1,407	1,430	
	Roumania	1,109	463	
	Japan	3,374	9,577	
	United States.....	215	147	
	Other countries...	102	53	
	French colonies...	.....	29
	Total.....	8,564	13,878	

IMPORTS of Lumber into France.—*Continued*

Class of lumber.	Countries.	Metric Tons.		Duty.
		1911.	1912.	
Oak—Sawn less than 80 mill. and more than 35 thick.....	Russia.....	2,734	1,934	Fr. 1.25, duty per 100 kil. gross.
	Germany.....	780	600	
	Austria-Hungary.....	4,340	3,307	
	Roumania.....	2,946	1,518	
	Japan.....	483	1,945	
	United States.....	2,519	4,190	
	Other countries.....	166	144	
	Total.....	13,518	13,638	
Oak—Sawn 35 mill. and less in thickness.....	Russia.....	313	254	Fr. 1.75, duty per 100 kil. gross.
	Germany.....	1,280	1,795	
	Austria-Hungary.....	8,413	7,839	
	Roumania.....	486	310	
	Japan.....	646	2,278	
	United States.....	7,709	6,181	
	Other countries.....	86	61	
	Total.....	18,933	18,718	
Walnut Logs—rough.....	Russia.....	372	236	Fr. 0.65, duty per 100 kil. gross.
	Spain.....	533	413	
	Turkey.....	397	209	
	United States.....	245	192	
	Other countries.....	36	86	
	Free zones.....	854	1,447	
	French Congo.....	231	.....
	Total.....	2,668	2,588	
Walnut—Squared or sawn, 80 mill. or more thick.....	Russia.....	68	51	Fr. 1.00 duty per 100 kil. gross.
	Spain.....	222	116	
	Turkey.....	771	489	
	Germany.....	-	63	
	Other countries.....	8	22	
	French colonies.....	240	159	
	Total.....	1,309	900	
Walnut—Sawn less than 80 mill. and more than 35 thick.....	Germany.....	83	99	Fr. 1.25 duty per 100 kil. gross.
	United States.....	355	1,176	
	Other countries.....	76	20	
	French colonies.....	29	-	
	Total.....	1,043	1,295	
Walnut—Sawn 35 mill. and less in thickness.....	Russia.....	224	202	Fr. 1.75 duty per 100 kil. gross.
	Germany.....	67	174	
	United States.....	7,401	7,878	
	Other countries.....	73	84	
	Indo-China.....	105	51	
	Total.....	7,870	8,389	

IMPORTS of Lumber into France.—*Continued*

Class of Lumber.	Countries.	Metric Tons.		Duty.
		1911.	1912.	
Oer lumber—Logs, rough.....	Russia.....	18,227	21,175	Fr. 0.65 duty per 100 kil. gross.
	Sweden.....	301	174	
	Germany.....	19,403	21,480	
	Belgium.....	2,881	5,600	
	Switzerland.....	11,687	12,109	
	Spain.....	1,459	1,398	
	Austria-Hungary.....	571	445	
	Italy.....	282	—	
	Turkey.....	—	337	
	United States.....	6,316	5,270	
	Other countries.....	308	396	
	Free zones.....	8,125	6,959	
	French colonies...	1,069	—	
	Total.....	70,629	75,679	
Railway Ties—Other lumber— Squared or sawn, 80 mill. or more thick.....	Russia.....	3,735	—	Fr. 1.00 duty per 100 kil. gross.
	Germany.....	2,559	1,331	
	Belgium.....	13	216	
	Austria-Hungary.....	14,308	19,835	
	Turkey.....	15,148	8,450	
	French colonies...	312	—	
	Total.....	36,075	29,832	
Other lumber—Other kinds.....	Russia.....	8,453	9,272	Fr. 1.00 duty per 100 kil. gross.
	Sweden.....	15,094	17,891	
	Germany.....	5,373	5,493	
	Austria-Hungary.....	9,170	7,020	
	United States.....	68,320	42,495	
	Belgium.....	—	637	
	Switzerland.....	781	—	
	Canada.....	—	685	
	Other countries.....	2,563	2,910	
	Free zones.....	1,351	989	
	French colonies...	357	—	
	Total.....	111,462	87,463	
Other lumber—Sawn less than 80 and more than 35 mill. thick.....	Russia.....	417,452	407,992	Fr. 1.25, duty per 100 kil. gross.
	Sweden.....	264,591	310,798	
	Norway.....	11,089	11,589	
	Germany.....	2,633	2,487	
	Austria-Hungary.....	10,878	9,289	
	Roumania.....	3,194	2,751	
	United States.....	11,677	10,928	
	Canada.....	3,434	336	
	Other countries.....	2,147	2,024	
	Free zones.....	1,997	1,853	
	French colonies...	132	—	
	Total.....	729,224	760,233	
Other lumber—Sawn 35 mill. and less in thickness.....	Russia.....	161,713	176,367	Fr. 1.75, duty per 100 kil. gross.
	Sweden.....	154,390	180,219	
	Norway.....	2,802	1,522	
	Germany.....	5,359	5,066	
	Switzerland.....	1,611	1,182	
	Austria-Hungary.....	35,264	31,132	
	Roumania.....	15,895	13,421	
	United States.....	23,186	17,736	
	Other countries.....	1,547	1,500	
	Free zones.....	19,130	20,310	
	French colonies...	467	245	
	Total.....	421,364	448,500	

IMPORTS of Lumber into France.—*Continued*

Class of lumber.	Countries.	Metric Tons.		Duty.
		1911.	1912.	
Clapboards—Oak	Russia.....	21,650	22,170	Fr. 0·75, duty per 100 kil. gross.
	Austria-Hungary .	3,308	4,013	
	United States.....	46,510	25,102	
	Germany.....	216	242	
	Belgium.....	267	252	
	Spain.....	.....	478
	Italy.....	210	538	
	Turkey.....	724	975	
	Other countries...	22	186	
	French colonies...	238	25	
	Total	73,170	53,981	
Clapboards—Other than oak.....	Austria-Hungary .	5,359	3,737	Fr. 0·75, duty per 100 kil. gross.
	Italy.	877	1,199	
	Germany.....	590	249	
	Russia.....	908	61	
	United States....	465	72	
	Other countries...	103	104	
	Algeria	7	3	
	Total	8,309	5,425	
Splinters.....	Russia.	242	322	Fr. 1·50, duty per 100 kil. gross.
	Norway .....	.....	105
	Germany.....	144	.....
	Belgium	738	597	
	Switzerland.....	686	702	
	Austria-Hungary .	493	296	
	Italy.....	233	215	
	Roumania.....	1,090	752	
	United States....	271	142	
	Other countries...	165	98	
	Algeria	32	.....
	Total	4,095	3,229	
Poles, stays, props, rough.....	Russia.....	114,347	113,215	Fr. 0·30, duty per 100 kil. gross.
	Sweden	136,176	175	
	Norway	2,093	286	
	Germany.....	11,174	10,946	
	Holland.....	159	153	
	Belgium.....	6,330	8,501	
	Switzerland.....	550	367	
	Spain	267	144	
	Italy.....	379	312	
	United States....	54	156	
	Other countries...	65	121	
	French colonies..	5	164	
	Total	135,569	135,140	
Logs, faggots	Russia.....	7,663	1,011	Fr. 0·20, duty per 100 kil. gross.
	Germany.....	11,769	9,040	
	Belgium.....	4,885	4,903	
	Switzerland.	3,778	4,488	
	Spain	149	242	
	Italy.....	1,692	765	
	United States....	214	821	
	Other countries...	297	488	
	Free zones.....	1,531	2,166	
	French colonies..	126	234	
	Total	32,104	24,152	

IMPORTS of Lumber into France.—*Concluded.*

Class of lumber.	Countries.	Metric Tons.		Duty.
		1911.	1912.	
Resinous lumber in logs.....	Russia.....	110,337	117,172	Fr. 0·02, duty per 100 kil. gross.
	Germany.....	18,330	15,516	
	Switzerland.....	902	1,026	
	Spain.....	3,769	5,635	
	Sweden.....	2,811	.....
Maximum length 2·50 metres.....	Norway.....	16,095	
	Other countries....	153	.....
	Free zones.....	3,360	4,880	
		155,797	144,229	

It is seen from the above table that France derives her supply of timber principally from the countries of Eastern Europe, such as Russia, Austria-Hungary, the Balkans, and the countries around the Baltic. The United States, however, in certain lines obtains a fair share of the trade. This would seem to warrant an increase in the imports from Canada. The average prices of the lumber imported into France is shown in the following table:—

AVERAGE PRICES OF LUMBER IMPORTS INTO FRANCE.

Class of Lumber.	Canadian Measures.	
	1911.	1912
Oak—Logs rough.....	\$20 00	\$20 00
Squared or sawn, 80 mill. or more thick : Railway ties.....	14 55	14 55
Other classes than ties.....	30 90	31 80
Sawn, less than 80 and more than 35 mill. in thickness.....	36 00	37 25
Sawn, 35 mill. and less in thickness.....	37 80	39 10
Walnut—Logs, rough.....	40 00	43 65
Squared or sawn, 80 mill. or more in thickness.....	40 90	44 55
Sawn, less than 80 and more than 35 mill. in thickness.....	24 55	25 45
Sawn, 35 mill. and less in thickness.....	21 80	22 75
Other lumber—Logs, rough.....	12 75	13 65
Squared or sawn 80 mill. or more in thickness : Railway ties.....	12 75	12 75
Other classes than ties.....	17 30	19 10
Sawn, less than 80 and more than 35 mill. in thickness.....	18 20	20 00
Sawn 35 mill. and less in thickness.....	17 30	19 10
Clapboards, Oak.....	38 20	38 20
Other than oak.....	20 00	20 03
Splinters.....	45 45	45 45
Poles, stays, props.....	5 10	5 10
Logs, faggots.....	2 55	2 55
Resinous lumber in logs (maximum length : 2·50 metres).....	4 00	4 00

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Board of Trade (Great Britain) has issued a comparative statement giving the trade of the United Kingdom with the self-governing Dominions and with foreign countries, showing the relative value of the merchandise imported into and exported from the United Kingdom, that is:—(i) free of duty; (ii) subject to duty.

ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS, YEAR 1913.

Dominion whence Consigned.	Imports (Consignments) of Merchandise into the United Kingdom.		
	Free of Duty.	Subject to Duty.	Total.
	£	£	£
From Dominion of Canada.	30,464,000	24,000	30,488,000
" Commonwealth of Australia.....	37,937,000	128,000	38,065,000
" Dominion of New Zealand.....	20,337,000	1,000	20,338,000
" Union of South Africa*.....	12,268,000	33,000	12,301,000

* Exclusive of diamonds imported from the Union of South Africa. The value of diamonds exported from the Union of South Africa to the United Kingdom in 1913 according to information supplied by the Union Government was 11,986,083*l*.

ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, YEAR 1913.

Country whence Consigned.	Total Imports (Consignments) of Merchandise into the United Kingdom.		
	Free of Duty.	Subject to Duty.	Total.
	£	£	£
From United States.	132,615,000	9,037,000	141,652,000
" Germany.....	68,358,000	12,033,000	80,411,000
" France.....	42,627,000	3,726,000	46,353,000
" Austria-Hungary.....	3,397,000	4,309,000	7,706,000
" Russia.....	39,810,000	461,000	40,271,000
" Italy.....	8,003,000	124,000	8,127,000
" Spain.....	13,530,000	864,000	14,394,000
" China.....	4,054,000	618,000	4,672,000
" Japan (and Formosa).....	4,349,000	39,000	4,388,000
" Argentine Republic.....	42,482,000	3,000	42,485,000

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Similar figures are also given for merchandise imported from the United Kingdom into the self-governing Dominions and into foreign countries.

ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS, YEAR 1912.

Dominions.	Imports of Merchandise from the United Kingdom.		
	Free of Duty.†	Subject to Duty.	Total.
	£	£	£
Dominion of Canada.....	6,329,000	22,377,000	28,706,000
Commonwealth of Australia.....	16,928,000	21,661,000	38,589,000
Dominion of New Zealand.....	5,245,000	7,146,000	12,391,000
Union of South Africa.....	7,381,000	15,559,000	22,940,000

† Including the value of goods accorded free entry under the British Preferential Tariff, but which are otherwise subject to duty.

ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, YEAR 1912.

Countries.	Imports of Merchandise from the United Kingdom.		
	Free of Duty.	Subject to Duty.	Total.
	£	£	£
United States (year ended 30th June).....	28,569,000	28,293,000	56,862,000
Germany.....	17,568,000	23,861,000	41,429,000
France.....	15,029,000	26,907,000	41,936,000
Austria-Hungary.....	3,378,000	6,485,000	10,223,000
Russia.....	711,000	14,315,000	15,026,000
Italy.....	14,083,000	9,002,000	23,085,000
Spain.....	3,000	7,998,000	8,001,000
China.....	15,000	11,408,000	11,423,000
Japan (and Formosa).....	2,414,000	9,792,000	12,206,000
Argentine Republic.....	11,194,000	12,534,000	23,728,000

NOTE.—For the United States, China, Japan, and the Argentine Republic, the particulars represent 'Total Imports,' while for the remaining countries they represent 'Special Imports,' or imports declared for home consumption.

The figures in the above statements are exclusive of the value of bullion and specie.

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY WORKSHOP TENDERS.

With reference to the notices in regard to specifications and drawings of supplies required for the Victorian Government's railway workshops at Ballarat and Bendigo, which have been appearing in recent issues of the Weekly Report, Commissioner D. H. Ross, Melbourne, has forwarded tender forms for still further requirements, particulars of which, together with the date on which the tenders close at Melbourne, are as follows:—

27085—	September 23, 1914—	44 tons copper rod.
27086	“ “	109 tons copper plates.
27087	“ “	19 tons best iron angles.
27088	“ “	347 tons steel boiler plates.
27089	“ “	4,244 cwts. brass locomotive tubes.
27090	“ “	476 cwts. copper locomotive tubes.

The last mail available to Canadian manufacturers is that which leaves San Francisco on September 1, and is due to arrive at Melbourne on September 22. Envelopes containing tenders should be endorsed '*per Sonoma via San Francisco.*'

The above tender forms have been sent in duplicate and are open to the inspection of Canadian machinery manufacturers on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

The Department is also in receipt of duplicates of the tender forms, specifications, and drawings, the particulars concerning which appeared in Weekly Report No. 542, and includes tenders Nos. 26440 to 24463 inclusive. These tenders close at Melbourne on September 2, and the latest mail available is that leaving Vancouver on August 5 and due to arrive at Melbourne on August 31.

In regard to the tender forms and specifications, particulars of which were published in Weekly Report No. 544, Commissioner Ross has forwarded duplicates of tenders Nos. 25756, 26644 and 26821, these being the only ones which Canadian manufacturers could reply to in time to catch the last available mail. Tender No. 25756 closes at Melbourne on August 26, the other two on September 2.

Duplicates were also forwarded in the case of the tender forms, notices of which appeared in Weekly Reports Nos. 545 and 548. Of these tender forms Nos. 27,048 and 27049 close at Melbourne on September 9, while No. 27000 closes on September 16. The last available mail for these tenders is that which leaves Vancouver on August 5. Tender forms Nos. 25755 and 26110 (Weekly Report No. 545) remain open till October 7.

JAPANESE REBATE ON IMPORTED WHEAT.

In Weekly Report No. 547, Commissioner G. B. Johnson, Yokohama, commented on the conditions of the flour milling industry of Japan. In this issue there is further published a report by Commissioner Dr. J. W. Ross, Shanghai, which is concerned with the importation of flour into China. As further bearing on the same question, Commissioner Ross has forwarded to the Department clippings from Japanese newspapers, dealing with the new Japanese amended law, granting a rebate of 70 sen per kin (35 cents per 328.8 pounds) on imported wheat. By this new arrangement it is hoped to establish the flour milling industry of Japan once more on a solid basis, and to enable the Japanese millers not only to supply the increasing demand of their own

country, but also to contest the Chinese market in competition with millers of other countries.

The following extract from the *Jiji Shimibun* outlines the general purpose of this new measure:—

MARKETS FOR JAPANESE FLOUR.

Japanese flour mills will be able to sell flour 30 sen cheaper per bag as the result of the new rebate arrangement. If by this new measure the Japanese succeed in extending the market abroad and work their mills day and night without interruption, they would be able to save working expense by 4 sen per bag. The mills being content with 6 or 7 sen profit per bag, the new arrangement is expected to bring a very satisfactory result in expanding the export trade. Japanese flour is mostly exported to Manchuria, North China and Yangtse localities. The latest statistics show that the demand for foreign flour in Manchuria was 2,311,649 bags in 1911, consisting of 826,753 bags of American flour, 368,783 bags of Shanghai flour, 370,753 bags of Tiehling flour, and 745,360 bags of Harbin flour, and in 1912 the above increased to 3,547,934 bags, consisting of 2,301,930 bags American flour, 687,128 bags Shanghai flour, 465,706 bags Tiehling flour, and 93,170 bags Harbin flour, and it further increased in 1913 to 4,265,447 bags, consisting of 2,131,022 bags American flour, 1,247,979 bags Shanghai flour, 702,708 bags Tiehling flour, 183,738 bags Harbin flour. Thus it will be observed that the demand for flour in Manchuria has been yearly increasing, and the same is also understood to be the case in other parts of China.

JAPAN'S STRONGEST RIVAL.

American flour is regarded to be the strongest rival of Japanese flour. The Centennial flour, the Portland flour, and various other American mills have been exporting flour to Shanghai and Dairen in large quantities. In Japan the rebate system having been instituted, Japanese flour mills would be able to successfully compete with American flour. At present the Japanese second-class article is quoted at 2.50 yen on the home market, so that it is thought much more profitable for the Japanese mills to export their product to China and receive the benefit of the rebate rather than to sell at a cheap price on the home market. If competition with foreign flour becomes keener, the price of foreign flour would become lower than at present, but positively not lower than the prices of Japanese flour ruling in Japan at present, so that it would leave a fair margin of profit to the Japanese mills if they export under favour of the rebate rather than sell on the home market at a sacrifice. Moreover, the Japanese can import wheat either from America or Australia. When the American wheat is high, the Japanese can get their material from Australia on better terms. This is one advantage to the Japanese in competing with American flour. American wheat going to Manchuria and China is usually transhipped at Hong Kong or in Japan. This means that if the American wheat be landed in Japan, transformed into flour here, and then shipped to China, there occurs no difference in freights. This is another advantage to the Japanese millers. The latter are also able to turn out second-class flour in large quantities and this is the kind of flour in demand among the natives of China. The American flour on the other hand being superior would find it harder to compete with the low price article. If the Japanese mills be content with small profits in Manchuria and China, the excess of supply at home can be easily cleared, and they would then be able to permanently establish a firm footing and successfully compete with foreign flour.

ADVANTAGES OF REBATE ARRANGEMENT.

Along somewhat the same lines the *Japan Times* thus summarizes the advantages which the new rebate institution will give to Japanese millers in competing with American, and in similar degree Canadian flour in the Chinese market.

'In the first place, Japanese millers are at an advantage over their American competitors in respect to transportation. The American quality is generally reloaded at either Hong Kong or Nagasaki instead of being sent directly to Dairen or Shanghai, while Japanese millers can ship directly to those ports. In the second place, Japanese millers can supply Chinese consumers with goods more suited to their taste than is the American quality. Goods of third or lower grades which cannot find a ready market in Japan are just what Chinese consumers want, and American millers cannot supply the desired grades without more or less inconvenience. In the third place, the rebates give Japanese millers an advantage over their American competitors in laying in raw materials. Japanese millers will meet very soon in Tokyo to deliberate upon the means of effecting the proposed extension of the market.'

TRADE PRODUCTS OF THE EMPIRE.

The *Chamber of Commerce Journal* publishes annually a special supplement dealing with the resources and potentialities of the Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire as sources of supply for foodstuffs and industrial materials. The subject is one which particularly commends itself to the attention of Canadians in view of the visit next month of the Dominions Royal Commission.

From the analysis of British trade as it appeared in this supplement, only those paragraphs will be reproduced which have direct reference to Canada. The figures were taken from the Board of Trade returns and also from the official reports of the countries concerned, and grouped under the several headings give tersely and practically a review of the various markets.

The previous instalment dealt with grains, cattle foods and foodstuffs. In this issue the consideration of foodstuffs (including fish and fruit) is continued.

IMPORTS OF FISH.

The total value of fish imported to the United Kingdom from British Possessions and foreign countries respectively in the years 1912 and 1913 is shown in the following table:—

From—	1912.		1913.	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
British possessions.. . . .	1,370,600	35.0	1,717,631	35.1
Foreign countries... . .	2,545,191	65.0	3,169,296	64.9
Total.. . . .	3,915,791	100.0	4,886,927	100.0

The following table shows the value of the imports of canned salmon and canned lobsters to the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913:—

From—	Canned Salmon.		Canned Lobsters.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Canada.. . . .	£ 723,698	£ 900,068	£254,991	£308,951
Newfoundland. . .	766	575	39,067	15,707
United States. . .	386,696	698,018	11,645	5,372
Other countries . .	49,192	166,276	831	1,381
Total. . .	£1,160,352	£1,764,937	£306,534	£331,411

The imports of canned sardines to the United Kingdom in 1913 were 295,220 cwt., valued at £912,124, as compared with 246,198 cwt., valued at £744,777, in 1912. The imports in 1913 included 133,249 cwt. from Portugal, valued at £363,884, and 127,036 cwt. from Norway, valued at £415,376.

The exports of dried cod from Newfoundland during the year ended June 30, 1913, were 1,408,582 quintals, valued at \$7,987,389.

The exports of preserved lobsters from Newfoundland in 1912-13, were 26,047 cases, valued at \$476,940.

FRUIT.

That there is an almost unlimited demand for cheap fruit in the United Kingdom is illustrated by the enormous quantities of bananas which are now sold all over the country, their appearance having created an entirely new demand. Fruit from Canada and Australia, South Africa and the West Indies is sold throughout the country in quantities which seem to be limited only by the carrying capacity of the cold storage in the steamships.

The total value of fruit, not liable to duty, imported to the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913 was as follows:—

From—	1912.		1913.	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
British possessions	1,781,597	15.3	1,671,955	13.9
Foreign countries	9,920,207	84.7	10,406,000	86.1
Total	<u>11,701,804</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>12,077,955</u>	<u>100.0</u>

APPLES.

Of all the fruits which are the subject of international trade, apples represent the greatest aggregate value, though bananas appear to be rapidly overtaking them in this respect. The following table shows that 47 per cent of the apples imported to the United Kingdom in 1913 came from British Possessions:—

IMPORTS OF APPLES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

From—	1912.		1913.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Canada	1,580,739	847,583	1,264,223	730,036
Australia	470,693	467,596	275,760	296,245
Channel Islands . .	6,904	5,798	16,620	11,844
Other British . . .	2,075	2,865	3,327	1,958
Total British . . .	<u>2,060,411</u>	<u>1,323,842</u>	<u>1,559,930</u>	<u>1,040,083</u>
United States . . .	1,596,560	1,062,401	1,386,500	1,000,074
Other foreign . . .	224,975	120,781	310,989	190,213
Total foreign . . .	<u>1,821,535</u>	<u>1,183,182</u>	<u>1,697,489</u>	<u>1,190,287</u>
Total	<u>3,881,946</u>	<u>2,507,024</u>	<u>3,257,419</u>	<u>2,230,370</u>

The exports of apples from Canada during the eleven months ending February, 1914, were 889,932 barrels, value \$3,201,834.

Fruit cultivation is of great importance in Tasmania, where fruit to the value of about £364,789, and jam pulp and canned fruit, valued at £243,038, were produced in 1912.

PEARS.

The following table shows the imports of pears to the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913:—

From—	1912.		1913.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Canada... ..	7,582	7,996	35,813	32,169
Australia... ..	8,782	9,494	25,738	30,650
Cape of Good Hope.	8,057	22,661	4,318	20,929
Other British. ..	7,725	8,325	1,862	2,498
Total British ..	32,146	48,476	67,731	86,246
United States. ..	91,443	77,559	247,415	232,470
Belgium... ..	256,642	177,348	240,631	162,171
France... ..	186,143	216,329	78,470	99,765
Netherlands... ..	23,181	16,731	66,006	52,707
Other foreign... ..	15,196	12,259	18,675	16,725
Total foreign ..	572,605	500,226	651,197	563,838
Total... ..	604,751	548,702	718,928	650,084

The exports of fresh fruit from South Africa in 1913 amounted in value to £54,315, and included grapes £12,270, oranges £11,530, pears £9,674, plums £5,961, peaches £4,090, naartjes £2,217, and pineapples £1,687.

FRUIT, CANNED OR BOTTLED.

The following table shows the imports of fruit, canned or bottled without sugar, to the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913:—

From—	1912.		1913.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Canada... ..	25,455	22,104	47,225	42,968
Other British. ..	16,696	29,380	5,556	6,766
Total British ..	42,151	51,484	52,781	49,734
Spain... ..	77,905	77,297	90,039	82,845
United States... ..	43,541	45,375	35,659	33,950
Other foreign... ..	24,714	36,673	28,932	37,111
Total foreign. ..	146,160	159,345	154,630	153,906
Total... ..	188,311	210,829	207,411	203,640

The following table shows the imports of fruit, canned and bottled, preserved in syrup, to the United Kingdom in 1913:—

From—	Pineapples.		Other sorts.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Straits Settlements	244,696	285,396	.....
United States... ..	1,734	2,749	338,045	522,280
Siam... ..	11,300	13,855	.....
Spain... ..	.....	.....	8,129	15,045
Other countries ..	5,709	10,315	3,714	5,587
Total... ..	263,439	312,315	349,888	542,912

VEGETABLES.

The imports of onions to the United Kingdom in 1913 were 9,105,164 bushels, valued at £1,035,053, including 5,074,087 bushels, valued at £595,985 from Spain;

1,709,934 bushels, valued at £182,612 from Egypt; and 1,522,133 bushels, valued at £164,572 from the Netherlands.

The imports of potatoes to the United Kingdom in 1913 were 9,427,316 cwt., valued at £2,589,038, including 2,830,076 cwt., valued at £531,061, from the Netherlands; 2,309,057 cwt., valued at £422,186 from Germany; and 1,525,140 cwt., valued at £555,487 from France.

The imports of tomatoes to the United Kingdom in 1913 were 1,582,986 cwt., valued at £1,348,682, including 765,833 cwt., valued at £583,373 from the Canary Islands; and 408,726 cwt., valued at £471,832 from the Channel Islands.

TEA.

The following table shows that 87·3 per cent by value of the imports of tea in 1913 came from British Possessions:—

IMPORTS OF TEA TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

From—	1912.		1913.	
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
India... ..	192,338,623	7,032,903	203,459,328	7,839,209
Ceylon... ..	113,623,835	4,172,195	110,936,427	4,179,462
Hong Kong... ..	201,984	6,724	109,323	5,117
Union of South Africa... ..	3,808	127	5,696	224
Other British... ..	88,569	3,646	251,932	8,714
Total British... ..	306,256,819	11,215,595	314,762,706	12,032,726
China... ..	20,745,045	792,205	16,163,225	608,030
Java... ..	23,773,960	778,050	21,674,457	731,267
Netherlands... ..	8,482,506	279,109	10,378,260	341,248
Other foreign... ..	1,796,710	60,730	2,064,816	69,634
Total foreign... ..	54,798,221	1,910,094	50,280,758	1,750,179
Total... ..	361,055,040	13,125,689	365,043,464	13,782,905

The re-exports of tea in 1913 were 57,555,651 lb., value £2,808,940.

LINSEED.

Linseed, the seed of the flax plant, yields a drying oil which is used in the manufacture of paints, varnishes and linoleum.

The following table shows the imports of linseed to the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913:—

From—	1912.		1913.	
	Quarters.	£	Quarters.	£
India... ..	639,239	2,003,824	682,948	1,564,428
Canada... ..	9,723	24,437	1,277,673	2,792,955
Other British... ..	759	2,358	413	1,030
Total British... ..	649,721	2,030,619	1,961,034	4,358,413
Argentine... ..	387,853	1,162,157	1,126,866	2,398,635
Russia... ..	260,039	791,145	99,247	228,167
United States... ..	47,578	123,075	42,936	98,366
China... ..	30,561	95,594	7,709	17,957
Netherlands... ..	16,377	54,783	13,587	39,949
Germany... ..	1,590	4,785	9,652	21,952
Belgium... ..	975	3,871	5,325	12,326
Morocco... ..	12,089	37,569	1,538	4,292
Other foreign... ..	19,736	62,601	6,168	15,342
Total foreign... ..	776,798	2,335,580	1,313,028	2,836,986
Total... ..	1,426,519	4,366,199	3,274,062	7,195,399

The most notable feature of the above table is the large increase in our supplies from Canada, which has been quick to take advantage of the rapidly increasing demand and rising prices for linseed which have prevailed during the last few years. It will be seen that 60·5 per cent of our imports of linseed in 1913 came from British Possessions.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TENDERS.

The Department has received from Commissioner G. B. Johnson, Yokohama, a list of tenders for printing machinery and other supplies required by the Imperial Printing Bureau, Tokyo, and taken from the *Japan Official Gazette*, under date June 26. This invitation for tenders, however, can be of little use to Canadian firms on account of the early date, August 14, on which bids have to be submitted. The forms of contract also and the printed suggestions are only available for inspection in Tokyo. Commissioner Johnson, however, desires to call the attention of Canadian firms to the fact that tenders for contracts of this nature are frequent, and he points out the desirability for interested firms appointing agents in Japan to look after their interests.

SOYA BEAN CULTIVATION IN MANCHURIA.

Commissioner G. B. Johnson, Yokohama, in Weekly Report No. 547, contributed some comments on the cultivation of the soya bean in Manchuria. By way of further amplification thereof, a report is herewith appended on the soya bean export trade of Dairen by the acting British Consul at that port, taken from the *Board of Trade Journal*:—

As the result of good crops of soya beans in 1912, the quantity available for export and crushing in 1913 was larger than in the previous year. The bulk of the crop is usually brought down to the ports after the turn of the year, but in 1913 a rather larger share of that year's crop than usual appears to have arrived before the end of the year, as the exceptional season caused the first consignment to arrive at Dairen at the end of September, a month earlier than usual.

The quantity exported in 1913 shows a slight decrease as compared with 1912, which is only to be expected when the increasing demand of the mills at Dairen is taken into consideration. These mills now number 52, of which 50 are working, and the quantity of beans required to supply them for a year is estimated at 450,000 tons, from which they produce 900,000 piculs of oil. Prices have been very high during the year, and the export of this cereal to Europe as a regular line of business has absolutely ceased. Occasionally a vessel loaded from Vladivostok may call for a small consignment to complete her cargo, but this rarely happens.

The reasons for the high prices during 1913 are that the oil mills must have beans in order to keep running so as to fulfil their contracts for the supply of bean oil and bean cake, and Japan still continues to purchase large quantities in spite of increased prices. The quantity exported to both Japan and China showed, however, a slight falling off as compared with the previous year, which must be attributed to the prevalence of such high prices.

According to the returns prepared by the South Manchuria Railway Company, the exports of bean cake amounted to 555,428 tons in 1913, as compared with 469,089

tons in 1912. Of this total, 492,985 tons were sent to Japan, either for use as manure there or for transhipment to the United States. The quantity sent to South China has fallen off by more than half, possibly due to the increased exports thither from Newchwang. Prices were much the same as in the previous year, ranging from 2s. 11½d. per picul in September to 2s. 7d. per picul in May and July.

It is possible that the demand in the United Kingdom for oil cake of this description as a food for cattle might be partly met by soya bean cake from Darien were there some means of transporting it in good condition. The cake at present exported contains too much oil to withstand the changes of climate experienced on the journey to Europe, and is only just capable of arriving in proper condition at the Pacific ports of America. The cake is to be produced at the new South Manchurian Railway mill, of which a brief account is given below, will contain less oil and may, perhaps, travel better than the product of the old-fashioned mills.

The wharf office returns give an increase of only about 3,000 tons in the export of bean oil for 1913. The quantity taken by Japan fell from 10,889 tons in 1912 to 3,964 tons last year; the exports to China increased by over 6,000 tons to 22,487 tons, while Europe received about 1,000 tons less than in 1912. The highest quotation during the year was £1 4s. 7½d. per picul in December, and the lowest, 18s. 7d. per picul, in March.

The decrease in the export of oil to Japan appears to be due to the fact that freight rates were too high during the year to allow of much oil being sent to that country for transhipment as in former years, and the quantity imported for consumption decreased on account of the high prices prevailing. Since October, 1913, a considerable quantity of soya bean oil has been sent to Vladivostok, where it is used for edible purposes.

Recently there have been some changes in the receptacles used for transporting bean oil, drums made of mild steel being used. The cost of sending oil to Europe in drums is £1 10s. per ton higher than in second-hand kerosene oil tins—the original practice—but this is compensated by the absence of leakage. The return of the empty drums is rather a difficult problem, as the freight on empty drums is not much lower than that on full ones. It would often be advantageous to dispose of the empty drums in Europe for what they would fetch. Barrels have also been tried but have not proved successful, one great drawback to their employment being the absence of any skilled coopers at Dairen. In the early part of 1914 a company, in which a local British firm is interested, was established at Dairen with the object of manufacturing new tins, similar to those used for kerosene, for the transport of bean oil. By using these new tins all danger of the oil being tainted by traces of kerosene, as must sometimes happen when second-hand tins are used, will be avoided, and it is considered possible in this way to replace the wicker crates now used for the transport of bean oil to Chinese ports. As this oil is largely used for edible purposes in China it is important that the flavour should not be impaired, and consequently old kerosene tins are not used for oil sent there.

The experimental mill erected by the South Manchuria Railway Company at Dairen was not expected to start work before the middle of the year. The capacity of the mill is to be 50 tons of beans in 24 hours and the oil is to be extracted by the benzine process. This mill and the new Santai oil mill, which was erected in 1913 to replace the one burned down the year before, are the only ones in Dairen which extract oil by this process, all the others having adopted the crushing method. It is contended that by the benzine process more oil of a better quality is extracted from the beans, while the cake, though proportionately less in weight, is richer in fertilizing matter.

Picul = 133½ pounds.

IMPORTS OF SOYA BEANS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

The special supplement of the *Chamber of Commerce Journal* has the following remarks to make concerning the importation of soya beans into the United Kingdom:—

The soya bean of Manchuria has grown in commercial importance during the last few years in a remarkable manner, and appears now to be declining in an equally remarkable manner. In the East it has long been an important article of food. In Europe the oil pressed from the bean is used by manufacturers of margarine, soap and candles, in the manufacture of varnish and printing ink, and for waterproofing umbrellas. Soya bean meal is also stated to be used in making 'brown' bread on the Continent. Beancake has long been used as a fertilizer and for feeding stock.

Experiments in growing soya beans have been made in practically every British colony, but it seems doubtful whether the product could be profitably grown for export in competition with the Manchurian beans, which are raised under ideal climatic conditions, and by the cheapest possible labour.

The following table shows the imports of soya beans to the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913:—

From—	1912.		1913.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Russia.. . . .	107,564	393,188	33,086	316,848
China.. . . .	65,634	545,289	36,430	301,595
Japan.. . . .	15,467	128,748	1,929	17,240
Other countries...	95	735	7	64
Total.. . . .	188,760	1,567,960	76,452	635,747

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC REPORTS.

ITALY.

REPORT ON THE FOREIGN TRADE OF ITALY.

(By Mr. G. A. Mounsey, Second Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy at Rome.)

The Italian Ministry of Finance have published the provisional figures of the special import and export trade of Italy in 1913, and this report deals with these figures as well as with the revised figures for the years 1909-12.

The statistics show that imports have decreased by £2,566,061 and exports have increased by £4,279,453 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1912. The figures for 1913 were:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Excluding precious metals	£145,510,824	£100,156,545
Precious metals	840,576	3,211,488
Total	£146,351,400	£103,368,033

Statistics for 1913 in respect of goods in transit are not yet available. The returns of Italian trade (exclusive of precious metals and transit traffic) during the last five years are as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
1909.. . . .	£124,468,418	£ 74,675,583
1910.. . . .	129,839,039	83,199,095
1911.. . . .	135,571,902	88,170,940
1912.. . . .	148,076,885	95,877,092
1913.. . . .	145,510,824	100,156,545

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The increase in the total trade of Italy during 1913 was about £1,700,000. Imports decreased chiefly under the headings of oils, sulphate of copper, flax yarns, washed wool,

timber, manufactured tanned hides, scrap iron and steel, pig-iron ingots, iron and steel bars and articles, brass and copper ingots, lead, steam engines, machinery, raw indiarubber and guttapercha, oats, barley, maize, horses and mules, cattle, fresh meat and codfish.

The importation of the following articles increased:—Fixed oils, petrol, raw coffee, tobacco, nitrate of sodium, chemical manures, colours, raw jute, raw cotton, raw and waste wool, hair, cocoons, raw silks, boots and shoes, tin, jewellery, motor cars, ships and boats, mineral phosphates, coal, tyres, wheat, corozo for buttons, eggs, cheese and films for cinematographs.

The chief increases among exports were recorded in respect of wine in casks, matches, raw hemp, jute tissues, cotton yarns and piece-goods, woollen yarns and tissues, roots for brushes, corozo buttons, raw hides, potatoes, flour, macaroni, flowers, oranges and lemons, fresh and dried fruit, cheese and films.

The following exports decreased:—Spirits, olive oil, glycerine, chlorate of lime, silk (raw and manufactured), straw plaits, leather goods, motor cars, tyres, rice, peeled almonds, pickles, seeds, vegetables, oxen, butter, hair and coral.

The following table shows the value of the total imports during the years 1912-1913:—

Total imports during the years 1912-13:—

Articles.	1912.	1913.*	Increase or Decrease in 1913.
1. Spirits, beverages and oils	£ 4,295,676	£ 4,316,609	+ £ 20,933
2. Colonial goods	4,201,459	4,537,302	+ 335,843
3. Chemical products	5,677,637	5,859,576	+ 181,939
4. Colours and dyeing materials.....	1,399,648	1,428,116	+ 28,468
5. Hemp, flax and jute.....	2,462,110	2,562,193	+ 100,083
6. Cotton	15,919,684	15,055,488	— 864,196
7. Wool, horse and other hair.....	7,253,974	7,432,027	+ 178,053
8. Silk	7,554,243	8,011,693	+ 457,450
9. Wood and straw	7,061,845	6,878,659	— 183,186
10. Paper and books	1,840,771	1,880,995	+ 40,224
11. Hides	6,153,362	6,151,493	— 1,869
12. Minerals, metals, &c.....	25,282,319	23,321,212	— 1,961,107
13. Vehicles	1,432,369	1,941,020	+ 508,651
14. Stones, earthenware and glass.....	18,573,855	19,936,820	+ 1,362,965
15. Indiarubber and guttapercha	2,775,638	2,709,028	— 66,610
16. Cereals, flour, &c.....	25,203,501	23,503,041	— 1,700,460
17. Animals and their products.....	8,546,717	7,501,708	— 1,045,009
18. Miscellaneous articles	2,442,077	2,483,844	+ 41,767
Total	£148,076,885	£145,510,824	—£2,566,061
19. Precious metals	1,036,236	840,576	— 195,660
Grand total	£149,113,121	£146,351,400	—£2,761,721

* Provisional figures.

TRADE BY CLASSES—CEREALS, FLOUR, ETC.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total.	From United Kingdom.	Total.	To United Kingdom
	£	£	£	£
1911.....	19,285,115	10,578	16,151,824	1,401,960
1912.....	25,203,501	7,022	17,192,334	1,581,807
1913.....	23,503,041	7,000	18,735,086	1,403,600

Imports increased in respect of wheat, flour, fecula and corozo.

As regards wheat and flour, it is to be noted that the crop of 1913 was one of the richest on record, but the preceding one had been very poor, and the new crop

was available only very late in the year. As usual, part of the wheat imported was re-exported manufactured as semolina and macaroni, the exportation of which increased considerably during 1913.

The importation of oats and barley decreased in consequence of abundant local crops, and this remark applies in still larger proportions to the importation of maize, which fell from 3,586,976 lb. in 1912, to 2,321,484 lb. in 1913.

Dried pulse decreased by about 50 per cent. The total value of imports under this class was about 1,700,000 lb. less than in 1912.

Exports increased in respect of chestnuts, consigned to Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Switzerland and the United States; potatoes exported to Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Germany and British India; flour to Austria-Hungary, the United Kingdom, Turkey, Egypt and Tripoli; semolina to Tripoli, Egypt and Crete; macaroni to the United States and Canada; fresh flowers to Austria-Hungary, Germany and France.

Fresh vegetables (cabbage, cauliflowers, onions and garlic) were sent in larger quantities to Austria-Hungary, Germany and the United States; oranges and lemons to Austria-Hungary, the United Kingdom, Russia, Switzerland and the United States. Grapes, the exportation of which increased enormously, were consigned chiefly to Germany and Switzerland.

The largest increase under this class was, however, recorded in connection with the exportation of apples and pears, the value of which was 1,504,358 lb. as against only 302,491 lb. in 1912.

The almond crop was a very poor one, hence a heavy decline in the exportation of almonds, the decrease being set down at about 1,000,000 lb. All other kinds of dried fruit showed appreciable increases, especially figs and hazel-nuts.

WINE.

The 1912 crop was slightly in excess of that of 1911 (viz., 970,706,000 gallons as against 938,388,000 gallons), but the export increased considerably, especially in respect of wine in casks sent to France and Switzerland. The former imported 5,037,120 gallons as against only 392,810 gallons in 1912, and the latter 12,539,230 gallons against 4,412,430 gallons in 1912. The exportation of marsala slightly decreased, while that of vermouth, especially to the United States, is steadily increasing.

OILS.

The olive oil crop in 1912 was one of the poorest on record, and exports decreased heavily. Local producers had, however, stored large quantities out of the 1911 crop, and though prices ruled comparatively high, they did not advance much during the year. An abundant oil crop had been anticipated in 1913. The official returns are not yet available; but it is to be foreseen that the crop will not have proved much above the average, owing to protracted drought in the south and to the havoc played by the pest known as *Mosca olearia*. The exportation of olive oil decreased in 1913.

FISH.

There was a fall in the importation of codfish from Norway, Denmark and the United Kingdom. Imports from Canada increased from 219,228 cwt. in 1912, to 243,816 cwt. in 1913. Herrings, chiefly imported from the United Kingdom, also showed a decrease. A slight increase was recorded in the importation of other kinds of preserved fish, especially sardines and tunny, which are supplied by Spain, Portugal and French North Africa.

HEMP, FLAX AND JUTE.

Hemp.—The local crop in 1912 was a good one (1,898,000 cwt. as against 1,347,000 cwt. in 1911), and the exportation of the raw material increased considerably as well as that of the manufactured article.

Jute.—Raw jute is imported chiefly from British India and Ceylon. An increase in value of over £150,000 was recorded in 1913. This was balanced by an increase of about £100,000 in the exportation of jute tissues, chiefly to the United States, the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom.

Details of Italian trade under this Class are appended:—

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Hemp—				
Raw	149,374	280,823	1,096,514	2,335,093
Combed	128	422	62,112	326,024
Flax, raw	50,184	130,478		
Jute—				
Raw	839,548	1,091,412		
Tissues	1,378	5,082	145,856	357,342
Rope and twine	7,198	16,670	143,172	405,850
Hemp and flax—				
Yarns	85,664	660,905	120,596	485,197
Tissues	13,688	122,925	22,856	143,727
Lace	26	13,100	48	131,922
Sewn articles	6,876	51,053	94,184	199,959

WOOD AND STRAW.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total.	From United Kingdom.	Total.	To United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
1911	7,162,331	109,457	2,610,915	276,503
1912	7,061,845	146,323	2,694,232	295,243
1913	6,878,659	106,400	2,758,003	327,560

The bulk of the import trade under this class consists of timber for building purposes, in connection with which there has been a considerable decrease. Austria-Hungary supplies almost four-fifths of the whole quantity of timber imported into Italy.

The importation of furniture continued in the same proportions as in 1912.

The exportation of cabinet-maker's wood, which is sent to the United States, Germany, France and Belgium, declined heavily, and so did that of straw and esparto plaits for hat making.

MINERALS, METALS, ETC.

The decline recorded in 1912 with regard to the importation of iron ore was more marked in 1913. This observation applies also to the importation of scrap iron and steel, pig iron, iron and steel wares generally, copper, brass and bronze (wrought and unwrought), nickel and lead. The importation of tin and zinc shows a slight increase, especially as regards consignments from Germany.

Imports of machinery fell heavily, particularly under the headings of steam engines, locomotives, agricultural, sewing, spinning and weaving machines, and electric dynamos. Scientific instruments showed a slight increase, and so did silver bars from France, and gold jewellery from Germany. The general fall in the value of imports under this class amounted to £1,961,107.

The exportation of zinc fell by about £50,000. That of steam engines increased from £83,027 in 1912 to £190,316 in 1913. A marked decrease was recorded in the exportation of silver, unwrought and manufactured.

Tables of the values of imports and exports from and to seven of the principal countries in 1913 compared with the figures for 1911-1912.

IMPORTS DURING THE YEARS 1911-13.

From	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£
Germany	22,006,360	25,051,360	24,498,360
United Kingdom	20,393,240	23,085,200	24,043,640
United States	16,611,200	20,613,880	20,224,720
France	13,087,280	11,583,640	11,235,000
Austria-Hungary	11,556,560	11,779,160	10,564,800
Argentine Republic	4,272,200	6,016,200	6,954,120
Switzerland	3,105,640	3,388,320	3,540,840

EXPORTS DURING THE YEARS 1911-13.

To	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£
Germany	12,049,160	13,129,440	13,533,520
United Kingdom	8,911,850	10,576,240	10,444,480
United States	9,889,200	10,477,520	10,307,180
Switzerland	8,143,720	8,756,400	9,945,280
France	8,246,720	8,902,800	9,235,200
Austria-Hungary	7,390,160	8,767,640	8,753,560
Argentine Republic	6,647,760	7,284,440	7,610,320

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

THE 1914 WHEAT CROP.

The Canadian Commissioner of the International Institute of Agriculture has forwarded to the Department the following table containing the official estimates of the production of wheat in 1914, as compared with that in 1913, in the countries so far reported to the Institute, together with comments.

Country.	1914.	1913.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
England and Wales	56,448,000	53,137,000
Belgium	13,973,000	14,769,000
Hungary	133,504,000	168,249,000
Spain	120,314,000	112,402,000
Italy	172,697,000	214,407,000
Luxemburg	654,000	644,000
Russia-in-Europe	687,434,000	837,795,000
Switzerland	3,469,000	3,509,000
United States	930,000,000	763,380,000
India	313,040,000	364,060,000
Japan	23,843,000	25,207,000
Totals	2,455,376,000	2,557,499,000

The above countries produce about two-thirds of the world's wheat crop. The chief producing countries yet to report, outside of Canada, with the final estimates of their wheat production last year are: Germany, 171,077,000 bushels; Austria, 59,626,000; France, 319,373,000; Roumania, 84,192,000; Russia-in-Asia, 189,864,000, and Algeria, 36,848,000 bushels. The crops of the countries of the Southern Hemisphere of course, cannot yet be considered.

The chief features in this year's crop are the great increase of 166,000,000 bushels in the United States, and the decrease of 150,000,000 in the crop of Russia-in-Europe. Most of the other European countries also show large decreases. Reports from official and private sources point to decreases in the crops of Austria, Germany, France and Roumania. Judging from the reports now available, the total world's crop of 1914 will probably be smaller than that of 1913.

ARGENTINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Figures published by the Direccion General de Estadistica in Buenos Aires show that the value of merchandise imported into Argentina during the first three months of 1914 decreased by \$13,027,336, as compared with the like period of 1913, whereas export figures reveal a falling off of \$31,792,162.

The following table shows the value of imports from January to March (inclusive) of 1914 and the increase or decrease in comparison with corresponding months of 1913:—

Classification.	Value of imports, first quarter 1914.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with first quarter 1913.
	\$	\$
Live animals.....	189,359	32,248
Food products.....	6,569,464	—3,409,374
Tobacco, and manufactures of.....	1,680,461	— 33,673
Beverages.....	2,451,289	— 751,615
Textiles, and manufactures of.....	20,318,850	—5,500,791
Fixed, mineral, volatile, and medicinal oils and fats.....	4,406,587	— 186,698
Chemical and pharmaceutical products.....	3,841,291	— 205,058
Paints and dyes.....	567,664	— 74,882
Wood, and manufactures of (except pine and timber).....	2,017,747	— 331,144
Paper, and manufactures of.....	2,446,171	+ 218,736
Leather, and manufactures of.....	886,592	267,145
Iron, and manufactures of.....	11,736,609	— 252,805
Other metals, and manufactures thereof.....	2,638,135	+ 410,269
Agricultural machinery and supplies.....	984,628	— 645,370
Vehicles and vessels.....	9,372,171	+ 176,243
Stone, earthen, and glassware.....	9,228,500	+ 296,265
Building material (including pine lumber).....	6,895,947	—2,336,763
Electrical supplies.....	2,467,292	+ 116,271
Miscellaneous.....	3,023,096	+ 97,374
Total.....	91,821,853	—13,027,336

The decrease in imports is undoubtedly to be attributed to business depression and the fact that many importing houses began the year with large stocks. Although business conditions were not satisfactory, imports increased from \$371,383,595 in 1912 (whole calendar year) to \$406,605,200 in 1913. The result was that considerable quantities of merchandise had to be carried over into 1914. Business continues to be very dull, and large Rosario importers, particularly of hardware and machinery, report that they are placing very few orders. The situation of the importer who has a large stock of goods on hand and who has given long credits to his customers is not easy. Present conditions indicate that the import trade will not pick up materially

during the next few months and that figures for the present calendar year will continue to show a considerable decrease as compared with 1913.

The falling off in exports is due to poor crops. The following table shows the value of the merchandise exported during the first quarter of 1914 and the increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding period of 1913:—

Classification.	Value of exports, first quarter, 1914.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with first quarter, 1913.
	\$	\$
Products of stock raising.....	56,431,347	+ 4,388,467
Products of agriculture.....	57,610,487	— 36,096,710
Forest products.....	2,398,678	— 132,951
Mining products.....	31,520	+ 1,416
Products of fishing.....	616,396	+ 22,170
Miscellaneous.....	592,469	+ 25,446
Total.....	117,680,897	— 31,792,162

—(U.S. Consular Reports.)

SHIPPING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FAR EAST.

Quite apart from the incentive provided by the prospect of the opening of the Panama canal, trans-Pacific shipping developments during the past year have been on a scale exceeding anything that has occurred previously. Hong Kong and Yokohama have both become departure ports for new steamship services, having their objective chiefly on the Pacific coasts of Canada and the United States. Thus a fortnightly service has been inaugurated from Hong Kong to Vancouver, making the delivery of mails between South China and New York in so short a period as 21 days, or three days less than any other service between the Far East and the Atlantic ports of the United States. Two monthly trans-Pacific services also have been established, running from Hong Kong to Seattle, Tacoma, and other Puget Sound ports. Other services have been augmented, and small vessels have been replaced by large ones, several 10,000 ton liners being now included on some of the Pacific routes, and further improvements in this and like directions are promised during the current year. These developments concern Japanese even more than European and American companies; indeed all three Japanese shipping companies taking part in the trans-Pacific trade have made considerable additions to their services, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha launching two steamers, each of 10,500 tons, and having three others of 12,000 tons on the stocks, besides smaller vessels building in British yards, and some six cargo boats of 7,500 tons each ordered. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha also is constructing two 10,000 ton steamers for the Pacific trade.

Far Eastern shipping developments, however, are not by any means confined to the inauguration and extension of trans-Pacific services. Still greater developments are taking place in the extension of steamship communication between ports in the Western Pacific and Europe. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha now maintains a fortnightly service between Yokohama and London, and many of the European lines with Far Eastern routes are both putting on larger steamers and increasing the frequency of their sailings from London, Liverpool, Marseilles, or Hamburg to most of the principal East Pacific ports, including, in particular, Vladivostok, a port of growing importance in view of Siberian developments. Expansion, indeed, is evident in every direction, and points to the enormous future trade anticipated in these regions altogether independent of the stimulation of the Panama canal. The time may not

be far distant, indeed, when the Pacific will rival the Atlantic in the extent of its shipping and commerce.—(*British Export Gazette.*)

SOUTH AFRICAN FARMERS' VISIT.

With reference to the tour of a party of South African farmers, notices of which have appeared in previous issues of the Weekly Report (Nos. 535, 540, 547), the following extract from the *African World* outlines the itinerary of the party while on the American continent.

A conference of the South African farmers was held at Cheltenham prior to their departure for Evesham, when Dr. Macdonald, the honorary secretary for the tour, communicated the outlines of their American tour. The farmers will leave Liverpool for Quebec immediately after the conclusion of the Dutch tour and spend two days in Montreal and two days in Ottawa as the guests of the Dominion Government. After visiting the Agricultural College at Guelph they will proceed to the wheat areas of the Canadian Northwest. Subsequently, they will cross the border and travel to Minneapolis especially to study grain handling by the elevator system. Next they will go to Wisconsin to investigate the dairy industry, afterwards travelling to the live stock markets at Chicago. The party will also visit the National Department of Agriculture at Washington. They leave New York in time to embark for their return journey by the steamer leaving Southampton for Cape Town on August 29. Some individual farmers will remain in California to study fruit cultivation.

POOR CROPS IN EGYPT.

As the result of the lowest Nile recorded for a century, some 400,000 acres of productive land remained unwatered. Had it not been for the augmented storage capacity provided through the heightening of the Assuan dam in 1912, an almost total crop failure would undoubtedly have resulted. The rice crop was most affected and was almost a total failure. The cultivation of other food grains was greatly restricted so that as much as possible of the land supplied with water might be put under cotton. Grain foodstuffs and feed can be replaced by imported products. The depredations of the pink boll worm, Egypt's new cotton parasite, were more marked than during the 1912-13 season. The worm, which hibernates in the seed, destroys the seed's value, and it is this that causes the damage rather than the effect on the staple, provided, of course, that the worm does not attack the plant too early. Its presence in the seed makes necessary the most scrupulous care in selecting seed for the next season's planting.

The barley crop, which is harvested in the spring and is raised principally on the land east of Lake Mariout, proved almost a complete failure on account of the lack of rain. This barley district is not under irrigation. The onion crop was fairly good but of small cash value owing to poor market conditions.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

BANKING IN NEW ZEALAND.

For very many years New Zealand had managed to rub along with five banking institutions, of which two were of local origin—the Bank of New Zealand and the National, and three were Australian concerns—the Bank of Australasia, Bank of New South Wales and Union Bank of Australia. A sixth bank, the Commercial of Australia, entered the field a little over twelve months ago, and it has now opened its fourth branch in New Zealand, thus establishing itself in the last of the most important business centres.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

FIGURES OF FRENCH CROPS.

Journal Officiel, May 20, publishes official figures of cereal crops throughout France for 1913, which are as follows:—

	Acres.	Bushels.	Tons.
Wheat	16,116,094	311,199,899	8,528,067
Oats	9,832,766	301,660,203	5,078,949
Barley	1,878,466	44,707,188	1,022,884

In comparing these final figures with the official estimate, it will be noticed that they show that there will be a still larger deficit than was at first anticipated, and there is little doubt that France will have to look to other countries still more than in previous years to make up the shortage in home-grown wheat, which, it is calculated, will amount to about 800,000 tons.

We give herewith prices now being quoted for Australian wheat at the following French ports:—

Dunkirk	5/— per bushel.
Marseilles	4/10 “
Havre	4/11 “
St. Nazaire	4/11 “

(*British Chamber of Commerce Circular.*)

NEW ZEALAND STEAMSHIP NOTES.

Commissioner W. A. Beddoe, Auckland, N.Z., writes the Department that the Union Steamship Company has secured a new contract with the New Zealand Government for a service to San Francisco for a period of five years from July 1, 1914. The steamers *Takiti*, *Moana*, and *Aorangi* will perform the service at the outset, but the two last named vessels will be replaced not later than December, 1915, by two vessels of larger size and improved design, fitted with cold storage chambers of at least 30,000 cubic feet capacity. The subsidy will be £25,000 per annum. The number of voyages provided for is thirteen each year, and the contract time of each voyage is twenty-one days.

FLOUR MILLING IN HUNGARY.

Flour milling is generally considered the most important industry in Hungary. There are 21,000 flour mills in operation, about 90 per cent of which are small mills that supply only the demands of the localities in which they are situated. The remainder, or over 2,000 mills, are steam mills equipped with the most modern machinery and prepared to compete in the world's markets. The average annual wheat crop in Hungary amounts to about 3,300,000 tons, 75 per cent of which is milled in the 2,000 Hungarian steam mills and in a few of the largest Austrian mills. Hungary grows large quantities of wheat and certain grades of it are among the best in the world. At present it sometimes happens that so large a percentage of Hungarian wheat is bought by the Austrian mills through the co-operation of the Austrian railways that the Hungarian mills are forced to import Russian wheat.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

IMPORTS OF CHEMICALS INTO JAPAN.

The imports of industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals into Japan are on a large scale, and amount to about £1,500,000 yearly, the principal items being those used in the match, paper, glass and soap industries. As these industries have been progressing during the year, business in heavy chemicals may be said to have been good, the value of the importations of soda ash, caustic soda, chlorate of potash and phosphorus amounting to over £450,000.

With regard to chlorate of potash, it is of interest to note that the works near Lake Inawashiro in the north are now said to be producing on a large scale, but it is difficult to get statistics as to the actual output.

There has been a large advance in the imports of acetate of calcium, viz., from 5,272,000 lbs. in 1912, valued at £30,000 to 9,100,000 lbs. valued at £56,000 in 1913. This came entirely from America. It is said that the increase is accounted for by the progress made in the manufacture of acetic acid in Japan, which is probably correct, as the importation of this latter article dropped to less than £200.

In the imports of glycerine there has been a falling-off from £80,000 to £66,000, and this may become more accentuated when the manufacturing plants which have recently been started get into full swing. The chief purchases are the military authorities and the Monopoly Bureau, the latter using it for the preparation of tobacco. About 60 per cent of the supplies came from the United Kingdom, and most of the balance from Germany.—(*Board of Trade Journal*.)

LUMBERING INDUSTRY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The timber resources of the Philippines, their exploitation, and the market for American sawmill and woodworking machinery comprise the subject matter of a monograph, 'Lumbering Industry of the Philippines,' just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The area of timber in the islands is said to be 60,000 square miles, of which 40,000 are virgin forest. This forest contains some of the finest hardwood timber in the world, which can be used, as enumerated in the monograph, for high-grade cabinet work, furniture manufacture, bridge and wharf construction, house construction, keels, posts, vehicles, wheels, railroad ties, paving blocks, and ship planking.

At present little is exported, as the supply is practically absorbed by the home demand. The industry, however, is capable of great expansion. The Director of Forestry estimates that ten times the present output of lumber could be cut without diminishing the productivity of the forests, and one operator asserts that there is room now for \$10,000,000 capital. More than 99 per cent of the timber in the Philippines is owned by the Government and is worked through concessions and licenses, as no land more valuable for timber than for agriculture can be bought. The valuable trees of the same species are often scattered through the forests instead of being grouped, and this makes lumbering more expensive.—(*U. S. Consular Reports*.)

CROP PROSPECTS.

The *Board of Trade Journal* publishes the following notes with regard to the prospects for cereal crops in the undermentioned countries:—

Russia.—H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports that the *Pravitelstvennei Vvestnik* (St. Petersburg) of 8th/21st June publishes the following official figures of the estimated yield in 1914 of winter-sown crops in 62 Governments of European Russia: Rye, 1,446,089,000 pouds from an area of 26,303,349 dessiatines; wheat, 493,527,000 pouds from an area of 6,746,119 dessiatines; and barley, 11,864,000 pouds from an area of 171,657 dessiatines.

1,000 pouds = 16 tons (about); dessiatine = 2.7 acres. (C.I.B. 15,685.)

The British Vice-Consul at Nicolaiev (Mr. J. P. Bagge), writing under date June 20, reports as follows regarding the condition of the grain crops in the Governments of Kherson, Kharkov, Poltava, Ekaterinoslav, Kiev and Taurida:—

The prospects for winter wheat and rye are very good. At one time there was grave danger on account of drought, but recently good rains have fallen everywhere.

Prospects for spring-sown barley are satisfactory, and the quality should be a fair average one. The quantity should be about equal to that of 1913. The earlier sowings

in some districts have been severely affected by the drought, but the loss in these districts is compensated for by the larger area sown this year. Summer wheat suffered to a marked extent from the drought, and prospects are bad. The area sown, however, was small.

Australia.—Final returns show the production of wheat in Australia as 55,647,000 cwt., or 12·9 per cent above last year's production.

Spain.—Wheat, 64,454,000 cwt., or 7 per cent above last year's production; rye, 14,506,000 cwt., or 3·9 per cent above last year's production; barley, 31,585,000 cwt., or 7·2 per cent above last year's production; oats, 8,735,000 cwt., or 2·7 per cent above last year's production.

Hungary (excluding Croatia and Slavonia).—Wheat, 71,520,000 cwt., or 11·8 per cent below last year's production; rye, 25,493,000 cwt., or 2·4 per cent below last year's production.

TIES FOR CHINESE RAILWAYS.

The present outlook for railway construction in China is more or less speculative, and no doubt this condition will remain so until there is a settled railway policy, and the financial questions relative to construction have been satisfactorily arranged. As far as South China is concerned, practically the only constructive work in hand at present is the Kwangtung Yueh Han Railway. This company has ordered from the United States for delivery the latter part of the year considerable rolling stock, engines and freight cars, besides ties, &c. These orders were obtained in the face of strong competition from Europe. Australia is a strong competitor for sleepers and the jarrah wood is being used to some extent on some of the lines in South China. These ties can be delivered in Canton at about \$1.65 gold per tie. Japanese creosoted ties have been quoted, delivered in Hong Kong, at about \$1.03 gold per tie. It is estimated that about 30,000 Philippine hardwood ties have been delivered in Hong Kong c.i.f. at about \$0.75 gold.—(*U.S. Consular Reports*.)

FISH IMPORTS INTO JAMAICA.

The Colonial Secretary at Kingston, Jamaica, reports that the imports of pickled herrings into Jamaica in 1913 amounted to 42,862 barrels, of a landed value of 20s. per barrel, the countries whence imported being the United States, 2,236 barrels, Canada, 38,683 barrels, and Newfoundland, 1,943 barrels. During the same year, 84,115 pounds of smoked or dried herrings were imported, and valued for official purposes at 2d. a pound. They are imported in 3 pound and 4 pound boxes, and in 1913 were supplied by the United Kingdom 952 pounds, the United States 256 pounds, and Canada, 82,907 pounds.

Preserved fish was imported during 1913 to the value of £19,400, of which two-thirds is estimated to consist of herrings, a small quantity being in sauce. The usual method of putting up preserved fish is in 1 pound tins, packed in cases of 6 dozen, and all fish is usually bought f.o.b. at port of shipment.—(*Board of Trade Journal*.)

MARKET FOR LUMBER IN GREECE.

Practically all the lumber consumed in this consular district is of foreign origin. The imports consist of fir and white pine, with very small quantities of oak, walnut, and other woods. The fir and pine, in the form of both logs and sawed lumber, are at present supplied by Austria. A small part of this trade comes by way of Trieste and the Adriatic, but by far the greater part comes via Galatz (Roumania) by river, and thence in transshipment through the Dardanelles direct to Patras in cargo lots.

It is estimated by the trade that the annual imports of fir and white-pine lumber into Patras amount to \$240,000 worth of logs and \$250,000 worth of sawed lumber of various dimensions. This lumber is used chiefly in the manufacture of cases for exports of dried currants, and, secondarily, for building purposes. Present prices quoted c.i.f. Patras (cash against documents, sometimes 3-months draft) per cubic meter of 35,314 cubic feet are: For fir or pine—logs, \$6.95; all sizes of beams and rafters, \$9.26; for construction lumber in general—over 20 millimetres (0.787 inch) thick \$13.51, under 20 millimetres thick \$14.86.

Local importers of fir and pine lumber claim that the trade is greatly hampered by the high duties now effective and that a reduction of the duties would result in the development of trade and of local industries. A committee representing the importers has been in conference within the past ten days with representatives of the Greek Government at Athens and a tentative reduced scale of duties on fir and pine lumber has been agreed upon. It is expected this agreement will shortly be enacted into law by the Parliament now sitting, in which event lumber dealers confidently predict an immediate increase in imports. The following tabulation shows the present duty on the various kinds of lumber and also the proposed new duty, the unit of measure being 1 cubic meter except where otherwise stated.

Kinds of Wood.		Present duty.	Proposed duty.
Fir or pine—			
Logs		\$ 2.239	\$ 965
Beams and rafters, all sizes.....		2.799	1.300
Construction lumber in general over 20 millimetres thick		3.778	1.800
Construction lumber in general under 20 millimetres thick		4.478	2.100
Oak wood in general		5.877	(¹)
Elm, beech		5.317	(¹)
Walnut, box, mahogany, ebony.....		² 11.900	(¹)

¹ Not stated. ² Per 2,000 pounds.

In addition to the above, and not affected by the proposed change, except automatically, are port dues, amounting to 5 per cent of the customs duty actually paid, and *actori*, which is 1 to 3 per cent of a horizontal valuation of lumber fixed by the Government each year and therefore variable.

Until recently the total import trade in lumber was handled by three local firms of moderate capital. There has just been organized what is known as *La Société Commerciale et Industrielle* at Patras. This syndicate has already absorbed one of the former firms and promises to inaugurate great activity in the import lumber trade. It has purchased acres of forest in Austria and is negotiating further purchases in view of the proposed tariff reduction. Members of the syndicate state that it will interest itself primarily in the importation of logs and the building up of the domestic sawmill industry. It is claimed that milling labour can be secured more cheaply in Greece than in Austria; that the difference in duty on the sawed and the unsawed lumber will more than compensate for any loss sustained in sawing; and that, moreover, the small dimensions, which when brought in as such pay the highest rate of duty, can be largely gotten as by-products of the milling. The syndicate states, however, that it will always be in the market for sawed lumber of the various kinds and dimensions, and invites correspondence.

Interested American firms would do well to bear in mind that much depends upon the weight of the lumber. As stated, the greater part of present imports is consumed in the manufacture of cases for dried currants, and it is by this door that new comers must first enter the local market. There is laid upon all currants exported from Greece a land tax, or sort of export duty, which is determined according to the weight. In making calculation for this tax the customs officers make a scaled estimate as to the weight of the containers as follows: For one-eighth cases and quarter cases, 15 per cent of gross weight; for half cases, 10 per cent of gross weight. It is evident that the lighter the container the more attractive it is to the currant merchant. A cubic metre of sawed wood should not weigh more than 940 pounds, otherwise it becomes unsalable for this industry.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending July 23, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	164,377	88,774	29,934	78,564	361,649
Consolidated....	233,731	79,728	30,712	240,683	584,854
Empire Elevator Co.	167,102	84,734	20,587	376,589	649,012
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co....	325,520	34,917	23,815	.....	384,252
Western Terminal Elevator Co.....	174,087	13,991	25	494,350	682,453
Black & Muirhead .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G. T. Pacific.....	139,823	157,036	8,009	229,577	534,445
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	338,063	157,817	18,764	.....	514,644
Fort William Elevator	117,776	94,926	5,280	345,368	563,350
Eastern Elevator.....	110,852	109,287	1,038	.....	221,177
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.....	480,469	177,952	37,666	380,662	1,076,749
D. Horn & Co.....	24,968	12,180	4,747	105,543	147,438
Dominion Government Elevator.	134,274	71,070	6,958	119,097	331,399
Total terminal elevators.....	2,411,042	1,082,412	187,535	2,370,433	6,051,422
Depot Harbour.....	.....	411,796	44,509	.....	456,305
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.....	32,452	224,608	.....	.....	257,060
Midland Elevator Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiffin, G. T. P. ....	.....	612,443	.....	.....	612,448
Port McNicol	258,173	141,771	52,902	.....	452,846
Collingwood.....	32,019	.....	.....	.....	32,019
Goderich	197,035	174,381	.....	.....	371,416
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.....	57,003	.....	.....	.....	57,003
Commercial Elevator Co.	11,592	64,766	.....	.....	76,358
Port Colborne.....	627,700	89,015	.....	.....	716,715
Prescott .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.....	1,555,627	159,950	55,938	45,100	1,816,615
" No. 2.....	695,578	806,950	131,875	76,512	1,710,915
Montreal Warehousing Co.....	387,760	272,063	61,605	5,230	726,658
Harbour Commissioners, Quebec.	2,005	319,525	.....	.....	321,530
St. John, N.B.....	6,996	.....	.....	.....	6,996
Total public elevators.....	3,863,940	3,277,273	346,829	126,842	7,614,884
Total quantity in store	6,274,982	4,359,685	534,364	2,497,275	13,666,306

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended July 23, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—			
No. 1 Hard.....	41,020	16,758	57,598
No. 1 Northern.....	1,239,752	2,515,008	3,754,760
No. 2 ".....	555,694	904,280	1,459,974
No. 3 ".....	158,082	79,858	237,940
No. 4 Wheat.....	44,302	59,953	104,255
No. 5 ".....			
No. 6 ".....			
Other.....	372,192	288,263	660,455
Totals, Wheat.....	2,411,042	3,863,940	6,274,982
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oats—			
No. 1 C.W.....	17,064	17,570	34,664
No. 2 ".....	637,164	2,262,025	2,899,189
No. 3 ".....	281,939	547,250	829,239
Ex. No. 1 Feed.....	14,449	13,678	28,127
No. 1 Feed.....		17,889	17,889
No. 2 ".....		180,844	180,844
Other.....	131,716	238,017	369,733
Totals, Oats.....	1,082,412	3,277,273	4,359,685
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Barley—			
No. 3 Extra C.W.....			
No. 3.....	62,188	146,910	209,098
No. 4.....	67,566	120,587	188,153
Feed.....	8,947		8,947
Rejected.....	31,624	15,001	46,625
Other.....	17,210	64,331	81,541
Totals, Barley.....	187,535	346,829	534,364
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flax—			
No. 1 Northwestern Canada.....	2,131,077	70,205	2,201,282
No. 2 C.W.....	187,230	23,906	211,136
No. 3 C.W.....	21,597		21,597
Rejected.....			
Other.....	30,529	32,731	63,260
Totals, Flax.....	2,370,433	126,842	2,497,275
Total quantity in store.....	6,051,422	7,614,884	13,666,306

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

727. **Flour.**—A commission merchant in Havana is very anxious to establish relations with first-class Canadian flour mills.

728. **Codfish.**—A Havana firm of commission merchants desires to get in touch with Canadian exporters of codfish.

729. **Canned goods.**—Inquiry is made by commission merchant in Havana for the names of Canadian exporters of canned goods.

730. **Stockfish.**—A commission merchant in Havana would like to correspond with Canadian exporters of stockfish.

731. **Herring.**—Canadian exporters of herring desirous of extending trade to Cuba are invited to correspond with Havana firm.

732. **Chocolates** (in bulk and packages).—A commission merchant in Havana inquires for Canadian manufacturers of chocolates (in bulk and packages) similar to those manufactured by Frye and Cadbury.

733. **Codfish.**—Canadian exporters of codfish desirous of obtaining markets in Cuba for this commodity are invited to correspond with leading firm of importers in Havana. First-class reference.

734. **Stockfish.**—A leading firm in Havana is in a position to import stockfish. Bank references offered.

735. **Haddock.**—Inquiry is made by first-class firm in Havana for the names of Canadian exporters of haddock. Bank references.

736. **Beans.**—A large firm in Havana would like to receive quotations on beans. First-class references.

737. **Herring.**—A firm in Havana is anxious to get in touch with Canadian exporters of herring. Bank references offered.

738. **Potatoes.**—Canadian exporters of potatoes are invited to correspond with firm of commission merchants in Manzanillo, Cuba.

739. **Codfish.**—Inquiry is made by firm of brokers in Manzanillo, Cuba, for the names of Canadian exporters of codfish.

740. **Oats.**—A large firm in Havana inquires for the names of Canadian exporters of oats. Bank references offered.

741. **Codfish.**—A large firm in Havana inquires for the names of Canadian exporters of codfish. First-class references.

742. **Potatoes.**—A first-class firm in Havana is open to handle Canadian potatoes. Bank references offered.

743. **Salmon (canned).**—Havana firm invites correspondence from Canadian exporters of salmon. Bank references.

744. **Sardines.**—A large firm in Havana wishes to be introduced to Canadian exporters of sardines. Good references.

745. **Foodstuff.**—An important firm in Havana is in a position to handle foodstuff in general. Bank references.

746. **Condensed milk.**—A Havana broker is anxious to secure a first-class Canadian representation of condensed milk.

747. **Matches (wax).**—A broker in Pinar del Rio, Cuba, would like to hear from Canadian manufacturers of wax matches.

748. **Potatoes.**—Canadian exporters of potatoes desirous of appointing an agent for Cienfuegos, Cuba, are invited to correspond with firm in that city.

749. **Lumber.**—A Cienfuegos, Cuba, firm desires to establish relations with Canadian exporters of lumber.

750. **Clothes (ready-made).**—Inquiry is made by Havana firm handling this commodity.

751. **Electric machinery.**—Canadian manufacturers are invited to correspond with Havana commission merchant.

752. **Tobacco.**—A Havana dealer wishes to correspond with Canadian importers of leaf tobacco.

753. **Oats.**—A Havana firm of commission merchants is open to represent Canadian exporters of oats.

754. **Hay.**—Canadian exporters of hay are invited to correspond with Havana firm of commission merchants.

755. **Beans.**—A large firm in Havana is open to receive quotations on beans.

756. **Groceries.**—A leading firm in Havana inquires for Canadian exporters of groceries.

757. **Oats.**—Inquiry is made by commission merchants in Havana for the names of Canadian exporters of oats.

758. **Potatoes.**—A Havana firm of commission merchants would like to receive quotations on potatoes.

759. **Bran.**—Canadian exporters of bran are invited to correspond with Havana firm of commission merchants.

760. **Furniture.**—A firm of brokers in Havana wishes to represent Canadian manufacturers of furniture. Good references offered.

761. **Beds (brass).**—A leading commission merchant in Havana is anxious to get in touch with the Canadian manufacturers of beds. First-class references offered.

762. **Desks (office).**—A leading firm in Havana is anxious to represent a Canadian manufacturer of low-price office desks. Good references offered.

763. **Codfish.**—A Santiago de Cuba firm would like to represent Canadian exporters of codfish.

764. **Foodstuff.**—A Santiago de Cuba firm is anxious to get in touch with Canadian exporters of foodstuff.

765. **Potatoes.**—Canadian exporters of potatoes are invited to correspond with Santiago de Cuba firm.

766. **Handles.**—A Manchester firm asks to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of hickory sledge and pick handles, of which they are large importers.

767. **Box boards.**—A London manufacturing company is in the market for a quantity of box boards, and would be glad to receive quotations upon the specifications obtainable upon application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

768. **Maple sugar.**—An important Midlands manufacturing company invite samples and quotations upon different grades of Canadian maple sugar.

769. **Tool handles.**—A commission agent calling on the principal hardware merchants in Glasgow is desirous of representing Canadian manufacturers of tool handles.

770. **Parts for bedroom furniture.**—A Scotch furniture house is desirous of purchasing parts for bedroom furniture in oak and ash. Must be completely fitted with dovetails and ragled ready for glueing and clamping together. The goods to be shipped in cases containing gables, tops and fronts.

771. A firm in Shanghai is interested in Canadian doors and window frames.

772. A firm in Shanghai is interested in Canadian doors and window frames.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

With Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:—

Bounties.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage Table.
Trade Commissioner Service.

PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS.

PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PART VII.—TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics.
Trade and Commerce.

Weekly Report.

(Circulated within Canada only.)

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Miscellaneous Publications.

Canada Grain Act.
Canada Year Book.
Census Returns.
Commercial Arrangements between Canada and Foreign Countries.
Export Directory.
Inspection and Sale Act.
List of Licensed Elevators.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

(Abbreviations.—C.G., Consul General; C., Consul; V.C., Vice-Consul.)

Austria-Hungary:

Trieste, British Consul General.

Belgium:

Antwerp, British Consul General.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.

Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

China:

Harbin, British Consul.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.

Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Vice-Consul.

Panama, British Consul General.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul.

St. Petersburg, British Consul.

Vladivostock, British Consul.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.

Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Turkey:

Constantinople, British Consul General.

Turkey-in-Asia:

Smyrna, British Consul General.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Cancoma.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address, Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable address, Canadian.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montrel Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable address, Canadian.
Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, Eas Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basingall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable address, Canadian.
R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 S. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
China (Dr. J. W. Ross)	1173
Holland and Southern Germany (Mr. J. T. Lithgow)	1176
Australia (Mr. D. H. Ross)	1182
New Zealand (Mr. W. A. Beddoe)	1184
Great Britain—	
London (Mr. Harrison Watson)	1187
Glasgow (Mr. F. Dane)	1192
Bristol (Mr. E. D. Arnaud)	1194
Markets for Canadian lumber—	
Germany (Mr. C. F. Just)	1195
France (Mr. Philippe Roy)	1200
Trade of the United Kingdom	1205
Australian Railway Workshop Tenders	1207
Japanese Rebate on Imported Wheat	1207
Trade Products of the Empire	1209
Japanese Government Tenders	1213
Cultivation of Soya Bean in Manchuria	1213
British Diplomatic Reports—Italy	1215
Notes on Foreign Trade	1219
Canadian Grain Statistics	1227
Trade Inquiries	1229
Commercial Intelligence Service	1235

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, August 10, 1914.

No. 550

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. E. H. S. Flood.*)

BARBADOS, July 18, 1914.

BARBADOS POST OFFICE.

The report of the Post Office Department of this colony which has just been published furnishes some interesting information as to the increase of business of the office, the large number of letters and parcels handled, and the increase in the number of money orders paid and issued. The value of the money and postal orders received, amounted to £106,672, which was over £11,000 in excess of the previous year. Of these remittances, £63,816 came from the Panama Canal zone, and were sent by labourers working on the canal to their relatives in this island. The number of money orders made a total which was larger than that of any previous year. The prosperity of Barbados in the last decade, in spite of short crops and low prices, has been to a large extent due to the money remitted in this way from labourers living out of the island. A large increase in the number of vessels which brought in mail was shown in the report, and also in the number of mail bags. The foreign and colonial parcels which passed through the office totalled 21,118, an increase of about 2,000 over the previous year, and of 5,000 over 1911. The parcel post business is increasing and, incidentally, the c.o.d. system of collection. There are four lines of steamers carrying mail fortnightly from the United Kingdom, four regular lines from the United States, and one from Canada. The postmaster reports that within the last few years the volume of business of the post office has doubled.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES MARKET.

It is reported that all the season's sugar in Barbados is now disposed of and the market closed, and that no choice molasses is for sale. There is, however, a quantity of fancy molasses available, which is offered at the price that has been ruling during the last few months. A comparative statement of produce exported from Barbados to July 3 will show the large increase over the corresponding period of last year:—

	1913.	1914.
Sugar... .. .tons.	5,200	26,364
Molasses... .. .puns.	57,495	72,810

Nearly the whole of the sugar went to Canada with the exception of 2,418 tons which were distributed between the United Kingdom, Newfoundland and the West Indies.

Of the molasses crop, 12,418 puncheons were shipped to the United States, 8,296 to Newfoundland, and 1,477 divided between the United Kingdom and Bermuda. The balance, amounting to 50,628 puncheons, was sent to Canada.

BARBADOS TRAMWAY.

Some three years ago a foreign company purchased the Barbados Tramway Line under agreement to electrify and extend the road. Since the closing of the agreement there has been but slow progress made, though a considerable amount of necessary street widening and general preparation has been undertaken. At the time the negotiations were going on, notices of which appeared in the Weekly Report, it was hoped that Canadian firms that were in position to tender for rails or supplies might be interested in the project. Some part of the material necessary for the construction of the new road has already reached the island. Rails have been imported and are ready to be laid. The Barbados Electric Supply Corporation which is now furnishing electric light to the island, is under contract to supply power for the road. It is expected that by the beginning of next year the new tramway will be in operation. The name of the company is the Barbados Tramways Co., Ltd. As yet there is much construction material to be supplied, as the extension of the road has not yet been undertaken. So far only the poles and the heavy rails to replace those now in use are in evidence.

CONDITIONS IN BRITISH GUIANA.

Favourable weather has been experienced in Demerara and throughout British Guiana generally, and cultivation is making satisfactory progress. There is a marked improvement over last year, and it may be fairly hoped that the period of drought which has continued for some years in the colony is now broken. Since January 1 up to the present time there has been a marked increase in the quantity of several of the leading staples, namely, sugar and molasses, balata, rice, cocoa, coffee, cocoanuts, copra, leather and rum. The only noticeable decline is in timber, which is due to a poor market. The following table will show the quantity exported to July 2 of this year as compared with that of last year for the articles named:—

	1913. January 1 to July 2.	1914. January 1 to July 2.
Balata... .. lbs.	257,688	350,310
Cocoanuts... .. No.	460,734	1,091,071
Cocoa... .. lbs.	1,600	33,437
Coffee... .. "	72,568	196,664
Copra... .. "	69,503	91,986
Leather... .. "	3,585	7,295
Lumber... .. ft.	292,233	198,145
Molasses... .. glns.	57,587	65,861
Rice... .. lbs.	7,477,041	8,851,113
Rum, Proof... .. glns.	1,428,085	1,646,370
Shingles... .. No.	1,269,350	1,061,100
Sugar... .. tons.	22,350	32,576
Timber... .. cub. ft.	222,929	132,463

THE BALATA INDUSTRY.

The low price obtained for balata has had the effect of making those engaged in the industry in British Guiana economize in the cost of production. The industry is on the whole in a healthy condition, though the product is being sold at cost price. Most of the sales of balata are made in New York, and prices which were formerly as high as 90 cents are now ranging around 60 cents c.i.f. at that port. The area covered in the cultivation of balata is being extended; estates that were previously under coffee, cocoa, fruit trees and sugar cane, are now being utilized for rubber. An economical method of bringing an area of rubber up to bearing, and one that is fairly general among the planters, is to plant in catch crops among the

young rubber and in this way reduce to a minimum the outlay necessary in the period required to bring the young trees to maturity. Considering the low price of labour in the colony, it is believed that the areas now being extended will produce rubber at a price which will be remunerative, however low the ruling market price may be. Reports from Surinam show that methods somewhat similar have been adopted in that colony, so that the whole of the Guianas are now making successful progress in the balata industry.

RAILWAY MATTERS IN BRITISH GUIANA.

About six years ago the people of the Colony were discussing a proposal made by Colonel Link to build a railway from Georgetown to the Brazilian frontier, a distance of 200 miles. Briefly outlined, the proposal was to build a road without a cash subsidy, but in lieu thereof to receive from the Government certain land grants along the line, and a ten year guarantee of interest on the company's bonds, the Government to hold a lien on the road for any sums that it might be called upon to pay in connection with the guarantee. Believing in the bona fides of the promoter, many people were desirous of seeing the project go through. The scheme, however, was allowed to fall into abeyance.

THE PRESENT SCHEME.

Another scheme has been gradually evolved, and with the appearance of being eventually carried out. The proposal now is, that the road shall be built by the Colony and financed by the British Government. The sum required is between one and a half and two million pounds sterling. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has been approached, and though he declined to consider the proposals as submitted, suggestions were offered by him to the effect that if the Colony would relinquish its present political rights and place its finances completely in the hands of the Crown, something might be done to provide a railway to the interior. This suggestion has been favourably received by the Colony, and a referendum has shown that the majority of the voters are in favour of abandoning their political rights for the purpose of obtaining the railroad. It will be interesting to follow the progress that will be made from now on up to the laying of the first rail. When the matter is finally settled, an opportunity may arise for Canadian firms to contract for part of the work.

THE COAL TRADE.

The growing importance of the bunker coal trade has been referred to several times in previous reports. It has been pointed out how rapidly Trinidad has come to the front as a coaling station, and is now only second to St. Lucia. Reports from St. Lucia indicate that that island is keenly alive to its interests in this regard, and the question as to whether it is to retain its present coal trade after the opening of the Panama canal is being very seriously considered. The entrance to the harbour of Castries—the coaling station—is to be adequately lighted, and ships will find the entrance almost as easy to approach by night as by day. St. Lucia counts on holding her own, as she has an ample supply of fresh water for ships, in addition to coal. St. Thomas, which claims to be the leading coaling station in the West Indies, is also putting forth an effort to maintain this supremacy. A company on that island with ample capital has purchased a large water frontage, and has recently issued its first report to the effect that the work of dredging, reclaiming and building has been satisfactorily going on, and that a coal depot to have a capacity for 180,000 tons of coal will be ready for bunkering ships in August. The machinery to be provided will coal ships at the rate of 100 tons per hour, and there will be lighters for coaling in the stream whenever necessary. A large supply of oil will also be provided for motor ships, and tanks that will give ample facilities for supplying water are also to be erected. It is also said that the harbour throughout has been greatly improved.

BETTER HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.

Intending visitors will be glad to learn that there is some improvement being made in the hotel accommodation in the various islands. In Jamaica and Trinidad the accommodation now offered is fairly good, and visitors can be comfortably put up. Barbados has several hotels of good class and a number of small pensions, which have been found necessary on account of the large tourist trade which has grown in the last few years.

CHANGES IN STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

The Royal Dutch West India Mail Company has had two services in the West Indies—one from Amsterdam to South America, returning by way of Trinidad, Curacao and New York, and the other from New York direct to Barbados, thence to Trinidad and Paramaribo. This direct line from New York to Barbados is being withdrawn this month, and the Quebec Steamship Company has taken up the service, their first steamer to leave New York about the middle of August. Particulars of this service have not yet been announced. The Hamburg-American Line is about to establish a fortnightly cargo service from New Orleans, to touch at Kingston, Jamaica, and other ports in the Carribean.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. W. J. Egan.*)

CAPE TOWN, June 27, 1914.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES OF NATAL.

The Annual Report of the Durban Chamber of Commerce for the year 1913 is to hand, and the report covers in a voluminous way many subjects of interest to the business community, such as the trade of British South Africa; imports and exports; the introduction of breeding cattle from Europe; coal mining; sugar growing; Durban harbour; cargo tonnage; ocean freight matters; clearing house returns, and special reference to products and industries in Natal, of which the following are extracts:—

COAL.

In 1913, the output of coal from the Natal collieries was 2,608,408 tons, an increase of 136,323 tons on the output of 1912. The outputs for the past ten years have been:—

OUTPUT OF NATAL COLLIERIES.

Year.	Tons of 2,240 lbs.
1913..	2,608,408
1912..	2,472,111
1911..	2,394,238
1910..	2,296,687
1909..	1,786,610
1908..	1,669,743
1907..	1,530,043
1906..	1,238,713
1905..	1,129,407
1904..	858,298

DISTRIBUTION OF OUTPUT.

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Coal bunkered by Steamers at Durban	1,080,205	1,118,350	1,264,800
Coal exported from Durban by sea (including coal exported to Cape Ports)	615,550	585,747	356,650
Coal used inland by Railways, Har- bours and other consumers	912,653	768,014	778,550
Total	2,608,408	2,472,111	2,400,000

A feature of the year's trade was the large export of coal to Bombay and Karachi, an export made possible principally by the high shipping freights prevailing during the year. The reduction in freights towards the end of 1913, and especially in 1914, has suddenly checked the export on a large scale of coal to India.

The general scale of prices for coal for bunkering at Port Natal, free alongside ship, has been as follows:—

	s.	d.	s.	d.
1913	14	0	to	16 6
1912	13	3	to	14 9
1911	13	3	to	14 6
1910	13	3	to	14 6
1909	13	6	to	15 6
1908	16	0	to	18 0
1907	15	0	to	17 0

COKE.

The Natal coke industry is still in its infancy, the output being only about 8,000 to 9,000 short tons annually. Coke is manufactured by the Natal Navigation Collieries, Hatting Spruit, the South African (Vryheid) Coke Company, Vryheid, and the Maritzburg Iron Company, whose works are at Sweetwaters.

Coke is still imported from oversea, the tonnage for 1913 being 29,365 short tons, as compared with 31,432 short tons for 1912. South African made coke is not yet equal to the best English coke, and the latter is, therefore, preferred for special kinds of foundry and smelting work.

WOOL.

The year 1913, which opened with fairly good prospects and continued trade activity, was in some respects rather disappointing. Growers of wool have continued to suffer from drought, whilst for the trade generally the year 1913 was not a profitable one.

Fluctuations in prices, however, were not excessive, and there was only a slight decline in the raw material as compared with the close of 1912, although there was a more distant fall in the value of 'tops' and 'yarns.'

The paralysis of trade in the Balkans and adjacent countries owing to the war, the apprehension of more serious political complications and the consequent stringency in the money market, together with the delay in the revision of the American tariff, were bound to have some adverse effect on prices, and at one time it was feared that a very serious fall might come about.

There was, however, a reduction of 30,000 bales in the Australian clip, and of some 60,000 bales (equal to 150,000 colonial bales) from the River Plate, against which there was only an increase of some 50,000 bales from the Cape.

The rather heavy shortfall in supplies fortunately enabled the trade to surmount all adverse circumstances without any serious crisis, and indeed without any material fall in prices, and the year finally closed with values but little below those ruling at the close of 1912, with even a rising tendency and a fairly bright outlook.

It is gratifying to find that in spite of two droughty years there was again a substantial increase in the export of wool from South Africa. Of this increase the port of Durban secured its fair share.

QUALITY OF THE WOOL.

The clip was, of course, in rather poor and wasteful condition as well as somewhat unsound in staple. Such faults, however, must be expected during periods of drought.

The number of good clips well got up for market is certainly increasing each season; but progress is slower than could be wished, and there are many nicely grown wools well worth attention that still come up for sale without any serious attempt having been made to skirt and class them. There are also far too many wools of very poor style which are anything but a credit to the grower.

Practically the whole of the large quantity of wool consigned to Durban is sold by public auction on the various local sales which are held on the first three days of each week throughout the season.

New, up-to-date, and specially lighted stores continue to be built in Durban to cope with the increasing demands for space, whilst the number of buyers from all parts of the world is yearly becoming larger and competition more keen.

SHIPMENTS OF WOOL.

The following figures show the quantities and values of wool shipped from Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban, during the past five years:—

—	Port Elizabeth.		East London.		Durban.	
	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
1913.....	49,162,000	1,627,000	64,879,000	1,961,000	53,183,000	1,767,000
1912.....	45,982,127	1,304,508	58,971,646	1,609,689	46,715,040	1,453,855
1911.....	36,860,334	1,115,938	48,492,784	1,351,701	38,289,525	1,147,519
1910.....	33,241,969	1,057,018	49,065,688	1,474,056	30,729,641	986,607
1909.....	42,025,469	1,193,378	50,462,655	1,339,805	29,251,742	907,098

On the whole the year was as satisfactory as could be expected and prospects are favourable, whilst a return of really good seasons should see a very distinct expansion in the wool trade of this port.

MOHAIR.

The year 1913 was not a good one either for growers or shippers of Mohair, as in addition to the continued drought the demand for the most part was not good, whilst towards the end of the year it was very poor indeed. Prospects are now somewhat more encouraging, but the range of values is still low with few signs for the moment of any very material improvement.

The quality of the clip showed no improvement, and indeed no improvement can reasonably be expected until the return of more favourable seasons.

The following is a comparative list of shipments from Durban during the past four years:—

	Lbs.	Value.
1913.....	1,861,596	£87,731
1912.....	1,654,362	65,554
1911.....	1,349,874	56,644
1910.....	1,533,780	71,923

HIDES AND SKINS.

The export of all kinds of hides and skins from Durban during the year 1913 showed an increase of 5 per cent compared with that of 1912. This does not at first appear to be of much consequence, but it must be remembered that the export of

1912 was about 40 per cent greater than that of 1911, and, taking into consideration the fact that the quantity of hides alone exported in 1913 was actually less than that exported in 1912, the total increase of hides and skins in 1913 must be regarded as satisfactory. The decrease in the export of hides was about 3 per cent, but, on the other hand, the increase in that of sheep skins was about 15 per cent, and in that of goat skins about 84 per cent.

The hide market showed only slight fluctuations during the year, but the comparatively high level of prices of the previous year was still maintained, owing to the short supplies from the North and South American centres.

Sheep skins declined in value in sympathy with wool, from May to August, but rallied in September, and finished only about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. under the prices current at the close of 1912.

Goat skins fell sharply from March to June, but recovered value later, and finished about on a par with the close of 1912. Angora skins rose about $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. during 1913. There was a great increase in the quantity of goat and angora skins exported from Durban, and the market broadened, and competition became keener, but the bulk of the supplies were still badly got up and badly cared for.

SUGAR.

Planters entered upon the 1913-14 season with high hopes of at length being able to put upon the market a total output exceeding 100,000 tons, some estimates indeed reaching 120,000 tons. But as soon as crushing was fairly started, it was ascertained that the drought experienced during 1912 had adversely affected the sugar content of the canes; and estimates were gradually reduced until it was evident that the final yield would be practically the same as last year's total of, say 96,000 tons.

The season now closing is one that will live for many years in the memories of the planters as having been fraught with unfortunate occurrences. First came the Rand disturbances in June and the consequent dislocation of trade. Then came the Indian labourers' strike in November, which caused more than half of the estates to cease crushing for more or less an extended period. And finally came the railway strike in January. These factors all had their influence upon the market, which as a consequence has been more speculative even than usual, although on the whole prices averaged a shade less than in 1912-13.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

The Indian strike was, as the leaders themselves admitted, not due to any grievances harboured by the labourers against their employers, but was the outcome of agitation on the part of a small band of educated Indians against certain laws which they alleged pressed hardly upon their fellow-countrymen—of which hardships the rank and file were most certainly unaware. The fact that the majority of the Indian labourers in Natal were, either through fear or superstition, prepared as one man to obey the mandate of a few agitators of higher caste than themselves, and to 'down tools' at a moment's notice without the least consideration of the interests of their employers, was an eye-opener to the sugar planters, who had always hitherto congratulated themselves upon the reliability of this class of labour. The subsequent unrestrained violence of the Indians and the regrettable disturbances, which eventually had to be met with armed force, were a great shock to the whole community.

It is obvious that higher wages will have to be paid to natives residing within our own territory if we are to put an end to the large yearly efflux of this labour to Johannesburg. It is now generally felt, however, as the result of careful investigations made during the past few months, that ample labour will be forthcoming to meet the demands of the industry, even allowing for the considerable expansion now

in progress. It is also considered that well-equipped, up-to-date mills can afford the higher price it will probably be necessary to pay. But obviously both mill owners and planters must devote serious attention to labour-saving devices.

GROWTH OF SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The question of labour is so all important to the industry that no excuse is required for having touched upon it at such length. It would indeed have been remarkable if no difficulties had been experienced in regard to labour questions when we consider the enormously increased demand that is evidenced by the growth of the industry as shown by the following figures:—

		Crop in Tons of 2,000 lbs.					
Season . . .	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
		35,000	51,000	63,000	82,000	96,000	97,000

The figure for 1913-14 is approximate.

THE PRESENT SEASON.

It is difficult as yet to estimate the 1914-15 crop, which will have suffered not only from the 1912 drought but also from the dry weather experienced in the latter part of 1913. It is, however, probable that, given ordinary weather conditions during the crushing season, the final yield will at a conservative estimate be in the neighbourhood of 100,000 tons. The yield of sugar per ton of cane will probably be below the average; but on the other hand the area under cultivation is greater, and in addition several mills will commence operations by crushing cane which they had as a consequence of the Indian strike to leave standing in the fields at the end of last season.

Four new mills are already in course of construction or definitely arranged for, but in view of the fact that South Africa has imported from overseas during the ten months ended February 28 some 26,000 tons, it is evident we have to go a long way yet before we produce sufficient sugar to supply the requirements of the Union. It must be remembered that consumption is always increasing as well as production, and that, while our output this past season would have met all the needs of the country so recently as six years back, it represents roughly speaking only 80 per cent of present requirements.

The end of the present season (April 30) will see very moderate stocks carried forward in Natal, and these all in second hands, the total probably approximating, say, 2,500 tons. It is, however, understood that a certain quantity of Mozambique sugar will be left over at Delagoa Bay, the shippers having apparently over-estimated the extent of the Transvaal demand.

COMPETITION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

The industry continues to suffer from the competition of Mozambique sugar in the Transvaal market. The quality of the Portuguese East African product has improved, and the low prices at which it has been sold have resulted in a large increase of imports year by year, as follows:—

	2 tons of 2,000 lbs
1908.. . . .	600
1909.. . . .	2,463
1910.. . . .	4,784
1911.. . . .	6,613
1912.. . . .	8,688
1913.. . . .	"

The Convention under which this sugar enters the Transvaal free of duty has still five years to run. The full effect of competition from this quarter has not yet been felt, nor will it until Natal production more closely approximates to South African consumption than has been the case these past few years.

THE COMING CROP.

Present indications for the coming crop are that very moderate prices will rule in sympathy with the markets of the outside world. The world's sugar production in 1913 was easily the largest on record, and it would appear probable that this will be followed by an equally large yield in 1914. Continental fabricants are already fearing that prices may fall below cost of production, and it is probable that the beet sowings for 1915 season will be reduced, thereby equalizing the position as between supply and demand.

WATTLE BARK.

The export of wattle bark during 1913 showed a large increase in quantity compared with that of previous years. During the past five years the production and export of this article have more than doubled. Exports for 1913 were almost 25 per cent more than last year.

During the past four years the exports of wattle bark from Natal were:—

Year.	Tons of Wattle Bark.	Value.
1913..	65,042	£ 309,268
1912..	52,775	283,060
1911..	49,097	288,364
1910..	41,344	219,433

Prices realized last year were rather lower than those that obtained in previous years, and cannot be regarded as very satisfactory from the grower's point of view. However, it is gratifying to note that the very largely increased supplies during 1913 were readily absorbed by importing markets. Although present prices are much lower than those that ruled three or four years ago, they still show a fair return to the grower.

TEA.

There was a further shortfall in the output of Natal tea for the past season, the yield being 1,687,729 pounds, against 2,139,800 pounds in 1911, and 780 acres formerly under tea have been either abandoned or utilized for other crops.

WHALING.

In 1913 six whaling companies carried on operations in Natal with a fleet of 25 whalers. About 1,250 whales were captured—650 humpbacks, 250 sperm whales, 250 fin whales and 50 blue whales. The products obtained were about 7,985 tons of oil, 3,888 tons of fertilizers, 53 tons of 'finners,' and 14 hundredweight of whalebone, the whole being valued at about £140,000.

The returns show a falling off in the number of humpback whales captured, and only one of the six companies paid a dividend.

EXPLOSIVES.

The demand for explosives in South Africa in 1913 was very close to that of 1912, and did not show the regular rise which has been evident in each of the previous five years. The reason for this is evident from a study of the returns, as the output of the three factories in the first six months of the year, January to June, was 488,000 cases, against 422,000 cases during the last six months. The falling off was undoubtedly due to the strike on the Rand early in July, which gave to the gold output a check from which it took some months to recover.

The manufacture of explosives in South Africa for the year was 910,000 cases, of which 30,000 cases were exported, mainly to Australia and Rhodesia. The total imports were 11,000 cases, including black powder, which is not manufactured in South Africa.

SOAP.

The annual output of South African manufactured products is still increasing, and this increase is reflected in the reduction of imports of soap into British South Africa for 1913 amounted to £57,166, as compared with £70,320, the value for 1912. With the satisfactory manufacture of soaps in South Africa, the imports of household soaps will continue to diminish each year. There are certain difficulties in obtaining raw material for this industry in South Africa. The recent drought has been the means of considerably reducing supplies of South African tallow. The supply of other South African raw materials suitable for the South African soap and candle makers has not shown any material increase, and whatever supplies have been grown are in such small quantities that they are not more than is required for purposes of food.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Referring to the steamship service calling at Durban, the report says:—

The year 1913 was marked by development in the size of new tonnage calling at Durban. The new Canadian Pacific steamship *Empress of Asia*, 16,850 tons, called en route to her regular service between Hong Kong and Vancouver. This magnificent liner was handled with ease coming in and leaving the harbour.

A new monthly service was inaugurated by the British India Lines to London via the East Coast, thus giving a fortnightly British service with the Union-Castle Company in addition to the service of the German Line.

A large number of steamers have called for coal, bound East from River Plate, but the bulk of the regular Australian bound steamers bunker at Cape Town.

HOLLAND AND SOUTHERN GERMANY.

REPORT OF THE TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. T. Lithgow.*)

ROTTERDAM, July 23, 1914.

CONDITION OF FIELD CROPS.

As last year the Burgomasters have furnished data in the month of June regarding the area under field crops in 1914, as far as it is of interest to know this from a commercial point of view. Although this information will not entirely agree with the figures definitely determined later on it can be assumed that deviations are insignificant.

For comparison the figures for the previous year are also given:—

Field Crops.	Area under crops in acres.	
	1914.	1913.
Winter wheat..	137,067	132,257
Spring wheat..	9,350	10,610
Winter rye..	562,175	565,237
Spring rye..	4,507	5,247
Winter barley..	53,875	51,950
Spring barley..	13,878	15,132
Oats..	349,862	351,820
Buckwheat..	24,790	26,117
Beans..	59,384	61,117
Peas..	65,957	69,015
Rapeseed..	4,022	2,982
Brown mustard seed..	1,720	2,020
Yellow mustard seed..	2,110	1,947
Caraway seed..	13,430	13,817
Blue Maw seed..	1,200	1,625
Flax..	20,482	36,625
Tobacco..	942	1,162
Canary seed..	8,032	4,517
Household potatoes..	342,282	345,402
Factory potatoes..	78,680	79,557
Sugar beets..	154,777	150,750
Chicory..	1,705	1,790
Onions..	6,907	6,605
Sugar beet seed..	415	770
Onion seed..	230	250
Spinach seed..	1,542	1,852
Radish seed..	785	830
Red clover..	73,277	73,020

CHANGES NOTED.

From this statement it appears that there has only been a slight change in the areas under crop. The cultivation of canary seed and rape seed has been largely increased. On the other hand the growing of flax shows a decrease, 36,625 acres in 1913, against 20,482 acres in 1914. The cultivation of horticultural seeds has considerably decreased during the last two years. A slight decrease of potato growing, especially household potatoes, has been noticed since 1912.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Since the publication of the crop report of the middle of June the prospects of most crops have very much improved. The dry and cold weather in May and the beginning of June was succeeded by a spell of very favourable weather, in consequence of which crops have developed very advantageously. Regarding the hay crop the improvement of weather conditions came too late, therefore the yield will not be large.

The greater part of the hay has been harvested under favourable conditions and is of good quality. Pasture lands have considerably improved during the past few weeks although there is no abundance of grass. Sugar and fodder beets, the condition of which on many grounds was very critical in the middle of June, have thriven beyond expectation. Yet there are, especially on the heavy grounds, many plots where the beets have come up irregularly. The condition of potatoes and flax has also considerably changed for the better, and as the other crops could also develop very vigorously the prospects may, on the whole, be termed favourable.

On the clay the condition of the crops differs. On the light clay the condition is generally very good, while on heavy clay grounds it leaves much to be desired.

Few complaints are received regarding the appearance of diseases and injurious insects. In the northern provinces the winter grains, especially barley and rye, have been attacked by smut. On some plots the disease also appears on the husks, and it is feared that this will depreciate the yield. In some localities leaf lice are

noticed in the beans, and the potato disease begins to present itself locally, also the onion fly.

In the northern part of the country many plots of oats and flax have lain down on account of the heavy rains. In the province of Gelderland hailstorms have injured the crops in many districts. In the provinces of Friesland, Overijsel and Limburg some low-lying lands already experience trouble by water.

CONDITIONS OF VARIOUS CROPS.

Wheat.—The condition is good everywhere with the exception of the Over-Betuwe, where it is fair.

Rye.—Rye does not yield on the whole a heavy crop. In Gelderland and Limburg the crop has suffered much from night frosts. In Drenthe the condition is very good. On the contrary, the condition on the Veluwe and in East Noord-Brabant is only moderate to fair. Also in the clay in Gelderland and Groningen rye is only fair. Elsewhere the condition is good.

Winter barley.—This crop is good everywhere except in Groningen where it has been strongly attacked by smut, the condition there is only fairly good.

Oats.—The condition of oats is not uniform. In the three northern provinces, Friesland, Groningen and Drenthe, and also in Limburg the crop is on the whole good or very good. Elsewhere the average condition is good.

Spring barley.—The condition is good everywhere.

Buckwheat.—There is every appearance that the buckwheat crop will be favourable, with the exception of Limburg, where it is only moderate. Elsewhere the condition is good, in the province of Utrecht and the 'Gooi' very good.

SEED CROPS.

Canary seed.—As already stated the area sown with Canary seed has been largely increased, especially in the province of Groningen the cultivation has been greatly extended. The condition is fair in the province of Zeeland, in Groningen it is ranging from fair to good, elsewhere good.

Blue maw seed.—Is good everywhere.

Caraway seed.—The area under caraway seed is almost as large as in 1913. The crop has already been cut. The condition in the province of Zeeland and on the fen in North Holland is fair; in South Holland fair to good; in the other provinces good.

Rape seed.—This crop promises a good to very good yield.

Brown and yellow mustard seed is good everywhere.

FALLING OFF IN FLAX.

Flax.—Flax growing has decreased in 1914, in connection with the bad results of the cultivation in 1913. About the condition the reports are different. In consequence of the dry and poor weather in the early summer, the flax came up very irregularly. After the favourable weather set in the crop has recovered in most cases beyond expectation.

However, particularly on the heavy grounds many unfavourable plots can be seen. In the provinces of Groningen and Friesland many plots have been cut down by the

rain, and must probably be harvested earlier than is desirable. The condition is, on the average, good in Groningen and Friesland; in North Holland and Zeeland, fair; and in South Holland and Noord-Brabant, fair to good. The demand for flax is keen. In the Province of Zeeland good flax is sold at \$200 per 2½ acres, moderate flax at \$140 to \$160, while the bad plots realize much less.

Seed clover.—About this crop not much can yet be reported. Prospects are on the whole good.

Beans.—From different provinces it is reported that some plots have already been attacked by lice. In spite of this the crop is in most districts good.

Peas.—Peas promise a better yield than obtained in the last few years. The condition is good everywhere, in Friesland, the Neder-Betuwe and the Tielerwaard very good.

POTATOES.

Household potatoes.—At first potatoes came up irregularly, but have since developed extraordinarily during the last few weeks. Although many plots on heavy clay show hollow spots, yet the condition is, on the whole, very favourable.

The ordinary potato disease begins to appear here and there, but has not been very injurious. The condition is the least satisfactory on heavy clay grounds, viz., in the provinces of Gelderland, Utrecht and South Holland. The condition there is on the whole fair. Elsewhere potatoes are good, in different districts, i.e., in Friesland very good.

Potatoes for factory purposes.—If the weather conditions continue to be favourable a large crop of these potatoes can be expected. The condition is very good in Drenthe and Friesland, and Friesland good to very good, in Groningen and Overijssel good.

Chicory.—The condition is good everywhere.

BEETS.

Sugar and fodder beets.—In the last crop report the prospects of the sugar beet crop was reported to be unfavourable. A great change for the better has since been noticed. On the light clay grounds the condition can be termed generally very satisfactory. The sugar beets on the heavy clay grounds are standing very irregularly. There are numerous empty spots, and next to strongly developed plants others are to be found which are very small and backward. In connection herewith it is difficult to state the average condition in the different districts. In the north of the country the condition is, on the whole, good. For the rest the condition is ranging from fair to good.

Onions are fair everywhere.

CLOVER AND GRASSES.

Red clover.—The condition of red clover is fair in the Over-Betuwe and the Gooi, everywhere else good or very good.

White clover.—The condition is everywhere good to very good.

Lucerne.—The condition is everywhere good, except in the Lijmers where it is fair.

PASTURE.

Pasture land.—After the rainfall in June and the succeeding heat the meadows improved to a great extent. In the north of the country the condition is at present good, in Overijsel very good. Farther southward the quantity of grass in the meadows is not so large. In the fen pasture lands of Utrecht and North Holland the condition of the meadows is also good. On the other hand the condition in South Holland is moderate on the whole, in Limburg, on the clay rather bad to moderate, on the Betuwe and on the clay in Utrecht moderate to rather good. Elsewhere it is fair.

Grass hay.—For obtaining a good yield of grass hay the improvement of the weather came too late. The quantity of hay gathered is therefore not large, the more so as much land originally intended for hay land was used as meadow. The weather, however, during the cutting was very favourable in most districts, and the hay is of good quality. This, however, does not apply to Limburg, where during hay-making time much rain fell, and the quality is only moderate. In Friesland hay could not always be made under favourable circumstances, so that it is getting hot in some localities.

Clover hay.—The yield of clover hay, first cut, is good in most districts, and the quality is also good to very good. The yield was fair in Averijsel, Gelderland and East Noord-Brabant.

PROSPECTS OF BELGIAN FLAX CROP.

In consequence of the large stock of old flax the area under flax in Belgium is much smaller this year than in previous years. The flax of the 1914 crop is long and promises to become of good quality. It is sold at prices being \$1.54 to \$1.93 higher per 220 pounds than last year.

In East Flanders particularly little flax was sown. The estimated decrease in comparison with 1913 is 60 per cent. The flax was sown late but developed well, especially on the light grounds. The prospects are, on the whole, favourable, while high prices are paid for the standing crop.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. E. Ray.*)

BIRMINGHAM, July 21, 1914.

INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN APPLES.

It is evident that the impoverished apple crop of Great Britain will create a big demand for Canadian fruit during the coming season. Firms in this district are already inquiring for reliable exporters in order to make arrangements for periodic consignments next winter. Correspondence is invited with shippers anxious to open up or to extend their sales in the midland counties.

FISHERIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

The quantity of fish landed during June was 1,052,040 cwts., valued at £686,847, compared with 948,629 cwts. and £658,800 in June, 1913—increases of 103,411 cwts. and £28,047. The chief increase was in the quantity of cod landed, that in June, 1914 being 354,753 cwts. and June, 1913, 257,021 cwts.

The quantity and value for the first six months of the present year were 5,050,973 cwts., valued at £4,075,316, compared with 4,707,335 cwts., and £3,962,189 in the first half-year of 1913.

STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following are the aggregate figures for the fish landed in the United Kingdom in June this year and last:—

—	Quantity in Cwt.		Value in £.	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
England and Wales	1,052,046	948,629	686,847	658,800
Scotland.....	1,927,318	1,227,728	624,302	573,381
Ireland.....	56,680	59,486	23,855	21,632
Total	3,036,038	2,235,841	1,335,004	1,253,813
Increase.....	800,197		81,191	

The corresponding figures for the half-year ended June 30, are as follows:—

—	Quantity in Cwt.		Value in £.	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
England and Wales.....	5,050,973	4,707,335	4,075,316	3,962,189
Scotland.....	4,501,913	3,582,591	1,696,004	1,620,074
Ireland.....	320,752	324,755	123,939	145,008
Total	9,873,638	8,614,681	5,895,259	5,727,271
Increase.....	1,258,957		167,988	

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1913.

The report (Part II) of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 1913, contains valuable statistics regarding certain crops in Great Britain.

THE POTATO CROP.

The estimated average yield per acre of potatoes was 6.55 tons, exceeding the average of the previous decade by 0.57 ton. This result in England and Wales has been exceeded in only four previous seasons since the produce returns were first collected, and the effect, with the relatively large acreage under potatoes, was to give the largest total production for England and Wales which has yet been recorded. This total, 2,894,655 tons, was 324,000 tons more than the decennial average production and about 26,000 tons above the previous largest crop in 1908. Only thirteen counties in England and Wales returned lower yields than usual; the best results were in the east and northeast of England, and the least satisfactory in the south-west. On the 76,000 acres planted in Lincoln the yield was $\frac{1}{2}$ ton above the average, in Cambridge (including the Isle of Ely) the crop on 33,000 acres was $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons above the average; on 24,000 acres in the west riding, and 46,000 acres in Lancashire, the excess was about $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, though on 24,000 acres in Cheshire the crop yielded only $\frac{1}{2}$ ton more than usual.

ROOT CROPS.

The yield of turnips and swedes was $12\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre, or nearly 1 ton below the decennial average yield. Lower average yields have frequently been returned, but as the acreage sown was the smallest on record, the total production has been smaller on only three previous occasions, in 1887, 1899 and 1911. The total crop, 12,794,323 tons, was nearly 2,000,000 tons under the average production of 1903-12. The poorest results were returned from the Midlands, and the southern counties from Sussex to Cornwall, which averaged $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons less than usual; from Lincoln where the deficiency was over 2 tons per acre; and the north riding, where it was $1\frac{3}{4}$ tons per acre. In Norfolk and Suffolk, however, the yield per acre was 1 ton more than usual, in Essex the crop exceeded the average by as much as $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and in Cumberland by $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons. In the northwest as a whole the yield averaged more than 1 ton above normal. Yields in the northern counties of Wales averaged, as a whole, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ more than usual, but in the south the crop averaged $\frac{2}{3}$ tons below the ten-year mean, so that for the principality, as a whole, the yield differed little from the average.

The yield per acre for mangold was returned as 18.15 tons, being slightly better than in 1912, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ tons better than in 1911, but nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons below the average yield for 1903-12. Owing to the restriction of the area planted, the total crop, 7,611,123 tons, is, with the exception of that of 1911, the smallest returned since 1904. The crop was over average in Cambridge, Suffolk, Essex, Norfolk, and the east riding, but bad in other counties. In Lincoln the yield was $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre below average. Taking the east and northeast as a whole, however, the yield was practically the average. All Midland and southern and most northern and northwestern counties had short crops. In the southeast the deficiency from the decennial average was about 1 ton per acre, in the southwest over $2\frac{3}{4}$ tons, in the East Midlands $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and in the West Midlands 4 tons. In Oxford, Worcester, Gloucester, Wiltshire and Somerset the deficiency ranged from over 5 tons to $8\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. In the two northern groups the shortage was nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ ton per acre, over-average crops being obtained in Cumberland, Lancashire and the west riding. In Wales good crops were returned from Anglesey, Denbigh and Cardigan, but crops were extremely poor in Merioneth, Montgomery and Brecon, and for Wales, as a whole, the return was nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ ton under average.

HAY.

The yield of hay from clover and seeds in 1913 was 31.86 cwt. per acre, being 2.88 cwt. above the decennial average. Only seven English and one Welsh county returned lighter crops than usual. The yield of meadow hay was 25.02 cwt. per acre, being 1.43 cwt. above average, six English and two Welsh counties having under-average crops.

The total production of clover hay amounted to 2,709,068 tons, being 678,000 tons more than in 1912. This is the heaviest production since 1908, when, however, the area mown was 105,000 acres greater. The yield in the Eastern counties exceeded the average by $4\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. per acre, in the Northeast by $2\frac{3}{4}$ cwt., in the Southeast by $2\frac{3}{4}$ cwt., in the East Midlands by 2 cwt., in the West Midlands by nearly 5 cwt., in the Northern counties by 1 cwt., and in the Northwest by 2 cwt.; crops averaged 5 cwt. per acre more than usual in North Wales, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. more in South Wales. The highest county yield was $48\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. per acre in Lancashire (an excess of $3\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.), followed by Essex with $42\frac{1}{4}$ cwt., being $10\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. above average. The lowest yield was $15\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. per acre in Huntingdon.

The production of meadow hay reached 6,343,254 cwt., being 249,000 cwt. more than in 1912, and the highest since 1907. The crop in the Eastern counties exceeded the average by $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. per acre, in the Northeastern by $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., in the Southeastern by $\frac{2}{3}$ cwt.; the East Midland counties had about an average return on balance; the

West Midland yield was $1\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. per acre over the average, the Southwestern 1 cwt., the Northern $1\frac{3}{4}$ cwt., and the Northwestern 2 cwt. over the average. The North Welsh counties returned $4\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. per acre more than usual, and the South Welsh counties $1\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. more.

The total production of both kinds of hay was 9,052,322 tons in 1913, being 927,000 tons more than in 1912 and 2,749,000 tons more than in 1911. This is the highest total since 1907, when 9,494,701 tons were obtained.

HOPS.

The yield per acre of hops in 1913 was returned as 7.17 cwt., being 3.55 cwt. per acre less than in 1912 and 1.93 cwt. per acre below the ten-year average. The total production amounted to 255,641 cwt., as compared with the decennial average production of 371,000 cwt. Much better results were secured in East and Mid Kent and East Sussex than in the other hop-growing districts. In East Kent the yield was $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. short of the average, in Mid Kent $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. short, and in Sussex about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. short. In the Weald of Kent the deficiency as compared with an average yield was $2\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. per acre, in Surrey 3 cwt., in Hampshire 5 cwt., in Hereford $2\frac{3}{4}$ cwt., in Worcester $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., and in Salop $2\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.

The following statement gives the total production in the United Kingdom of the crops for which estimates are obtainable in each of the past three years:—

	Tons. 1913.	Tons. 1912.	Tons. 1911.
Wheat..	1,519,000	1,538,000	1,723,000
Barley..	1,465,000	1,299,000	1,290,000
Oats..	2,878,000	2,869,000	2,837,000
Beans..	204,000	209,000	207,000
Peas..	91,000	105,000	99,000
Potatoes..	7,605,000	5,726,000	7,520,000
Turnips and Swedes..	25,320,000	24,062,000	21,670,000
Mangold..	9,276,000	10,138,000	9,215,000
Hay (All kinds)..	15,395,000	14,024,000	11,656,000
Hops..	13,000	19,000	16,000

REVIEW OF WHEAT MARKETS.

The 'Evening Corn Trade List' of July 3 contains the following comments on the wheat markets:—

Under the influence of fine and forcing weather for the crops in importing countries, favourable advices with regard to threshing results of American winter wheat, and lower markets in America and Canada, the European markets have been very quiet on most days this week, consumers showing very little interest, although all descriptions of wheat are obtainable at lower prices. Yesterday the tone was much less depressed, and a part of the decline was recovered. Shipments last week were large, amounting to 1,685,000 qrs., including quite a large proportion for the United Kingdom and 'orders.' This week's shipments promise to be considerably smaller. Imports into the United Kingdom last week, and also this week, have been on more liberal lines than for some time past, and stocks have increased to a moderate extent. Judging from the returns so far received, port stocks on the 1st of July amounted to about 1,600,000 qrs., as against 2,000,000 qrs. last year and 2,100,000 qrs. in 1912. This year's total is a very moderate one, but so long as the weather continues favourable for the growing crops, buyers will probably adopt a cautious policy. The crops are ripening rapidly, both here and in other importing countries, and unless there be a complete change in climatic conditions the harvest will be a much earlier one than appeared likely a fortnight ago. Any radical change for the worse in the weather would probably result in fresh buying of wheat in near positions.

THE AMERICAN CROP.

The latest advices received by cable regarding the American winter wheat crop point to the yield being about 640,000,000 bushels, as against 523,500,000 bushels last

year. The condition of spring wheat, according to Crop-expert Snow, is 93.2, as against 95.5, the official estimate of the condition on the 1st of June. Last year the weather was very unfavourable during June, and the condition of spring wheat deteriorated from 93.5 to 73.8. As a rule drought in June causes more damage than in any other month. This year there has, if anything, been too much rain, and there are a good many complaints of rust. Present indications are that the total yield of wheat in America this year will exceed 900,000,000 bushels, or about 140,000,000 bushels larger than last year. In Canada present crop prospects are fair.

CROPS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Russian crop advices are not so uniformly favourable as a short time ago, the weather having been too dry in several districts, and it is pretty certain that the official estimate, when received, will be appreciably smaller than last year's. The crops have been ripening satisfactorily and rapidly in the early districts, and harvest is expected to commence in about a week's time; present conditions warrant hopes that the quality will be better than in either of the past two years, although much depends on the weather of the near future.

In Roumania the yield is now expected to be as large as last year's, the increased area making up for the smaller yield per acre.

In Hungary, according to the preliminary estimate, the yield is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ million quarters smaller than that of 1913, which was also a short crop, and there is every probability that Hungary will have to import about 4,000,000 quarters of wheat during the coming season.

In France, Germany and the United Kingdom, the weather has been very fine and favourable for maturing the crops during the past week or so, and there has been a distinct improvement in crop prospects in these countries. With normal weather conditions in the future the yields may not be much smaller, taken as a whole, than last year, with every prospect of the quality being better; much, however, still depends on the weather of the next six weeks.

BRITISH IMPORTS OF HORSES.

The imports of horses in June amounted to 833 head, the lowest for the month during the past twenty years, and 27.75 per cent less than in June, 1913, when the average declared value was £66.16.0 per head, as against £49.13.6 for last month. The comparative table for the first half of the following years shows that the number of horses imported this year was the lowest on record during the period referred to:—

Period.	Number imported.	Declared value.	Average.
		£	£ s. d.
January to June, 1900.....	29,168	793,356	27 3 11
January to June, 1906.....	10,027	253,738	25 6 1
January to June, 1912.....	5,172	173,137	33 9 6
January to June, 1913.....	5,378	215,126	40 0 0
January to June, 1914.....	4,871	174,239	35 15 5

The imports during the current half-year include 389 from the United States, at an average of £44.5.11, as against 106 at £61.19.7 in the corresponding period of 1913. From Canada we received two horses during the past six months, as against none during the same period of 1913. The supplies received from 'other countries' were 4,480 head, or 15.02 per cent less than during the same period of 1913. The average declared value of the imports this year was £34.19.4, as against £39.11.2 for those imported last year.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Claude Dyer.)

LEEDS, July 15, 1914.

OIL SEED CAKE.

The annual imports of oil seed cake into the United Kingdom attain to a very considerable figure. Last year, 406,706 tons were imported, representing in value, approximately \$12,699,455. Of the total quantity received 323,021 tons were made up of cotton-seed cake, rape-seed cake and other kinds of cake not enumerated. The balance of 63,685 tons, however, covers the imports of linseed cake, the approximate value being \$3,130,590, and it is to this trade that the attention of Canadian manufacturers may be directed. The time of the year when cakes are in demand is during the winter season when the cattle are mostly indoors. It may be mentioned that in 1912, Canadian manufacturers shipped 182,456 cwt. of oil cake to this country.

APPLE CROP PROSPECTS.

Later reports which are coming to hand from the English fruit-growing districts indicate that the apple crop will be much below the average. Kent will have a good supply but the yield in Cambridgeshire is expected to realize only one-third of a crop and similar conditions obtain in Gloucestershire. In Sussex and Essex about one-half of a crop is expected. To strike an average for the whole country, it is expected that the yield this year will amount to about one-half of an average crop.

With the exception of the 'Hazel' variety the supply of pears will also be limited.

In view of these circumstances, communications are invited from Canadian growers who desire to get into touch with importers on this side with a view to sending shipments this season.

TANNING EXTRACTS AND COD OIL.

A fair quantity of hemlock tanning extract of Canadian manufacture is used by tanners in the north of England. A demand also exists among the various curriers here for the coarser grades of cod oil which are used for filling leather to give it more weight and pliability.

HAY PROSPECTS.

In the last few weeks in many parts of England there have been steady showers of rain which came at an opportune time. Up to the beginning of June, complaints were heard on all sides as to the poor outlook for hay due to the long-continued drought. Since then, however, frequent rainfalls have wrought a considerable change in the prospects and are stated to have benefited the grass to the extent of adding one-third to its weight and value.

EFFECT OF MOTOR TRAFFIC ON HAY TRADE.

Local merchants engaged in the sale of hay report that the demand for this commodity has been seriously affected by the steady displacement of horses and the adoption of motor or steam vehicles for commercial and other uses. Especially is this the case in the cities and as similar reports are voluntarily made by several hay merchants there would appear to be some foundation for the statement.

Another line of trade which is keenly feeling the competition from motor traffic is that of coachware merchants who state that the demand for such goods as spokes, hubs, rims and similar wheel stock has fallen off considerably.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. F. Dane.)

GLASGOW, July 21, 1914.

RAILROAD SLEEPERS.

In view of the fact that an increased and more direct steamship service between this port and British Columbia will take place when the Panama canal is open, it might interest British Columbia lumber shippers to know what specifications are required for railroad sleepers, or ties, in this market. At present the trade is for the most part with the Baltic for sleepers made from what is known as red wood.

SPECIFICATIONS REQUIRED.

The blocks from which the sleepers are to be cut should be of good sound timber, straight, free from shakes, large or loose knots, or other blemishes, and reasonably free from sapwood, water and dirt.

The sleepers should be cut from blocks not less than 8 feet 11 inches long, each block being sawn up the middle so as to form two sleepers. The blocks should be of such transverse dimensions that at least 90 per cent of the sleepers shall be, after sawing, 10 inches broad and not less than $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches thick, with a flat surface on the upper side not less than 7 inches in width throughout the entire length of the sleeper. The remainder, which must not exceed 10 per cent of the total quantity, should be, after sawing, 10 inches broad, and not less than $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, with a flat surface on the upper side not less than $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width throughout the entire length of the sleeper.

The sleepers should be accurately gauged, and all those which do not comply with the requirements specified above should be rejected. Some buyers do the sawing of the blocks here. Other details would be a matter of correspondence between buyer and seller.

SHRINKAGE OF CULTIVATED LAND.

During the past year the area of cultivated land in Scotland has decreased by 23,415 acres, and the number of holdings by 274. These figures are given in Part I of the acreage and live stock returns for 1913 issued by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland. Dealing with the shrinkage in the cultivated area the report states that in 1912 the decrease in the area under crops and grass was 24,501 acres. In 1913, as the figures show, there was a still further though somewhat smaller movement in the same direction. This is accounted for, however, to the extent of 13,243 acres by an extensive reclassification of grazing land in Shetland, where a large area formerly returned as permanent pasture was in 1913 returned as rough grazings. The actual decrease in the cultivated area of the whole country thus amounts to about 10,000 acres, which is very much less than the decrease shown in 1912, but is about 2,500 acres more than the average decrease for the preceding ten years. As in the former year only a very small proportion of this land, viz., 342 acres, was under permanent grass, so that almost the whole of it represented a loss of arable crop-bearing land. A point of interest in connection with this shrinkage is that rotation grass, which of course is included under arable land, showed an increase of 6,036 acres, and it is evident therefore that the land under crops other than grass—grain, roots, potatoes, &c.—was

diminished by no less than 29,109 acres. This is in contrast to the movement in 1912, when there was a large decrease in rotation grass and an increase of over 19,000 acres in the area devoted to the other crops. The largest decreases were in the acreages under wheat, oats, beans and turnips, the figures for oats and turnips being the lowest on record, and these decreases were only partially counterbalanced by increases in the area under barley, rape and vetches, &c. It may be observed that if the figures for the two years relating to oats and barley respectively be combined, the total decreases under the former, 25,582 acres, was very largely compensated for by the total increase of 24,631 acres under the latter.

DECREASE OF HOLDINGS.

Leaving Shetland out of account the decrease in the number of holdings in Scotland was 169, made up of 158 in the class above 5 and under 50 acres, 23 in the class above 300 acres, with a set-off of an increase of 21 in the class above 50 and under 300 acres. Tables are given in the report which show that with considerable fluctuations there has been in recent years an average decrease in the total number of holdings of about 200 per annum, and that when allowance is made for the peculiar conditions of Shetland the decrease in 1913 is under the average by about 30.

THE LIVE STOCK CENSUS.

In the section of the returns dealing with live stock the figures relating to cattle as a whole are much more satisfactory for 1913 than they were for 1912. The total numbers for the two years were, respectively, 1,246,910 and 1,184,376, the increase for the year being thus 62,534 or 5.3 per cent, while the average of the previous ten years is exceeded by 48,842, or 4.08 per cent. There was a diminution of 1,000 in the number of agricultural horses. In sheep there was a reduction of 203,241, or 2.9 per cent, in the total number for the year. The figures relating to pigs were also unsatisfactory, a decrease having occurred of 27,734, or 17.2 per cent on the year.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF CANADA FOR JUNE.
Months, Three Months and Twelve Months, ending June, 1912, 1913 and 1914.

	Month of June.			Three Months ending June.			Twelve Months ending June.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.									
Dutiable goods.....	34,734,417	37,836,560	27,794,320	101,150,548	110,389,143	80,086,339	363,370,524	450,746,603	379,897,670
Free goods.....	18,832,893	20,114,746	17,936,473	51,824,997	56,504,727	47,679,106	193,804,095	233,221,911	199,312,779
Total imports (mdse)	53,587,310	57,951,306	45,730,793	152,975,545	166,953,870	127,765,445	557,174,619	683,978,514	579,140,449
Coin and bullion	481,548	942,103	206,634	1,076,562	1,670,404	1,077,902	21,906,486	6,021,821	14,642,803
Total imports.....	54,068,858	58,893,409	45,937,427	154,052,167	168,624,274	128,843,347	579,081,105	690,000,335	593,783,252
Duty collected.....	9,045,113	9,684,724	7,414,597	26,219,554	28,454,544	21,492,614	94,841,332	117,274,150	100,182,715
EXPORTS.									
Canadian Produce—									
The mine.....	4,428,705	4,721,731	3,726,599	11,280,073	11,694,755	10,715,578	44,012,900	57,857,228	58,059,877
The fisheries.....	1,327,074	1,600,803	1,451,958	2,321,994	3,218,848	2,768,131	17,080,449	17,233,575	20,172,843
The forest.....	4,605,549	4,323,636	4,511,249	8,969,403	9,232,914	9,682,443	41,743,304	43,518,571	43,241,666
Animal produce.....	3,811,463	3,600,300	4,784,527	7,299,354	7,670,887	9,891,700	47,110,762	45,156,126	55,569,932
Agricultural produce.....	11,454,678	13,492,137	8,032,777	36,070,899	40,194,383	26,769,065	124,341,756	153,299,145	184,864,711
Manufactures.....	9,617,442	3,863,536	5,529,021	9,410,618	11,544,437	15,821,497	37,475,637	45,826,663	61,720,376
Miscellaneous.....	1,859	17,282	14,069	14,435	23,916	116,492	101,417	116,792	197,664
Total Canadian produce.....	29,246,770	33,619,425	28,000,200	76,266,776	83,520,276	75,758,906	311,866,225	363,008,100	423,827,069
Foreign produce.....	2,471,622	1,096,548	2,611,309	3,832,006	4,300,425	6,159,027	17,359,443	21,762,174	25,707,387
Total exports (mdse).....	31,718,392	34,715,973	30,611,509	80,118,782	87,820,701	81,917,933	329,225,668	384,770,274	449,534,456
Coin and bullion.....	970,335	185,770	671,215	3,041,890	1,680,179	2,347,115	9,725,350	14,801,991	24,227,640
Total exports.....	32,688,727	34,901,743	31,282,724	83,160,672	89,500,880	84,265,048	338,951,018	399,572,265	473,762,096
AGGREGATE TRADE.									
Merchandise.....	85,305,702	92,667,279	76,332,302	233,094,327	254,774,571	209,683,378	386,400,287	1,068,748,788	1,098,674,905
Coin and bullion	1,451,883	1,127,873	877,849	4,118,452	3,350,583	3,425,017	31,631,836	20,823,812	38,870,443
Total trade.....	86,757,585	93,795,152	77,240,151	237,212,779	258,125,154	213,108,395	918,032,123	1,089,572,600	1,067,545,348

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY TRAILS.

A prospectus of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, relating to trails of agricultural tractors and ploughs, which are to be held in August and September of the year 1915, has been forwarded by Commissioner Harrison Watson, London. It is possible that Canadian manufacturers of agricultural machinery may be interested in the particulars of these trails.

There are to be four classes with prizes as follows:—

Class 1.—Gold medal and £25.

Direct internal combustion plant of 20 b.h.p., or less, suitable for ploughing not more than four furrows 9 inches wide by 6 inches deep.

Class 2.—Gold medal and £25.

Internal combustion direct plant over 20 b.h.p., or steam ploughing outfit suitable for ploughing not more than six furrows 10 inches by 8 inches deep.

Class 3.—Gold medal and £25.

Self-propelled plough turning not more than four furrows 9 inches wide by 6 inches deep.

Class 4.—Silver medal and £10.

Plough suitable for direct tractor work, turning not more than six furrows.

POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED.

In the case of tractors the following are some of the points to which special attention will be directed:—

- (a) Weight of machine.
- (b) Weight per inch width of wheel.
- (c) Mechanical design and construction.
- (d) Adaptability to various kinds of work such as harvesting and the like.
- (e) Ease and safety of handling.
- (f) Ease of turning and space required for same.
- (g) Efficiency of winding gear.
- (h) Facility of attachment.
- (i) Attendance necessary.
- (j) Consumption of fuel, water and other supplies per unit of work done.
- (k) Price.

The points to which special attention will be directed in the case of ploughs is as follows:—

- (a) Mechanical design and construction.
- (b) Facility and efficiency of attachment to motor.
- (c) Ease of management in work and in turning.
- (d) Space occupied in turning and uniformity of ends of furrows.
- (e) Draught relatively to work done.
- (f) Perfection of work.
- (g) Adaptability of ploughing different widths and depths.
- (h) Price.

The final regulations have not yet been issued. Provisional regulations have, however, been drawn up to enable intending competitors to gain some idea as to the nature of these trails. Further particulars may be obtained through the Canadian Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall street, London, E.C., or else on application to the Secretary, Royal Agricultural Society of England, 16 Bedford Square, London, W.C.

MARKETS FOR CANADIAN LUMBER.

FOREST PRODUCTS OF THE EMPIRE.

The following extracts, dealing with the forest products of the British Empire, taken from the special supplement to the *Chamber of Commerce Journal*, should have a particular interest at the present time in view of the special series of articles on the markets for Canadian lumber, particularly lumber from British Columbia, which has been running in the Weekly Report for the past two or three months.

IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

The total value of the imports of wood and timber to the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913 was as follows:—

From	1912.		1913.	
	£	Per Cent.	£	Per Cent.
British Possessions	4,695,158	16·6	5,490,262	16·3
Foreign Countries.....	23,662,000	83·4	28,298,622	83·7
Total.....	28,357,158	100·0	33,788,884	100·0

The following table shows the value of the imports in 1913 of four important classes of wood imported to the United Kingdom:—

From	Hewn Fir.	Hewn Oak.	Pit Props or Pit Wood.	Fir, Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed.
	£	£	£	£
Russia	648,540	185,653	2,415,086	9,670,825
Sweden	76,136	.....	558,095	3,823,031
Norway	73,509	.....	200,932	1,067,025
Germany	299,345	134,502	53,550	376,699
United States	224,452	1,124,103	.....	2,098,844
France.....	.....	.....	839,065	.....
Other Foreign	2,990	*207,170	†378,338	51,022
Total Foreign.....	1,324,972	1,651,428	4,445,066	17,087,446
Canada.....	73,236	84,436	.....	3,079,828
New Zealand.....	.....	.....	.....	10,481
Other British.....	377	197	.....	3,278
Total British.....	73,613	84,633	.....	3,093,587
Total.....	1,398,585	1,736,061	4,445,066	20,181,033

* Including £139,251 from Austria-Hungary, and £57,486 from Japan.

† Including £278,154 from Portugal, and £90,972 from Spain.

TIMBER PRODUCTS OF CANADA.

The most important and commercially valuable of the forest trees in Canada is the white pine, the wood of which is soft and easily worked. A harder and more resinous wood is that of the red pine, while the spruces yield the best paper pulp.

The most valuable of the various trees of British Columbia is the Douglas fir. The hemlock is an important tree in the Maritime Provinces of Canada and in Quebec and Ontario, where the wood is much used and the bark finds a market for tanning and for the manufacture of hemlock tanning extract. The aspen and balsam poplars are widely distributed, their timber being useful for general purposes and for wood pulp. The red cedar of British Columbia is now largely used for furniture and interior decorative work. For special purposes ash, elm, birch and beech are used, whilst oak, basswood and maple have also an important place amongst the commercial woods of Canada. With her immense resources of timber Canada not only possesses a vast lumber and saw-milling industry, but is also the field of important woodworking industries in the development of which there is wide scope for the employment of further capital.

The following are the values of the chief items in the exports of timber from Canada during the eleven months ending February, 1914: Planks and boards, \$18,-425,658; pine deals, \$1,404,069; spruce and other deals, \$6,319,762; wood blocks, &c., for pulp, \$6,628,868; laths, \$1,615,254; shingles, \$1,506,730.

OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

The products of the lumbering industry in Newfoundland, in which between three and four hundred mills of various sizes are engaged, are consumed locally in the manufacture of pulp and paper. The kauri pine is the most important timber tree of New Zealand and constitutes the greatest part of the wood exported from that country. The great length and width of the planks, their soundness, uniformity, freedom from knots and faults, and the durability and good working qualities of the wood make kauri a most valuable timber. The exports of timber from New Zealand in 1913 were 82,545,929 superficial feet, valued at £320,649.

A great variety of timber is available in India, far larger than is generally realized. The most valuable is undoubtedly teak, but to grade the other timbers according to their value is hardly possible. In the first class would be included: Sal, Sandal, Sissoo, Blackwood, Deodar, Sundri, Andaman and Burma Padauk, In or Eng., Ironwood, Red Sanders, Khair and Babul. It would be easy to name fifteen or twenty more whose claims as useful timbers might be put forward with justice.

The exports of teak wood from India in 1913-14 were 50,737 cubic tons, valued at £524,317, as compared with 61,421 cubic tons, valued at £634,956, in the preceding year. The exports of other timber, other than railway sleepers, in 1913-14 were 7,935 cubic tons, valued at £47,319.

The exports of timber from the Gold Coast in 1912 were 23,573,651 superficial feet, valued at £228,745, as compared with 13,973,396 feet, value £138,821, in 1911. Although the export of timber during 1912 has been the largest on record, it is certainly not greater than what may be expected for very many years, as the valuable forests of the country will permit a considerable expansion of the industry.

In British Guiana there is vast forest wealth which has so far been scarcely touched. Its profitable development depends on the provision of transport facilities. From British Guiana 345,282 cubic feet of timber were exported in 1912-13, an increase of 106,089 cubic feet on 1911-12.

The exports of mahogany from British Honduras in 1912 were 16,019,932 feet, valued at \$1,034,864, one-half of which was the produce of the colony and the other half the produce of countries beyond the borders of the colony. The exports of cedar from British Honduras in 1912 were 2,653,811 feet, valued at \$160,758, of which 618,702 feet, value \$37,411, were the produce of the colony.

FURNITURE WOODS.

The following table shows the imports to the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913 of furniture woods, hard woods and veneers, other than mahogany, ash, beech, birch, elm, oak or wainscot:—

From	1912.		1913.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Australia.....	26,753	113,036	54,012	243,875
Canada.....	12,398	76,979	14,083	94,430
British Guiana.....	929	6,979	8,602	54,629
India.....	1,641	16,581	3,804	40,259
Cape of Good Hope.....	1,088	9,835	1,137	9,467
Ceylon.....	685	13,419	600	13,965
West Indies.....	1,219	7,601	1,915	13,203
British Honduras.....	613	5,667	409	4,380
Other British.....	4,859	33,929	4,938	31,214
Total British.....	50,185	283,846	89,500	504,922
United States.....	97,413	849,991	132,181	903,960
Russia.....	7,076	97,324	9,531	117,403
France.....	2,503	39,966	2,384	39,336
Dutch West Indies.....	3,103	17,759	2,348	12,136
Turkey.....	633	5,402	386	3,486
Cuba.....	1,615	16,225	2,044	16,936
Hayti and S. Domingo.....	3,503	19,739	4,142	22,898
Germany.....	1,848	25,168	1,021	12,822
Mexico.....	416	4,203	323	4,253
Other Foreign.....	4,595	36,682	5,551	46,626
Total Foreign.....	122,704	912,459	159,911	1,179,856
Total.....	172,889	1,196,305	249,411	1,684,778

THE TIMBERS OF AUSTRALIA.

The exports of timber from the Commonwealth of Australia in 1913 amounted in value to £992,655, as compared with £884,886 in 1912.

The uses of the more important of Australian timbers are many and various. Four varieties of ironbark, viz., white or grey (*Eucalyptus paniculata*), narrow-leaved (*E. crebra*), broad-leaved (*E. siderophloia*), and red (*E. sideroxylon*) are largely used for public works, preference being given to the white and narrow-leaved varieties. These timbers are used extensively in the building of bridges and culverts, for railway sleepers and fencing posts, and for framing, naves, spokes, poles and shafts in carriage and wagon building. Ironbark beams are of great strength; hence the timber is largely employed for girders and joists of upper floors, especially in stores for heavy goods. Another red ironbark (*E. leucoxylon*), heavy, dense and strong, is greatly valued for bridge beams and piles. Tallowwood (*E. microcorys*) is strong, heavy, very durable, not easily split, and turns and planes well. It is used for bridge-decking, houseflooring (being peculiarly suitable for ballrooms), girders, piles and fencing posts, and especially for paving blocks, giving even and regular wear under heavy traffic. Even better in this latter regard is blackbutt (*E. pilularis*), a fine hardwood for house and ship building, as well as street paving. Grey gum (*E. propinqua*) makes excellent railway sleepers, and is used for felloes and spokes in coach building. It makes very durable fencing posts, and is also sometimes split for shingles. Murray red gum (*E. rostrata*) is one of the best hardwoods for wood paving and railway sleepers.

The pre-eminent timber trees of the west are jarrah (*E. marginata*) and karri (*E. diversicolor*). Jarrah is in great request for piles in jetty and bridge construc-

tion, and for railway sleepers and street paving. Karri is heavy, dense, elastic and tough, not so easily wrought as jarrah, and is used for bridge-decking, flooring, planking, spokes, felloes, shafts and street paving.

The quantities of timber sawn or hewn in each State of the Commonwealth during the year 1911, in millions of superficial feet, were: Western Australia 191, New South Wales 142, Queensland 139, Tasmania 66, Victoria 53, and South Australia 2.

The exports of timber from British North Borneo in 1912 were 1,452,027 cubic feet, valued at \$727,083, as compared with 1,311,539 cubic feet, value \$679,465, in 1911.

WOOD PULP.

The following table shows the imports of wood pulp for paper-making to the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913:—

	1912.		1913.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Chemical, Dry,—				
Bleached.....	20,161	195,440	20,621	221,565
Unbleached.....	381,496	2,961,646	374,684	3,031,677
Chemical, wet.....	14,797	51,163	16,498	59,171
Mechanical, dry.....	15,788	72,477	8,967	41,557
Mechanical, wet.....	493,408	1,147,694	556,887	1,263,769

These imports are mostly from Sweden, Norway, Russia and Germany. In 1913 Canada supplied 69,090 tons of mechanical wood-pulp, wet, valued at £156,276, and Newfoundland 50,659 tons, valued at £123,098.

The exports of pulp and paper from Newfoundland during the year ended June 30, 1913, were 44,424 tons of paper, valued at \$1,990,229, and 51,487 tons of pulp, valued at \$436,352.

The question of developing the manufacture of paper pulp from bamboos in India has been discussed in the Indian Forest Records by officials concerned in the utilization of the forest products of India, and a report designed to afford data for action on the part of capitalists has been issued. Success in the enterprise would seem to depend largely on satisfactory and cheap transport. Two notable factories have been established in the east for the pulping of bamboos, one in Formosa and the other near Haiphong in Indo-China.

The chairman of the Industries Committee of the Pretoria (Transvaal) Civic Association states that bales of ordinary veldt grass were sent to Scotland and America for experimental purposes, and reports from Scotland indicate that this grass is nearly equal to esparto for paper-making purposes.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TIMBER MARKETS.

In view of the series of special articles on the markets for Canadian lumber which has been running in recent numbers of the Weekly Report, the following notes on the market conditions and the production of lumber in various foreign countries should be of interest.

TIMBER EXPORTS FROM NORTHERN JAPAN.

Timber is the chief export, and one of the important sources of wealth in Northern Japan. The value of exports in 1913 was as follows:—

To—	Lumber, Planks and Boards.		Sleepers for Railways.	
	Cubic feet.	£	Cubic feet.	£
China.....	6,230,810	170,527	4,629,810	131,446
Kwantung.....	1,344,240	43,692	890,050	28,469
United States.....	1,558,020	80,500	757,030	25,901
Australia.....	1,010,860	38,012	.....	.....
United Kingdom.....	367,810	16,264	9,570	109
Egypt.....	954,670	48,850	116,030	3,495
Belgium.....	804,900	41,898	1,500	49
France.....	399,340	17,339	.....	.....
Germany.....	260,390	14,216	.....	.....
Other countries.....	76,160	2,545	16,800	571
Total.....	13,007,200	473,843	6,420,790	190,040
" 1912.....	8,323,860	310,808	6,334,950	170,566
" 1911.....	8,287,690	319,227	6,864,990	185,891

This trade keeps steady, though the amount sent to Europe shows signs of decrease. Oak is the principal wood exported to Europe and America, and the supply of first-class oak logs is not equal to the demand. The inspection for the European market is strict, and it is stated that Japanese timber merchants for this reason tend to prefer the trade with China which is not so exacting. Timber prices are influenced by a variety of factors (*e.g.*, amount and duration of snow, water in rivers, in springs, &c.), since the cost of felling and transport to the seaboard represents the greater part of the value on shipment. At the close of 1913 first-class oak logs were worth from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per cubic foot *f.o.b.* at Hokkaido ports. There is a prospect of some increase in shipments to the United Kingdom. A trial shipment (for Government railways) was made to India in 1913, and more is to be sent in 1914. With regard to the figures in the foregoing table (based on customs returns), they probably understate to a large extent the amount and value of exports. Consular invoices for the United States account for at least 50 per cent more than the figures for that country, and there is reason to believe that nearly all exports are similarly undervalued.

Mention should be made of an indirect timber export, in the shape of match splints. These are sent to the factories at Osaka and Hiogo, and there is an annual export from Japan of matches to the value of about £1,200,000. The splints are chiefly made from Hokkaido timbers, but in most districts nearly all the available trees have now been felled, and there remains only the Kitami area. New plantations are being made but, pending their growth, there is a serious deficiency in the material for splints.

The amount of timber felled in the Hokkaido and Saghalien per annum is estimated at over 36,000,000 cubic feet, including:—

	Cubic Feet.
2,500,000 sleepers, at 3 cubic feet.....	7,500,000
Oak logs	5,000,000
Other hard woods	8,000,000
Pine	12,000,000

and a large quantity of small timber for mine, props, &c.—(*British Consular Reports.*)

DEMAND FOR SWEDISH TIMBER.

No increased demand was noticeable and the sales proceeded as slowly as during the last two months. The quantity of timber sold during the three months is about 100,000 standards, and from January 1 to June 10, 775,000 standards, equal to 67 per cent of the estimated export, had been sold of Swedish stocks. About 300,000 standards should thus remain in Sweden to be sold for the current year. If the present demand is maintained stocks should be practically exhausted by November. Thus there is no reason for shippers to be uneasy over the fact that the quantity sold at present is 75,000 standards less than that sold during the corresponding period of last year. Up to the present England has bought as much wood goods from Sweden as she bought by this time last year, and so has Denmark. If the demand for Swedish goods in England is maintained there will still be 90,000 standards to place in that market, and the prospects of this realization are very good. The writer then deals separately with conditions in Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Spain and Belgium. As regards South Africa, he states that the demand has been smaller than during the previous year. Up to June 10 only 15,000 standards were sold, while the export from Sweden by that time last year reached 36,000 standards. A greater demand may be expected, as usual, in the autumn. Australia has been a good buyer, and the exports to this market for the current year already equal those for the whole of 1913. As regards 'other countries,' the sales have slightly decreased, but the difference is insignificant and cannot have any influence on the market in general.—(*Anglo-Swedish Trade Journal.*)

TIMBER TRADE OF BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

The total importation of timber for building and construction purposes amounted to 29,257 standards, an increase of 2,281 standards as compared with 1912. The countries which participated in this trade, with their respective shares, were the following:—

	Standards. 1912.	Standards. 1913.
Sweden.. . . .	2,423	1,628
Finland.. . . .	10,069	12,555
Russia—		
Riga.. . . .	5,039	6,650
White Sea.. . . .	9,445	8,354
Total.. . . .	26,976	29,257

At the close of 1913 prices remained firm in the timber exporting countries, and this largely influenced the general lack of activity in business transactions, which became more and more noticeable.

Pitch pine.—The imports of pitch pine from the United States totalled 5,721 standards, which shows a handsome increase of 4,037 standards over 1912. This increase may be attributed to the fact that the high freights ruling during 1912 forced the importers to curtail their orders for pitch pine, thus necessitating larger shipments in 1913, to make up their somewhat depleted stocks.

Freights.—For lumber these were as follows:—

From—	1912.						1913.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Baltic..	2	17	6	3	5	8	2	11	6			
White Sea..	3	5	0	4	16	0	2	15	10			
Riga..	1	7	3	2	5	0	1	15	8			

Staves.—This is one of the principal trades in Bordeaux, due to the demand for casks to meet the requirements of the wine trade. During the first six months of 1913 there was a large demand for cask staves, the stock on hand locally being comparatively small, but in the latter half of the year no great amount of business was done, owing to the somewhat meagre wine crop and the prevailing dullness in the wine trade.

The imports of this article in 1913 were 12,584,761 staves, an increase over 1912 of 2,354,967 staves.—(*British Consular Reports.*)

LUMBER INDUSTRY IN HUNGARY.

About 100 corporations and 700 private firms are engaged in the lumber industry in Hungary. The number of mills producing lumber of various kinds is about 450, and the value of their annual output \$30,000,000. There are about 100 furniture factories in Hungary, producing \$6,000,000 worth of goods a year. In view of the quantity of suitable wood available in Hungary for furniture manufacturing, it is considered that this industry should show a greater development. While there is a considerable export of bent-wood furniture, very little higher-priced furniture, of which there is a considerable production, is exported.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

MANCHURIAN TIMBER INDUSTRY.

The Russian timber concessionaries who formerly supplied only the needs of the Chinese Eastern Railway have begun to receive orders from Europe and England for timber. This was at first shipped from Vladivostok, being sent to that port by the Chinese Eastern Railway. Present indications are, however, that this timber will be more and more shipped from Nikolaiefsk, being sent to that port by way of the Sungari River.

It is doubtful whether this export of timber will continue, however, for as soon as the present plans for the construction of the new railways in Manchuria are put into operation there will be a greatly increased local demand for timber. Plans have been made for the construction of about six new lines of railway in Manchuria by Chinese, Russians and Japanese, and now that conditions are more settled an early realization of these plans may be looked for.

One other element tending to lessen the export to Europe is the increasing demand for Manchurian timber in China and the Far East generally, Manchurian being valued more highly than Japanese or Korean timber.

There were exported to European ports in 1913 via Vladivostok 200,000 cubic feet in round and square logs and boards. To Changchun (South Manchuria Railway) there went in round and square logs and boards about 1,000,000 cubic feet of timber.

For local consumption in Harbin, 40,000 cubic feet of firewood and 500,000 cubic feet of different timber were needed. The Chinese Eastern Railway used 100,000 cubic feet in firewood, 300,000 sleepers, 20,000 round logs, and 300,000 cubic feet of round logs and boards. The export of timber formerly reached a large figure. In 1908, according to the Chinese customs statistics, about 9,000,000 cubic feet of timber material were exported to Vladivostok and over 3,000,000 in pieces. An increase in the duty reduced the export. In 1911 the export abroad was 1,570,000 cubic feet in

material and 147,000 in pieces. In 1912 the exports from Suifenho of the Harbin district through the Chinese Maritime customs were 254,967 square feet of soft beams and 132,000 pieces of timber laths.

Chinese official statistics are so far available for only one of 'Three Eastern Provinces,' viz., Kirin. In this province alone it is estimated that 7,500,000 trees were cut in three years (1910-1912), this figure including pine, cypress, walnut, chestnut, willow and oak. Chinese statistics give a total area of 2,111 square miles of timberland in Kirin Province.

There are two varieties of oak cut in Manchuria—Mongolian oak (*Quercus mongolica*) and Chinese oak (*Quercus castanea folia* or *Sinensis*). The Mongolian oak is met with all over the regions drained by the Amur, Sungari, and Ussuri Rivers, and everywhere in South Manchuria. It reaches a height of 70 feet in the Ussuri district and at Chang Pei Shan (Long White Mountains), with a diameter of 2 to 4 feet. The Chinese oak can be met with only in North Manchuria and is smaller than the Mongolian, with leaves resembling those of the chestnut.

An important factor in the export of Manchuria timber is the change of the place of shipment from Vladivostok to Nikolaiefsk. This is due to the heavy charges on the Chinese Eastern Railway, by which the cost of transporting 1 cubic foot of timber to Vladivostok is \$0.077, whereas the cost of river transportation to Nikolaiefsk is only \$0.046. A Russian concessionaire owning 1,318 square miles of timber and three sawmills, located near the Sungari River, has planned to build his own narrow-gauge railway to the river, and thence to Nikolaiefsk, from which port it will be shipped to the southern ports of China and to Europe. Unless the Chinese Eastern Railway lowers the freight rates on timber to Vladivostok, this change of trade route to Nikolaiefsk is apt to become permanent.

For the necessities of the Chinese Eastern Railway Co., there is annually required about 170,000 cubes of firewood, 750,000 pieces of railway sleepers, and 50,000 round logs (21 feet long), and about 50,000 round logs are sawed into boards. Not more than 20,000 round logs are exported by the railway, and in all Manchuria not more than 200,000 cubic feet. The local demand at Harbin, Changchun, and elsewhere requires about 30,000 round logs, 21 feet long and 10 inches thick per year. Walnut is the chief variety used.

The leading Russian timber merchant who exports to Europe has in operation seven very good sawmills, which produce different kinds of sawed materials up to 50,000 cubic feet in 24 hours. The Eastern Amur Railway (Russian) has five sawmills in operation.

One cubic foot of timber can be purchased at present for \$0.11 in the forest. The cartage from the forest to the railway station is \$0.02 for 6½ miles when the ground is frozen. The carts can not move except when the ground is frozen. The cost of cutting timber is as follows: Felling, \$0.13; cutting into 21-foot lengths, \$0.70; cartage from forest to railway, \$0.90; total, \$1.73.

The lumber tax in Kirin Province is 18 per cent of the selling price, 10 per cent to be paid by the buyer and 8 per cent to be paid by the seller. In the case of firewood only the 8 per cent tax is collected. The regulations of the Department of Agriculture of the National Government provide for the payment of a royalty of 8 per cent of the market value of the lumber to the Government.

The administration of forests is one of the policies of the Government, and the Department of Agriculture and Forestry is now framing a bill, the object of which is to provide for the replanting of all timber lands where the trees have been cut, so as to protect the timber industry. Some progress has already been made by the Chinese Government in the reafforestation of land in Manchuria. According to statistics in one district 24 square miles have been reafforested, and in four other districts a total of 189,139 acres.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

NEW TARIFF AMENDMENTS.

The following tariff amendments have been received at the Department of Trade and Commerce since the publication of the last Weekly Report. Copies thereof will be promptly furnished applicants:—

Cape Verde Islands—8th Supplement to No. 15, 2nd edition, May, 1914.

Ceylon.—5th Supplement to No. 69, 3rd edition, May, 1914.

Japan—5th Supplement to No. 28, 7th edition, May, 1914.

Newfoundland—6th Supplement to No. 125, 5th edition, April, 1914.

Seychelles Islands—1st Supplement to No. 160, 2nd edition, May, 1914.

Southern Nigeria—3rd Supplement to No. 185, 2nd edition, June, 1914.

Venezuela—1st Supplement to No. 30, 10th edition, May, 1914.

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended July 15, 1914:—

Cheese—

Bristol.....	61/6	—63/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	61/6	—63/	"
London.....	62/	—64/	"
Glasgow.....	-	—64/	"

Butter—None reported.

Bacon (Sides)—

Bristol.....	59/	—63/	"
Liverpool.....	58/	—63/	"
London.....	60/	—64/	"
Glasgow.....	-	-	"

Bacon (Cumberland cut)—

Bristol.....	-	-	"
Liverpool.....	63/	—67/	"
London.....	-	-	"
Glasgow.....	68/	—69/	"

Hams (long cut, green)—

Bristol.....	78/	—82/	"
Liverpool.....	74/	—79/	"
London.....	76/	—81/	"
Glasgow.....	-	-	"

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended July 18, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living :—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves.....	474	54
Sheep and lambs.....	-	-
Swine.....	-	-
Horses.....	169	173
Fresh meat :—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)..... Cwts.	206,963	197,781
Mutton " " " "..... "	96,943	87,003
Pork " " " "..... "	3,046	4,100
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)..... "	13,447	11,941
Salted or preserved meat :—		
Bacon..... "	102,781	96,153
Beef..... "	966	825
Hams..... "	23,262	17,694
Pork..... "	3,512	6,050
Meat, unenumerated, salted..... "	1,367	3,242
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)..... "	19,083	13,712
Dairy produce and substitutes :—		
Butter..... "	91,133	89,625
Margarine..... "	27,816	28,784
Cheese..... "	39,109	47,185
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums..... "	-	-
" cream..... "	244	475
" condensed..... "	21,924	21,628
" preserved, other kinds..... "	4	770
Eggs..... Gt. Hnd.	409,436	385,483
Poultry..... Value £	2,443	1,393
Game..... "	19	18
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)..... Cwts.	1,097	2,081
Lard..... "	35,638	28,154
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—		
Wheat..... "	2,300,100	2,562,100
Wheatmeal and flour..... "	136,500	151,600
Barley..... "	203,500	247,400
Oats..... "	375,600	138,400
Peas..... "	26,240	39,640
Beans..... "	3,500	9,770
Maize or Indian corn..... "	1,285,700	825,700
Fruit, raw :—		
Apples..... "	20,484	9,483
Pears..... "	6,756	11,717
Hay..... Tons.	1,418	342
Hops..... Cwts.	606	329

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY WORKSHOP TENDERS.

Still further additional tender forms, specifications and drawings for equipment required by the Victorian Government's Railway Workshops continue to be received from Commissioner D. H. Ross, Melbourne, and are open to the inspection of Canadian machinery manufacturers on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. Particulars of these requirements, together with the dates on which the tenders close at Melbourne, are briefly outlined thus:—

27169—September 30, 1914—42 tons sterilized cow hair.

27189—September 30, 1914—100 steel blooms to specifications.

26912—November 4, 1914—60 sets balls and races for turntables.

The mail leaving Vancouver (tenders should be endorsed by that route) on September 2 will reach Melbourne on September 28, and the mail leaving Vancouver on September 30 is scheduled to arrive at Melbourne on October 26.

BRISTOL AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

In a report by Commissioner E. D. Arnaud, Bristol, which appeared in Weekly Report No. 549, an extract was given from a report by the United States Consul on the importance of Bristol as a port of import for American produce. A further report by the same Consul has come to hand dealing with the trade of Bristol with the west coast of the United States. The following extracts from that report are applicable also to the trade of Bristol with the Pacific coast of Canada:—

The opening to navigation of the Panama canal will open up wide possibilities for the development of traffic between Bristol and the west coast of the United States. There are at present two lines from Avonmouth (Bristol) which can be utilized for this purpose. The Maple Leaf Line from San Francisco will have sailings every thirty days by way of the canal, and the E. & F. steamers have a weekly service with Colon, Panama.

It is possible for passengers who travel from Panama by this latter line to embark at Colon and reach London via Bristol within thirteen days after leaving Central America. This is conclusive evidence of the possibilities of the port of Bristol, and Avonmouth will be without doubt one of the prominent ports for embarkation to and disembarkation from the west.

The distances by rail from Bristol to four leading centres of population are as follows: Plymouth, 128 miles; Southampton, 82 miles; London, 118 miles; Birmingham, 91½ miles.

It is, of course, with the last-named city that Bristol is linked up commercially and geographically, as it has always been the natural seaport of Birmingham. Bristol is an established seaport of the first class and Birmingham is an industrial centre of world-wide fame, and business interests of that city have not been slow to recognize the increasing value of this port. There are no ports in the Kingdom that are better equipped than Bristol to deal with the kind of traffic which is most common to the Midlands.

Birmingham sends large quantities of manufactured goods of great variety to the west coast of North and South America, and it should consequently feel the impulse

of the new interoceanic waterway, which will be a short cut to ports that absorb its products.

BRISTOL'S ADVANTAGES.

There is every justification to expect that Bristol will become the complement of Birmingham in so far as sea-borne traffic is concerned, and the opening of the canal should confer a great advantage upon this city as a shipping centre. Already the practice of sending goods from the Midlands through London or Liverpool is being abandoned.

The fact that the distance from Birmingham to Liverpool by rail is 90 miles must not be overlooked, as it gives Liverpool a slight advantage over Bristol. It is only when one considers the distance by sea from these ports to New York or San Francisco that the advantage is in Bristol's favour, and in these days of keen competition it should count, as the dock facilities at Bristol are as good as those of any port in the Kingdom.

Although the facilities at present for the transport of merchandise by water between Bristol and Birmingham are not all that they might be, there is a movement for the improvement of the canal system between the two cities. It is a natural conclusion that the sea-borne merchandise of Birmingham should find its way through Bristol, and it is hoped that there will soon be a larger waterway over which now perishable goods may be transported with expedition and at moderate rates.

TRADE WITH PACIFIC COAST.

The principal commodities at present brought from the Pacific coast direct to Bristol are wheat, barley, canned fruits and salmon, dried fruits, &c., and the quantities which have been received during the first six months of 1914 are as follows (cwt. = 112 pounds): Barley, 146,418 hundredweight; wheat, 24,338 hundredweight; canned fruits, 39,779 cases; canned pineapples, 600 cases; canned asparagus, 1,000 cases; canned salmon, 17,869 cases; fruits in glass, 30 cases; dried fruit, 240 boxes; alfalfa hay, 1 bale; flour, 200 sacks; pine lumber, 670 pieces; asphalt, 120 barrels.

GRAIN TRADE.

Bristol is an important grain port, and it is natural that wheat and barley should form the principal items in the imports received from the Pacific coast. This trade should be greatly extended with the opening of the Panama canal.

IMPORTS OF FRUIT.

The quantity of dried fruit imported into Bristol in 1913 was not as heavy as the previous year, but, on account of the number of countries from which supplies are drawn, each being dependent so much on climatic conditions, the quantities available will always be irregular.

California evaporated fruits yearly increase in popularity, and the grading and packing of these fruits are suitable to the retail trade, as they are considered reliable. The local association is putting forth every effort to secure direct shipments and to enlarge the district supplied by Bristol, as it is one of the cheapest ports for distribution.

There has been a continued improvement since October, 1912, in the canned goods trade of Bristol, and 1913 was on the whole favourable. California fruits, owing to higher prices and a partial crop failure, showed a falling off in total imports. Increased imports of Singapore pineapples, however, more than balanced this.

Imports of these into the United Kingdom during 1913 amounted to 650,000 cases, an increase of 202,000 cases over 1912.

The consumption of canned salmon during 1913 constituted a record, and its value as a staple article of food is appreciated in this country. During 1913 there were large quantities brought overland and shipped from eastern ports, in order to meet the demands. Imports into the United Kingdom during 1913, from all sources, were 1,271,000 cases of 48 pounds each, as compared with 772,000 cases in 1912.

LUMBER.

There have been recent consignments of pine lumber and asphalt received at Bristol from Pacific coast ports and a consignment of California redwood is reported to have been recently shipped. Although there is a market in Bristol for pine lumber, the quantity imported varies greatly, as the condition of the building trade and the stocks carried forward are large factors in governing the business of any particular period.

FLOUR.

Although it is not expected that there will be any large demand for flour, it will be possible greatly to extend this trade if relatively reasonable freight rates can be obtained. At present the price of flour from the Pacific coast is almost prohibitive. The flour which has been imported is extremely suitable for this market and is especially fancied for cake making on account of its good colour and softness.

BRITISH CONSULAR REPORTS.

RUSSIA.

REPORT ON THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF RUSSIA.

(By Mr. Consul A. W. Woodhouse.)

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

During the year 1913 there was a remarkable shortage of raw material on industrial markets. Despite the fact that the production of pig iron was increased by 15 per cent the supply was quite inadequate. In 1912 the Ministry of Trade and Industry was overwhelmed with complaints regarding the shortage, and prices reached the unprecedented figure of 3s. 6d. per cwt.

The development of Russian industries may be gauged by the fact that the output of fuel during the first nine months of 1913 had grown to 29,967,000 tons, as compared with 25,160,000 tons during the same period of 1912. Notwithstanding this remarkable increase in the production of fuel it is estimated that the demand exceeded the supply by over 2,250,000 tons.

Moscow manufacturers announced that they had ascertained that coal mines had sold all their output for two years ahead. Local prices had risen to £2 3s. per ton for coal and £2 12s. per ton for anthracite.

The rapid development of industries and trade brought about financial crises in certain localities. Credit was difficult to obtain owing to banks being overloaded, and the Ministry of Finance was appealed to for assistance, which in some cases was rendered through the state bank.

The grain trade in the Black Sea suffered in the beginning of the year from the disabilities caused by the Balkan wars, and only recovered later on in the season. Insurance companies refused risks to the Ægean Sea and Marmora.

In the Far East there was a shortage of flour, owing to the importation of grain from Chinese territories being suspended.

Timber merchants came to an agreement which enabled them to raise prices from 10 to 30 per cent.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry has been approached by a variety of interested parties for protection against trusts, syndicates and combines, and this Ministry is now considering the advisability of prohibiting trusts, &c., formed without the express sanction of the Government.

Other measures, such as throwing open the frontiers to foreign coal, naphtha and iron are advocated, and in some cases have been carried into effect. The Ministry of Ways of Communication has already purchased large quantities of British coal.

It is anticipated that permission will be granted for the free importation of from 160,000 to 250,000 tons of American naphtha.

FOREIGN TRADE OF RUSSIA.

The foreign trade of European Russia, both exports and imports, including the trade with the Caucasus and the Grand Duchy of Finland, amounted in value, according to returns published by the Russian Department of Customs to 2,641,239,000 r. (£279,505,714) in 1913 as compared with 2,464,722,000 r. (£260,479,894) in 1912, showing an increase of 176,517,000 r. (£19,025,820) or equal to 7.2 per cent. These figures do not include the movement of precious metals, details for which are no longer published.

Of the total of the bulk of the foreign trade, exports are stated to have amounted in 1913 to 1,420,855,000 r. (£150,355,026) and imports to 1,220,474,000 r. (£129,150,687).

Compared with the preceding year a diminution is visible under the head of exports to the extent of 6,188,000 r. (£653,757), or 0.5 per cent, while under that of imports the value showed an increase to the extent of 183,789,000 r. (£19,679,576), or 17.7 per cent.

A marked feature in the computation of the value of the European trade of this country during the past year is the great increase in the value of imports, which, if compared with the average for the quinquennial period of 1908-12, shows an excess of no less than 33.9 per cent, whilst that of exports has increased only 7.1 per cent. The following figures are given by the Russian Customs Department as the totals of the exports, imports, excess of exports over imports and duty on imports for the previous five years, as compared with 1913 and the average of the quinquennial period of 1908-12:—

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Excess of Exports over Imports.	Duty on Imports.
	£	£	£	£	£
1908.....	99,078,513	80,256,877	179,335,390	18,821,636	27,376,600
1909.....	144,208,229	83,213,500	227,421,729	60,994,729	26,362,000
1910.....	146,032,505	100,586,587	246,619,092	45,445,918	29,921,582
1911.....	160,153,809	108,222,116	268,405,925	51,961,693	32,010,582
1912.....	151,008,783	109,471,111	260,479,894	41,537,672	31,947,089
Average.....	140,102,368	96,350,038	236,452,406	43,752,330	29,523,570
1913.....	150,355,026	129,150,687	279,505,714	21,204,339	35,978,835

It will thus be seen that the excess of exports over imports in 1913 was considerably less than in the previous year.

In 1912 the exports exceeded the imports by £41,537,672, whilst in 1913 the excess of exports over imports amounted to only £21,204,339. This decrease is attributable in the first instance to the exceptionally large increase of imports in 1913.

Germany again heads the list both for exports and imports. The United Kingdom comes next, followed as regards imports by the United States, France, Austria-Hungary, East Indies and the Netherlands. The trade with the United Kingdom shows a decrease in the value of exports and an appreciable increase in that of imports. There was a decrease in the exports also to Germany, Austria-Hungary, Denmark and the United States of America. The value of imports from the United States of America, Norway and Roumania also fell short of 1912.

EXPORTS.

The diminution in the value of exports in 1913 was almost entirely due to the decreased shipments of raw and half-manufactured materials, the quantity shipped in 1913 being 4.9 per cent less than in the previous year. On the other hand, food-stuffs showed an increase of 2.3 per cent, animals 9.7 per cent and manufactured articles 1.9 per cent. Compared with the average for 1908-12, the export of food-stuffs showed a decrease of 1.9 per cent, whilst raw and half-manufactured materials increased by 21.2 per cent, animals by 40.4 per cent and manufactured articles by 16.5 per cent.

GRAIN.

Agricultural products, chiefly grain, are the principal articles of export from Russia. The total quantity in 1913 was 10,448,985 tons, valued at £62,427,725, or 1,601,600 tons, valued at £4,529,100, or 18.1 per cent and 7.8 per cent respectively more than in 1912.

The quantity of wheat exported in 1913 was 26.2 per cent more than in the previous year. The export of rye in 1913, though more than in 1912, was far short of the quantity shipped in 1911. The same may be said with regard to barley, the total quantity exported being 3,702,300 tons, as against 2,715,775 tons in 1912 and 4,231,485 tons in 1911. The export of oats is gradually declining, the shipments having amounted to:—

	Tons.
1911.....	1,371,930
1912.....	834,693
1913.....	587,775

Increased shipments, however, took place in millet, buckwheat groats, wheaten and rye flour, while buckwheat, maize, millet, groats and bran of all kinds were all exported in smaller quantities. Peas, beans and lentils were shipped in larger quantities.

The prices of grain were less in 1913 than in 1912. The average prices were:—

For—	Price per pound.			
	1912.		1913.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.
Wheat.....	1	19	1	11
Rye.....	0	95	0	80
Barley.....	0	91	0	78
Oats.....	1	0	0	87
Maize.....	0	81	0	71

TIMBER.

The exportation of timber of all kinds from Russia in 1913 showed an increase of 566,870 tons, worth £1,172,310, or 7.3 per cent more than in 1912, as the following table shows:—

Timber Goods.	1912.		1913.	
	Pouids.	Roubles.	Pouids.	Roubles.
Logs.....	79,023,000	21,237,000	74,022,000	19,496,000
Baulks, beams.....	18,785,000	7,758,000	15,807,000	6,881,000
Boards, deals and other sawn timber.....	221,072,000	102,619,000	225,952,000	104,339,000
Pit-props.....	39,410,000	8,008,000	45,561,000	10,432,000
Match and pulp woods.....	57,388,000	11,499,000	90,961,000	21,206,000
Firewood.....	8,667,000	1,141,000	7,083,000	993,000
Poles, rickers.....	1,108,000	210,000	1,208,000	263,000
Total.....	425,453,000	152,472,000	460,599,000	163,610,000
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
British equivalents.....	6,862,145	16,049,790	7,429,015	17,222,100

It will be seen from the above that the largest increase of any particular kind of timber is that of match wood and pulp wood. These exports have more than tripled since 1911. Pulp wood, which is not here distinguished from match wood, is exported in increasing quantities to Germany, as other returns show, for the production of paper.

LINSEED.

There was a considerable drop in the demand for linseed in 1913, the total quantity exported to all countries having amounted to only 104,645 tons as compared with 164,740 tons in 1912. The shipments of linseed both to the United Kingdom and Germany were far below the average.

IMPORTS.

The total imports into Russia from all countries in 1913 amounted to £129,150,687, as compared with £109,471,111 in 1912, showing an increase of £19,679,576 or 17.7 per cent, and if compared with the average of 1908-12, an increase of no less than £32,800,549 or 33.9 per cent. The imports of foodstuffs in 1913 exceed the average for the quinquennial period of 1908-12 by 27.6 per cent, raw and half-manufactured materials by 26.7 per cent, manufactured articles by 47.7 per cent, and animals by 27.6 per cent. Compared with 1912, the imports under all these four heads also showed an increase, viz.:—

	Per cent.
Food-stuffs.....	16.3
Raw and half-manufactured materials.....	16.1
Animals.....	19.9
Manufactured articles.....	20.6

Under the head of foodstuffs there was a noticeable increase in the imports of wheat, rye, oats, rice, vegetables, fruit and berries, nuts, tea, sugar and spirits. On the other hand, hops and herrings were imported in diminished quantities.

Under the head of raw and half-manufactured materials, leather (both raw and worked), copra, coal, coke, india rubber, gutta percha, iron, lead, cotton and wool (raw) were all imported in increased quantities. The imports of chemical and pharmaceutical products, cast-iron, copper and cotton yarn considerably diminished during the year 1913.

Under the head of manufactured articles there was an increased importation of leather goods, china and crockery, manufactures of copper, cast-iron ware, tin goods, machinery of cast-iron, iron and steel, dynamo-electrical machines and electric motors, parts of machinery and apparatus, scientific instruments, carriages, motor cars and bicycles, stationery, cotton tissues, silk and half silk materials and buttons. Decreased importation took place of earthenware, glassware, agricultural machinery, flax and hemp manufactured, musical instruments and articles of precious metals.

RUSSIAN CROPS.

The result of the harvest in 1913 in European Russia was above the average on the whole. Winter wheat yielded very well, and rye above the average. Of the spring crops, wheat and barley were good, oats, peas and maize a fair medium, millet was about medium and buckwheat below the average.

The following table shows the average yield during the quinquennial period of 1908-12 and the aggregate yield in 1912-13:—

	Average, 1908-12.	1912.	1913.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Winter rye.....	21,050,000	25,172,500	23,882,500
Winter wheat.....	5,546,700	6,538,700	7,864,500
Spring wheat.....	10,375,800	10,175,800	13,977,500
Barley.....	9,150,000	9,637,000	12,124,000
Oats.....	13,248,400	13,909,800	15,740,500
Total.....	59,370,900	65,433,800	73,589,000

The above figures, taken from statistics published by the Board of Agriculture, comprise only 63 provinces of European Russia.

According to other figures published by the Central Statistical Committee, the total area under winter wheat and rye in 87 provinces of the Empire was 94,829,440 acres in 1913, or about one-third of the total acreage under cereal cultivation. The area under rye was 73,764,800 acres, and under wheat 21,064,640 acres. These figures show an increase of 2,233,340 acres, or 2.41 per cent, as compared with 1912.

Winter barley is also grown in certain districts, the acreage sown in 1913 being 2,233,340 acres. The aggregate yield, as estimated by the Central Statistical Committee, was as follows:—

Winter—	Tons.
Rye	24,725,700
Wheat	8,889,300
Barley	437,000
Total	34,052,000

GRAIN ELEVATORS.

The State Bank has of late years supplied money for the construction of grain elevators in the most important agricultural districts of Russia. Eight have already been completed and working, whilst twenty-seven are still building. The total amount assigned by the State Bank up to the end of 1913 was £1,289,157.

This sum includes the amounts assigned for the elevators at the following places: Griazi, Buguruslam, Abdulino, Tolkai, Neprik, Valuiki, Talovaia, Millerovo, Sorochinskaia, Bogatoe, Liski, Ekaterinovka, Torbeievo, Bashmakovo, Aktarsk, Mordovo, Ardakak, Serdobsk, Tokarevka, Bugulma, Kolyshlei, Tambov, Saltykovka, Tamala, Zherdevka, Platovka, Raevka, Saransk, Sampur, Petrovsk, Bekovo, Rzhaksa, Samara, Davlekanovo and Balanda.

AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

Commissioner D. H. Ross, Melbourne, has forwarded the Australian Customs Tariff Guide, Supplement No. 21, containing decisions as to classification issued during the month of May, 1914. Such decisions as may be of interest to Canadians are given below:—

Goods.	Rate of Duty.	
	General Tariff.	U.K. Preferential.
Bicycles, tricycles, &c.—Wheels, imported separately for railway tricycles and quadricycles. Cr. F. 14/20, 13.5.14. 21-1-378,	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cards— Playing, miniature, in packets, highly finished and suitable for ordinary use. The Toy cards referred to in Guide, page 59, are of very inferior quality, and generally unsuitable for use in the ordinary way as playing cards. Cir. F. 14/20, 13.5.14. 21-2-356 (v).	Per doz. packs 3s.	Per doz. packs 3s.
Cleaners and Cleansers—Sosof Bleacher and Water softener. Cir. F. 14/22, 25.5.14. 21-2-100 (B).	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Core,—Gut, in the piece, for use on sheep-shearing machines. Cir. F. 14-20, 13.15.14. 21-2 Unspecified.	Free	Free
Drugs, Chemicals, &c.— Hypophysine, (Lucius and Bruning.) Cir. F. 14-23, 29.5.14. 21-2-292 (A)	15 per cent	15 per cent
Electrical Appliances, &c.— Conduit Fittings for— Grip Bends, enamelled, not insulated, with detachable clips or cramps— Bends. 21-2-182.....	Free	Free
Clips. 21-2-170 (A) Cir. F. 14-22, 25.5.14.	30 per cent	25 per cent.
Lamps, &c.— Lighting Oufit, Ford, comprising wire connections, switch, bulb, and metal reflector. Cir. F. 14-22, 25.5.14. 21-2-178 (n)	17½ per cent.	10 per cent.
Fat—Bakkerol, a refined fat. Cir. F. 14-23, 29.5.14. 21-2-243.	Per lb. 1 d.	Per lb. 1d.
Fern Sprays—metal (unwired and unpainted) for use in the manufacture of Wreaths. On and from 19.5.14. (<i>By-law No. 294, Gazette No. 29 of 30.5.14.</i>)	Free	Free
Cir. F. 14-23, 29.5.14. 21-2-434.		
Flowers—porcelain (unwired) for use in the manufacture of Wreaths. On and 19.5.14. (<i>By-law No. 294, Gazette No. 29 of 30.5.14.</i>) Cir. F. 14-23, 29.5.14. 21-2-434	Free	Free
Foods— Infants' Roburine. (Pagnier Fils et Cie.) Cir. F. 14-20, 13.5.14. 21-3-89.	Free	Free
Plasmon oats. Cir. F. 14-22. 25.5.14. 21-3-88 (A).	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
Gut Core, in the piece. See decision under "Gore, Gut."		
Hangers—Coat hangers, of metal and wood—the metal portion being of the greater value. The decisioa on "Suspenders on which to hang garments," Guide, page 426, to be amended by adding the words "the wooden portion being of the greater value." Cir. F. 14-22, 25.5.14. 21-3-170 (A).	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
Inks—Spirit analine colour. See decision under "Paints, colours, &c."		
Leaves—Metal (unwired and unpainted) for use in the manufacture of wreaths. On and from 19.5.14. (<i>By-law No. 294, Gazette No. 29 of 30.5.14.</i>) Cir. F. 14-23, 29.5.14. 21-3-434.	Free	Free
* Machinery and Agricultural Implements, &c.— Brasses, large and small end, for Petter oil engines. Cir. F. 14-22, 25.5.14. 21-3-160 (c).	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Compressors, Air— Unloading device, "Erie"	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
The decision in Guide, page 220, cancelled. Cir. F. 14-21, 20.5.14. 21-3-162 (c).		
Gear, reducing, incorporated with steam turbines. Cir. F. 14-20, 13.5.14. 21-3-160 (A).	5 per cent.	Free

AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS DECISIONS.—Continued.

Goods.	Rate of Duty.	
	General Tariff.	U. K. Preferential.
Presses—		
Filter press (but not including the pump when not an integral part of the press) for use in the manufacture of peroxide of hydrogen (provided security be given by the owner that it will be used for that purpose only, and that evidence of such use be given to the satisfaction of the collector within six months after delivery by the customs). On and from 16.5.14. (<i>By-law No. 295, Gazette No. 29 of 30.5.14.</i>) Cir. F. 14/23, 29.5.14, 21-3-166.	Free.	Free.
Threshing machines, steam leviathan, fitted with chaff blower and cavings blower—		
Threshing machine. 21-4-152 (A).....	Free.	Free.
Chaff and caving blowers 21-4-162 (c). Cir. F. 14/21, 20.5.14	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
Musical instrument parts, &c.—Spools and spool ends, wooden, for pianola records, imported separately. The decision in Guide, page 287, is cancelled. Cir. F. 14/20, 13.5.14. 21-4-306 (A).~	35 "	30 "
Musk—Liquid, a non-spirituous preparation of artificial musk and vegetable oil, used in flavouring confectionery. Cir. F. 14/22, 25.5.14. 21-4-83 (A).	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
Nuts, edible—Nut paste, composed of peach and apricot kernel and sugar, flavoured with almond essence. As a substitute for almond paste. (<i>Substitute Notice No. 107, Gazette No. 28 of 23.5.14.</i> Cir. F. 14/21, 20.5.14. 21-4-86 (c).)	Per lb. 4d.	Per lb. 4d.
Paints, Colours, &c.—		
Japanol, Black. (Japanol Enamel Co.).....	Per gallon, 2s. 6d.	Per gallon, 2s.
The decision appearing in Supplements 12, page 4 and 15, page 3, amended to read "Japanol, White (Japanol Enamel Co. &c.)" Cir. F. 14/23, 29.5.14. 21-42-37.		
Spirit Aniline Colour. (The Aerograph Co.) Cir. F. 14/21, 20.5. 14-21-4-358	Per lb. 6½d. or 30 per cent. whichever higher	Per lb. 6d. or 25 per cent. whichever higher
Pens, in boxes, as per sample circulated with Cir. F. 14/23, 29.5.14. 21-4-364 (A) (2).	5 per cent.	Free.
Piece Goods—		
Veiling bearing a spot at intervals of 1½ yards. 21-4-106 (A).	40 per cent.	35 per cent.
Veiling having a small design at regular intervals, and the place for cutting indicated by a knot of thread. 21-4-106 (A). Cir. F. 14/21, 20.5.14.	40 per cent.	35 per cent.
Pounce, in 1 oz. paper packets, used to absorb excess of ink on parchment. Cir. F. 14/20, 13.5.14. 21-4-357 (A).	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
Publications—		
British Westinghouse Gazette. Published by the British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester. Cir. F. 14/20, 13.5.14. 21-5-356 (A).	Per lb. 6d. or 35 per cent. whichever higher	Per lb. 6d. or 35 per cent. whichever higher
Handbook of German-Australian Steamships Co. Cir. F. 14/20, 13.5.14. 21-5-371.	Free.	Free.
John Bull Derby Sweep, 1914. (Contains a book of tickets and covering letter). Published by Smallman and Terry, Geneva, Switzerland, and sent per parcels post. Cir. F. 14/20, 13.5.14. 21-5-356 (A).	Per lb. 6d. or 35 per cent. whichever higher.	Per lb. 6d. or 35 per cent. whichever higher
Monthly Fashion Book, illustrating June Pictorial Review Patterns. Cir. F. 14/21, 20.5.14. 21-5-356 (v).	Free.	Free.
Respirators, aluminum, worn by miners. Cir. F. 14/20, 13.5.14. 21-5-170 (A)....	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
Switches for Railways—		
Mounted on steel sleepers—on the whole.....	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
Not mounted on steel sleepers.....		
Cir. F. 14/21, 20.5.14. 21-5-180.		
Tape, mounting. (Eastman Kodak Co.) Cir. F. 14/21, 20.5.14. 21-5-357 (A)....	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
Ties, Shoe, being ribbon 1½ in. wide, cut to length of 23 in. with ends unfinished and cut diagonally. Cir. F. 14/23, 29.5.14. 21-5-134 (A).	25 per cent.	15 per cent.
Tubing, Paper, for use in the manufacture of artificial flowers—as imitation rubber tubing. Cir. F. 14/23, 29.5.14. 21-5-434.	Free.	Free.

AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS DECISIONS.—*Concluded.*

Goods.	Rate of Duty.	
	General Tariff.	U.K. Preferential.
Views, Pictorial, of buildings, in perforated sheets with gummed backs. (Non-advertising). Cir. F. 14/23, 29.5.14. 21-5-357 (A).	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
Wreaths—		
Fern Sprays, metal.....	}	
Flowers, porcelain.....		
Leaves, metal.....		
See decisions under "Fern," "Flowers," and "Leaves."		

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The figures appearing at end of items herein are explained as follows:—

‘Cir. F. 14/23’ represents departmental record No. for reference.

‘21-1’ or ‘21-1-Unspecified’ represents Supplement No. (21), page No. (1), and Tariff Item Unspecified; respectively. These are inserted for convenience of those who desire to cut out the Supplement items.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

SOUTH AFRICAN FRUIT MARKET.

The following report by the United States Consul at Johannesburg, Transvaal, on the market in that district for American apples and pears, applies also to the market conditions for the same varieties of fruit of Canadian produce.

Particular requirements of buyers in this consular district, as well as in other parts of South Africa, are Washington and Oregon apples, these being preferred largely on account of the system of packing best suiting market conditions. Medium-sized red apples, such as Jonathans, Rome Beauties, Banana apples, Winesaps and Spitzenbergs, particularly the last two, are preferred to other varieties.

Apples should be wrapped in paper separately and packed with bulge. Boxes containing 125 to 200, each box marked with contents, sell best. The most advantageous time to dispatch apples from the United States for this market is in September, October and November, September shipments being specially desirable, as October, November and December are the best selling months. A leading fruit importer of this city states that American exporters of apples should make it a point not to ship to South Africa after the first week in November. The season starts here with a rush, and if goods arrive after the months above stated they frequently do not realize half of the cost of freight. In fact, goods which cost \$2.60 per box have had to be disposed of at 25 cents per box owing to arrival after the close of the apple season. Apples arriving here after December come in competition with all of the local fruits, such as peaches, pears, apricots and other fruits locally grown, and for this reason are very little in demand.

Imported apples are not at present allowed to be sold in the general market house of Johannesburg in competition with locally grown fruit, the market house being controlled by the municipality; the fruit must be disposed of by the importers to dealers by direct sale. Locally grown apples are most plentiful in market during

January, February and March; hence the advantage of the imported fruit being shipped in time to arrive here before the South African fruit is marketed, as above stated.

Under no consideration is it advisable to send apples or pears to shipping ports except in refrigerator cars. There is a good refrigerator service from Cape Town and other South African ports to Johannesburg for fruit shipments, but it is regarded as essential to have the fruit landed at Cape Town, the first port of shipment to the interior points, as, owing to the hot weather prevailing at the East Coast ports, fruit is liable to deteriorate very quickly.

If American firms ship the right class of goods in accordance with above directions and at the time mentioned, importers state that they can be sure of getting better results in this country than in almost any other foreign market. At least 28,000 boxes of imported apples found a market in Johannesburg last season, the majority of these being imported from Australia.

Pears are usually required in one-half boxes, these having proved to be the most successful sellers. The varieties mostly in demand are Winter-Nellis, Gloutmorseau and Howells.

The usual terms granted to purchasers are thirty days. In other cases terms are by arrangement.

CURRENCY CONFUSION IN LATIN AMERICA.

The unexampled progress of most of the South and Central American States during the past quarter of a century has been the wonder of commercial Europe, but it is certain that these States might have enjoyed still greater industrial and commercial development, more fully commensurate with their unparalleled natural resources, had it not been for certain hindrances which have continuously beset their economic advance. It is paradoxical that countries with, it is true, separate administrations, yet the majority of one race and tongue, and with contiguous frontiers, should nevertheless be cursed in regard to inter-state commercial relations by so much chaos in money equivalents.

Take the dollar, for instance. Under the sign \$ a value is implied in Uruguay of 4s. 3d.; in Paraguay, under the name of peso, in silver, it is 4s. 1d., but in paper only 8½d.; in the Argentine the peso or patacon is worth 3s. 11½d. silver and 1s. 6d. paper; in Venezuela, the venezalona is also valued at 3s. 11½d.; in Ecuador, the same value is attached to the sucre if of silver, but 2s. if in paper; in Colombia the peso is the equivalent in British money of 3s. 11½d. if in silver, but is 1s. 6½d. in paper. In Mexico, San Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras the dollar is valued at 2s.; in Peru the sol is of the same value; in Costa Rica, the colon is only worth 1s. 10d.; in Bolivia, the boliviano is worth but 1s. 8d.; and in Chili, the peso has a buying value of no more than 1s. 6d. There are, therefore no fewer than nine different values under the \$ sign in the Spanish-speaking countries, and not one of them identical with the dominating coin of the American continent, the dollar of the United States, valued at 4s. 1½d.—(*British Export Gazette*.)

GRAIN ELEVATORS IN ARGENTINA.

A system of grain elevators new to Argentina has recently been put into service at Zavalla station, on the Central Argentine, and two others are at present under course of construction at other stations. The system is one much in vogue at railway stations in the United States, and we think that it should have a great future before it in Argentina. The three elevators in question are being erected by Mr. Botto, a wealthy farmer in the Rosario district. These elevators are all constructed of wood, and the main building consists of a number of silos. The one which is finished is principally for the storage of maize (corn) and has an adjoining building divided into a series of bins for the storage of maize in cob. The process is more or less as follows:

As soon as the ears are gathered they are placed in a cart and taken direct to the elevator, where the corn is sent down a chute into the cellar and from there conveyed by a special chain to the bins. From there it is taken to the shelling machine, which is also placed in the cellar, and the grain is then taken to the top of the silos, where it can be cleaned and weighed, deposited in the silos, and from these placed direct on the railway cars. This system means a considerable saving over that actually in use, by which after the ears are gathered they are taken by cart and placed in the 'troja,' a special sort of barn constructed with the leaves of the maize, and there stored until the sheller comes around. The grain has then to be taken out of the 'troja,' shelled, placed in bags, transported to the railway station, and if no wagons are available it has to be stored, and this is generally done in the open air, to be afterwards loaded into wagons. The amount of labour saved by employing this class of elevator is therefore very manifest. The one in question has a capacity of 2,500 tons and is worked by a small petroleum engine and only requires three to four men to look after it. From the report recently issued by the Government concerning the losses suffered by the present maize crop from the recent heavy rains, it was seen that the greatest damage had accrued to the maize stored in the 'trojas.' Such could not have occurred if it had been stored in the special bins attached to the elevator. The working of these elevators will, we are certain, be watched with considerable interest, and if they are successful we may expect in course of time to see their adoption become general in the grain districts of the country.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

FRUIT GROWING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There are great possibilities in certain parts of this country of amassing fortunes in fruit growing. The Low Veld particularly offers splendid opportunities to those possessing a little capital. With its extraordinary fertility and depth of soil it has possibilities in citrus production probably unequalled in any other part of the world. Ground of a similar character in British Columbia, California or Florida would readily fetch as much as £150 an acre. According to some of our leading and practical expert farmers excellent results are obtained by planting orange trees 20 feet apart, equal to 100 to the acre. With depth of soil and sufficient water we are told by the highest authority in the country that there are many farmers getting 35s. per annum per tree from orange trees and 60s. per tree from naartje trees five years old. Unimproved land suitable for this particularly profitable class of fruit may be obtained to-day at £3 to £4 per acre. It is only a matter of a few years when probably the same land will fetch £30 to £40 per acre. Let us assume that a retiring miner or commercial man turned his attention to citrus growing and purchased, say, ten acres of good ground. On this plot he could plant 1,000 trees, and, according to the Government horticulturist, it is common after five years to get a return of 35s. per tree from oranges, and a larger sum from either naartjes or lemons. Mr. T. B. Bright, of Rustenburg, published in the *Agricultural Journal* that he had realized as much as £4 per tree from lemons. The miner, therefore, would after five or six years be in receipt of a revenue of £1,750 per annum. There is no necessity to work about local markets, notwithstanding the fact that they pay the farmer very handsome profits. But to make 'big money' it is undoubtedly wiser to ship the fruit to Europe. This industry wants the necessary capital, the right soil, water, and the right men, and in seven or eight years would show a return of some millions of money. It is easy and pleasant farming, besides being exceedingly profitable. The budding process can be carried out probably more successfully by women than men and requires only a little common sense to learn.—(*South African Mining Journal.*)

NORWEGIAN COD CATCH.

Commissioner C. F. Just, Hamburg, has forwarded a trade inquiry (published in this number) from a large shipping firm in Hamburg. This firm handles Nor-

wegian cod for the Mediterranean and tropical markets served by the Hamburg steamship lines. The failure of the catch of cod in Norway this season has compelled them to turn elsewhere in order to fill their orders.

FLOUR MILLING IN ROUMANIA.

Flour milling is an industry which has developed very rapidly in Roumania during the last five years. Every year new mills are being built and old ones increasing their capacity. In Galatz and Braila alone the present output of flour is over 1,000 tons a day.

There are two distinct kinds of flour milled in this country—that made from Muntenian wheat and that made from the strong red wheat grown in Moldavia. The former is of poor quality though cheap; but the flour made from Moldavian wheat is considered by many to be as good as, if not better than, the best Hungarian flour, and in view of the steady rise in price of the latter, flour users in the United Kingdom might do worse than give Roumanian millers a trial. At present the difference in price c.i.f. the United Kingdom between Hungarian and the best Moldavian flour amounts to several shillings per sack, and exporters here could quote even lower figures if it were not that there are no regular lines of ships running direct to London. As it is, flour destined for the United Kingdom has to be transhipped at Antwerp or Rotterdam and freight rates rise accordingly.

The total export of flour in 1913 was 130,000 tons. The greater part went to the Orient, Turkey taking 70,000 tons and Egypt 30,000 tons. The redistribution of the Balkan territory may, however, seriously affect the export to this quarter, especially to the islands now in Greek hands, where local producers will be protected by the new Greek tariff. The export to the United Kingdom is very small—only 2,800 tons in 1913. It would doubtless be larger, however, but for the lack of direct steamship lines, to which reference has already been made.—(*British Consular Reports.*)

LIVERPOOL SHIPPING.

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board has just issued a comparative statement of the business of the board for the fiscal year closed June 30, 1914. While a decline is shown of 226 vessels using the port, which is accounted for entirely by a falling off in the coasting trade, yet there was an appreciable increase in tonnage of 653,403 tons. The total tonnage in and out of the Mersey for the year amounted to 38,173,344 tons, an increase over 1913 of 1,306,806.

While there was a slight increase in the vessels paying the harbour rate only, the number of vessels paying rates to the port inward or outward showed a decrease of 226 from the previous year, the number being 24,756. This decline was chiefly in the coastwise trade, there being a decrease of 181 sailing ships and 148 coasting steamers among those paying dock tonnage rates.

The total receipts by the board on vessels amounted to \$4,376,317, which is an increase of \$131,828 over the previous year.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

GERMAN FUR MARKET.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig reports that, according to the local press, the Leipzig fur market, which as a rule is brisk at the beginning of July, was dull this year, foreign buyers not being attracted, owing to the absence of fresh goods from London. Musk is so much in demand that prices of dyed musk-furs will not be lowered. Business in the other articles is quiet; skunk, dyed fox, white fox, kolinsky, astrakhan and broad tails enjoy a good demand. Dyers are busy, whilst dressers are slack owing to the absence of London goods.

The half-year passed without bringing any considerable insolvencies, although the improvement of the situation in Brühl must necessarily be slow after the recent

abnormal losses. The most critical period is over, however, and the trade seems to be entering on a more healthy stage. Prospects of improved business are extremely satisfactory, though no revival in the fur trade can be expected in the immediate future. There is a sufficient demand, and the coming fashions promise to favour the trade.—(*Board of Trade Journal*.)

DAIRYING IN THE NETHERLANDS.

The dairy industry of the Netherlands, long famous for the excellence of its products, has undergone some important changes in the last few years. The manufacture of butter and cheese has been in great measure transferred from farm to factory, a change not unattended with danger. With the increase in the number of factories, the quality of both products noticeably deteriorated, adulteration with foreign substances assuming alarming proportions.

The manufacturers of genuine butter in self-defence were forced to take active measures to eradicate the growing evil. They established control stations, which, with the rigid system of inspection inaugurated, went far to restore the reputation of Dutch butter. Constant agitation finally brought about the passage of the law of June 17, 1905, which virtually put the manufacturer of butter under state control and practically guaranteed its purity. As the average yearly production of Dutch butter, according to recent report of the Royal Netherlands Agricultural Society, is about 154,000,000 pounds, the importance of that measure may readily be understood. The same report gives 119,000,000 pounds as the factory production and 35,000,000 pounds as the amount made on the farms. Three-fifths of the total output—92,400,000 pounds—goes abroad, Germany, France, England, Belgium and Austria being the principal buyers, while the exports of tinned butter to the tropics are rapidly increasing.

There are now in operation approximately 1,200 creameries, of which 770 are co-operative, the rest being carried on by private owners or limited companies. Those run by steam power number 630, of which 420 are co-operative, and of the ordinary creameries 250 are co-operative. The average production of the latter is about 33,000 pounds of butter per annum, while that of the power factories is about 175,000 pounds.—(*U.S. Consular Reports*.)

FRUIT GROWING IN RHÔNE VALLEY.

The fruit growing industry of the Department of the Rhône was hard hit in 1913 by a succession of severe frosts in April, which coming at a moment when the trees, unusually forward after an abnormally mild winter, were in full blossom, devastated the cherry orchards and caused great loss to the growers, estimated by competent authorities at not less than 4,000,000 fr. (£160,000).

This branch of agriculture has made rapid strides within the last twenty years—the total quantity of fruit sent away by train from the Department of the Rhône to various destinations having increased from 3,068,000 kilos. (6,749,600 pounds) in 1892 to 16,651,000 kilos. (36,412,200 pounds) in 1911, the last year for which any statistics are at present available. A great part of this remarkable total was exported to Germany, the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland, and was made up as follows:—

	Kilos.	Lbs.
Peaches..	6,870,000	15,114,000
Cherries..	3,932,000	8,650,400
Pears..	2,500,000	5,500,000
Strawberries..	1,102,000	2,424,400
Apricots..	1,005,000	2,211,000
Apples..	453,000	996,600
Plums..	442,000	972,400
Black currants..	247,000	543,400
Total	16,551,000	36,412,200

A noteworthy factor in the growth of this industry has been the encouragement given by the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway, which, with an eye to a most profitable traffic, has left no stone unturned to develop the export trade, by giving prizes for the best methods of packing, and by even distributing gratuitously cuttings of special varieties of fruit likely to stimulate the foreign demand. With this view, for instance, the company recently distributed large quantities of plum trees for growing this fruit for the British market. The advantage of such an ally to the industry is manifest, and there seems no danger of over-production, provided that quality is maintained and that the growers co-operate for the collection and transport of their produce.—(*British Consular Reports.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending July 30, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	166,374	80,045	28,358	72,759	347,536
Consolidated.	198,668	76,212	31,964	233,413	540,257
Empire Elevator Co.	110,266	98,546	26,347	368,998	604,157
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	358,135	36,728	17,119	.....	411,982
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	83,959	18,602	25	494,244	596,830
Black & Muirhead .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G. T. Pacific	102,225	160,166	9,256	232,504	504,151
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	333, 869	149,457	16,438	.....	499,764
Fort William Elevator Co.	43,947	114,422	4,740	361,967	525,076
Eastern Elevator	70,731	101,045	.....	.....	171,776
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	328,927	163,754	27,889	378,136	898,706
D. Horn & Co.	24,709	13,647	3,993	89,226	131,575
Dominion Government Elevator.	92,745	80,692	6,958	95,364	275,759
Total terminal elevators.	1,914,555	1,093,316	173,087	2,326,611	5,507,569
Depot Harbour. ....	.....	257,272	44,509	.....	301,781
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	27,652	126,134	.....	.....	153,786
Midland Elevator Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiffin, G. T. P.	119,708	403,863	.....	.....	523,576
Port McNicol .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collingwood	28,019	.....	.....	.....	28,019
Goderich	125,696	125,348	.....	.....	251,044
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Elevator Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Colborne.	969,540	121,382	.....	.....	1,090,922
Prescott .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	810,274	156,705	66,611	45,100	1,078,690
" No. 2.	599,660	729,076	112,861	56,637	1,498,234
Montreal Warehousing Co.	242,514	230,508	19,050	5,230	497,302
Quebec Harbour Commissioners, Quebec	2,005	293,525	.....	.....	295,530
S. John, N.B.	32,819	.....	.....	.....	32,819
Total public elevators.	2,957,887	2,443,818	243,031	106,967	5,751,703
Total quantity in store	4,872,442	3,537,134	416,118	2,433,578	11,259,272

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended July 30, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—			
No. 1 Hard.....	20,365	446,450	466,815
No. 1 Northern.....	1,997,170	1,582,780	2,679,950
No. 2 ".....	395,520	749,310	1,144,830
No. 3 ".....	108,293	59,828	168,121
No. 4 Wheat.....	34,392	20,727	55,119
No. 5 ".....			
No. 6 ".....			
Other.....	258,815	98,792	357,607
Totals, Wheat.....	1,914,555	2,957,887	4,872,442

Grades.	Terminals..	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oats—			
No. 1 C.W.....	15,456	17,570	33,026
No. 2 ".....	704,948	1,554,208	2,259,156
No. 3 ".....	221,295	442,630	663,925
Ez. No. 1 Feed.....	5,425	10,678	16,103
No. 1 Feed.....		16,110	16,110
No. 2 ".....		157,754	157,754
Other.....	146,192	244,868	391,060
Totals, Oats.....	1,093,316	2,443,818	3,537,134

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Barley—			
No. 3 Extra.....			
No. 3.....	60,880	87,140	148,020
No. 4.....	63,119	110,808	173,927
Feed.....	28,419		28,419
Rejected.....	7,778		7,778
Other.....	12,891	45,083	57,974
Totals, Barley.....	173,087	243,031	416,118

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flax—			
No. 1 Northwestern Canada.....	2,167,425	50,330	2,217,755
No. 2 C.W.....	105,675	23,906	129,581
No. 3 C.W.....	22,961		22,961
Rejected.....			
Other.....	30,550	32,731	63,281
Totals, Flax.....	2,326,611	106,967	2,433,578
Total quantity in store.....	5,507,569	5,751,703	11,259,272

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

773. **Hake.**—Canadian exporters of hake are invited to correspond with Havana firm of commission merchants.

774. **Steel for construction.**—A Cape Town consulting engineer is prepared to take up agency for steel sections of all kinds.

775. **Machinery.**—A Cape Town consulting engineer is prepared to consider agency for irrigation machinery and pumps, also pipes and piping and valves for water works and drainage.

776. **Agencies.**—A Cape Town shipping and forwarding agent requests correspondence *re* representation for Canadian firms.

777. **Dried and evaporated apples.**—A large importing house in Rotterdam wishes to enter into correspondence with Canadian exporters.

778. **Hickory sticks.**—A London firm seeks supplies of hickory material suitable for walking sticks, straight or bent, and invite offers from Canadian producers.

779. **Sun-dried and evaporated apples.**—An importing house in Rotterdam wishes to be placed in communication with Canadian exporters of sun-dried and evaporated apples.

780. **Stevedoring.**—A London shipping house wishes to become the representative of a first-class firm in Montreal stevedores for the purpose of securing contracts from European shipowners upon their behalf.

781. **Fruit, canned.**—A firm of Glasgow brokers with a good connection is desirous of representing Canadian shippers of canned fruits, also canned vegetables.

782. **Fruit pulp and evaporated apples.**—Some Glasgow brokers are open to represent Canadian exporters.

783. A company formed by some sixty United Kingdom engineering and hardware firms for the purpose of exploiting the Siberian market are willing to act for Canadian manufacturers desirous of doing business in the territory covered, and would like to hear from interested parties in the Dominion.

784. **Dry-salted codfish and hard-cured fish stockfish.**—An important Hamburg firm shipping Norwegian codfish to tropical markets desires to hear from Canadian sources of supply in the above varieties. Highest financial standing.

785. **Ground tale, graphite, asbestos, &c.**—An old-established commission house in Vienna desires to hear from Canadian mining companies supplying these raw materials, and is prepared to act as general representative for Austria. Has opportunities of disposing of large quantities. Best references.

786. **Potatoes.**—A Havana firm of commission merchants is open to represent Canadian exporters of potatoes. Good references offered.

787. **Oats and bran.**—Canadian exporters of oats and bran are invited to correspond with Havana firm of commission merchants.

788. **Hay.**—A Havana firm of brokers is anxious to get in touch with Canadian exporters of hay.

789. **Butter.**—Inquiry is made by commission merchants in Havana for the names of Canadian exporters of butter.

790. **Condensed milk.**—Canadian manufacturers of condensed milk desirous to appoint a representative in Cuba are invited to correspond with a good firm of commission merchants in Havana. Must be willing to share expense of advertisement.

791. **Hay.**—A Santiago de Cuba firm would like to represent Canadian exporters of hay.

792. **Oats.**—Canadian exporters of oats are invited to correspond with firm of commission merchants in Santiago de Cuba, Cuba.

793. **Potatoes.**—A Havana firm of commission merchants would like to hear from Canadian exporters of potatoes.

794. **Oats.**—Inquiry is made by commission merchants in Havana for the names of Canadian exporters of oats.

795. **Hay.**—Canadian exporters of hay are invited to correspond with first-class Havana firm of Commission merchants.

796. **Bran.**—A Havana firm would like to get in touch with Canadian exporters of bran.

797. **Hoisery.**—Canadian manufacturers of hoisery are invited to correspond with a good firm of commission merchants in Havana.

798. **Furs.**—A commission merchant in Havana is open to represent first-class Canadian manufacturers of furs.

799. **Leather.**—Canadian manufacturers of leather desiring to appoint a selling agent for Cuba should correspond with firm in Havana.

800. **Foodstuff.**—A Havana firm of commission merchants would undertake the representation of Canadian exporters of foodstuff.

801. **Oats.**—A Cienfuegos (Cuba) firm of brokers would undertake the representation of first-class Canadian exporters of oats.

802. **Hay.**—Canadian exporters of hay are invited to correspond with Cienfuegos (Cuba) firm of brokers.

803. **Potatoes.**—A firm of brokers in Cienfuegos (Cuba) wishes to represent Canadian exporters of potatoes.

804. **Codfish.**—First-class Canadian exporters of codfish are invited to correspond with a firm of brokers in Cienfuegos (Cuba).

805. **Potatoes.**—A Matanzas (Cuba) broker would like to establish connection with Canadian exporters of potatoes.

806. **Oats.**—Canadian exporters of oats are invited to correspond with Matanzas (Cuba) broker.

807. **Codfish.**—Inquiry is made by firm of brokers in Matanzas (Cuba) for the names of Canadian exporters of codfish.

808. **Potatoes.**—A large firm in Santiago de Cuba inquires for Canadian exporters of potatoes.

809. **Codfish.**—Canadian exporters of codfish desirous of extending their trade to Cuba should correspond with large Santiago de Cuba firm.

810. **Hay.**—A Santiago de Cuba firm is anxious to get in touch with Canadian exporters of hay.

811. **Oats.**—A large firm in Santiago de Cuba is open to represent first-class Canadian exporters of oats.

812. **Potatoes.**—Canadian exporters of potatoes are invited to correspond with Havana firm of commission merchants.

813. **Codfish.**—A Havana firm of commission merchants would like to hear from Canadian exporters of codfish.

814. **Lumber (spruce and white pine).**—A commission merchant in Havana would like to correspond with Canadian exporters of lumber (spruce and white pine). Good references offered.

815. **Codfish.**—Canadian exporters of codfish are invited to correspond with firm of brokers in Sanitago de Cuba, Cuba.

816. **Potatoes.**—A firm of brokers in Santiago de Cuba is open to represent first-class Canadian exporters of potatoes.

817. **Beans.**—A Santiago de Cuba firm would like to represent Canadian exporters of beans.

818. **Butter.**—A firm in Santiago de Cuba inquires for Canadian exporters of butter.

819. **Hay.**—Inquiry is made by commission merchants in Santiago de Cuba for the names of Canadian exporters of hay.

820. **Oats.**—A broker in Santiago de Cuba wishes to be introduced to Canadian exporters of oats.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

With Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:—

Bounties.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage Table.
Trade Commissioner Service.

PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS.

PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PART VII.—TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics.
Trade and Commerce.

Weekly Report.

(Circulated within Canada only.)

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Miscellaneous Publications.

Canada Grain Act.
Canada Year Book.
Census Returns.
Commercial Arrangements between Canada and Foreign Countries.
Export Directory.
Inspection and Sale Act.
List of Licensed Elevators.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Cancoma.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address, Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable address, Canadian.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montrel Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable address, Canadian.
Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basingall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable address, Canadian.

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 S. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
British West Indies (Mr. E. H. S. Flood)	1237
South Africa (Mr. W. J. Egan)	1240
Holland and Southern Germany (Mr. J. T. Lithgow) . . .	1246
Great Britain—	
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	1250
Leeds (Mr. C. Dyer)	1255
Glasgow (Mr. F. Dane)	1256
Canadian Trade in June	1258
Agricultural Machinery Trials	1259
Market for Canadian Lumber—	
Forest Products of the Empire	1260
Notes on Foreign Timber Markets	1264
New Tariff Amendments	1268
Canadian Produce Prices in England	1268
British Agricultural Produce Imports	1269
Australian Railway Workshop Tenders	1270
Bristol and the Pacific Coast	1270
British Consular Reports—	
Russia	1272
Australian Customs Decisions	1277
Notes on Foreign Trade	1279
Canadian Grain Statistics	1284
Trade Inquiries	1286
Commercial Intelligence Service	1291

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, August 17, 1914.

No. 551.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, July 27, 1914.

TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND UNITED KINGDOM.

In amplification of the report that appeared in Weekly Report No. 546, July 13, in which the increase or decrease of certain commodities imported by the United Kingdom from Canada last year were noted, the following further analyses of tables in the Board of Trade Returns will be serviceable to exporters.

CANADIAN MERCHANDISE SHOWING AN INCREASE.

OATS.

The following table, which is on a quinquennial basis, shows the countries of origin and the value of the imports of value from each country:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Russia.....	2,209,098	2,208,617	2,183,644	1,177,476	865,237
Germany.....	668,181	852,534	544,373	773,891	1,137,511
Netherlands.....	13,006	30,604	19,840	12,726	29,669
Roumania.....	229,200	85,015	366,294	5,868	171,481
Turkey, European.....	33,540	16,218	45,463	5,014	605
" Asiatic.....	90,516	13,603	56,936	16,673	12,232
United States of America.....	30,865	21,303	739,446	465,004	268,765
Chile.....	182,284	165,437	100,895	227,094	1,892,186
Argentine Republic.....	1,248,900	1,090,093	1,500,392	2,503,613	33,920
Other Foreign Countries.....	28,105	3,087	4,870	12,782	
Total from Foreign Countries.....	4,702,830	4,496,073	4,844,010	5,474,583	4,876,610
British South Africa.....	76,403	3	8	22,197	
Australia.....	57,844	900		10,538	2,836
New Zealand.....	554,551	43,838	15	123,466	41,818
Canada.....	41,335	277,948	541,541	703,932	750,693
Other British Possessions.....	1,894	5,107	5,396	3,685	
Total from British Possessions.....	735,027	327,796	546,960	863,868	795,347
Total.....	5,437,857	4,823,869	5,390,970	6,338,451	5,671,957

The most important feature in the above table is the remarkable advance Canada is making in her sales of oats to the United Kingdom, an advance far greater than that of any other country. From £44,335 in 1909, sales rose to £750,693 last year. Imports from Germany, the United States and the Argentine Republic also exhibit steady increases. On the other hand, remarkable decreases are recorded in imports from Russia, Australia and New Zealand.

BARLEY.

If the following statistics are examined it will be observed that imports of Canadian barley also exhibit a similar increase. In 1909 the imports from Canada were valued at £80,824; by 1913 they had risen to £832,841. At first sight it may be thought that this increase was due to the United Kingdom's increased imports which advanced £1,000,000 during the period under examination; but a closer scrutiny of the statistics (independently of fluctuations in prices) will show that Canada's gain is largely based upon her competitor's losses. Imports from Russia declined by £1,048,796; those from Chile by £319,541; and those from Roumania by £119,449.

A noteworthy feature of the imports is the advance in purchases from British possessions, which rose from £208,272 in 1909 to £2,152,588 in 1913. The increase of barley imports from British India is significant.

The following table, which is on a quinquennial basis, shows the countries of origin and the value of the imports of oats from each country:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	2,896,163	2,395,932	2,979,331	1,283,554	1,847,367
Denmark (including Faroe Islands)...	19,634	10,172	140,357	197,696	211,731
Germany	97,217	141,763	51,501	417,340	172,557
Belgium	12,887	927	1,376	20,735	1,971
France	45,534	18,307	44,501	8,224	19,545
" Algeria	53,209	67,779	276,064	206,331	50,050
Austria-Hungary	186,792	97,724	60,979	111,307	125,530
Bulgaria	14,276	13,386	22,700	5,404	.....
Roumania	703,213	792,787	1,288,444	645,659	457,830
Turkey, European	121,349	69,518	74,309	60,668	1,900
" Asiatic	637,868	421,883	1,323,134	1,380,618	891,953
Tripoli	69,719	81,975	23,106	.....	2,400
Tunis	170,078	17,945	323,765	57,782	141,144
Morocco	418,091	78,894	213,927	134,362	.....
Persia .....	.....	12,072	155,695	182,123	8,819
United States of America	1,087,415	789,988	1,245,428	340,777	1,852,756
Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....	75,199	935
Chile	357,465	210,526	111,087	52,213	37,924
Argentine Republic	39,079	2,696	13,276	26,716	93,024
Other Foreign Countries	15,588	3,145	67,509	38,465	7,076
Total from Foreign Countries	6,935,577	5,227,419	7,507,489	5,195,173	5,924,512
Cyprus	13,169	25,586	25,896	36,641	9,718
British India	53,907	45,109	716,885	2,465,415	1,308,478
Australia	36,963	8,358	2,899	.....	1,151
New Zealand	23,409	17,111	.....	.....	.....
Canada	80,824	72,869	12,833	174,122	832,841
Other British Possessions .....	.....	.....	143	230	400
Total from British Possessions	208,272	169,033	758,656	2,676,408	2,152,588
Total	7,143,849	5,396,452	8,266,145	7,871,581	8,077,100

WHEAT.

The value of wheat imports and the countries of origin were:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	8,173,885	12,021,407	7,037,078	3,940,464	1,984,964
Germany	162,628	42,212	20,028	135,293	162,038
Netherlands	13,400	102	.....	393	628
Belgium	41,919	34	513	294	9
Bulgaria .....	.....	56,452	26,135	52,504	.....
Roumania	250,481	374,370	787,381	302,831	14,962
Turkey, European	6,211	7,573	43,690	2,165	9,874
" Asiatic	12,390	39,432	68,474	120,145	1,387
Persia .....	.....	29,943	167,588	232,231	4,308
United States of America	6,958,106	4,757,179	5,249,076	8,327,344	13,953,072
Chile	762,015	248,021	43,425	281,183	326,244
Uruguay	20,054	3,102	.....	4,940	.....
Argentine Republic	9,284,501	6,165,090	5,736,698	7,775,073	6,137,518
Other foreign countries	22,746	20,792	36,151	21,647	1,829
Total from foreign countries	25,708,336	23,765,709	19,235,637	21,196,507	22,596,833
British India	6,944,466	7,408,549	7,894,573	10,944,667	7,998,552
Australia	4,683,770	5,686,576	5,658,456	5,334,878	4,426,629
New Zealand	331,297	239,526	280,322	124,227	23,210
Canada	7,604,262	7,059,659	5,840,325	8,844,955	8,803,949
Other British Possessions .....	.....	865	.....	.....	.....
Total from British Possessions	19,563,795	20,395,175	19,674,179	25,248,725	21,252,340
Total	45,272,131	44,160,884	38,909,816	46,445,232	43,849,173

Interesting features are noticeable in the above figures, chief of which is the remarkable decrease of British purchases from Russia. From £8,173,885 in 1909, they have fallen year by year (with the exception of 1910) to £1,984,964 in 1913. Imports from Germany were practically the same last year as in 1909, although marked decreases were recorded in 1910-11. Purchases from the Argentine Republic fell from £9,284,501 in 1909 to £6,137,518 last year. Imports from the United States rose, during the same period, from £6,958,106 to £13,953,072. Imports from Canada last year although £41,004 less than in 1912, were £1,199,687 in excess of 1909. The figures relating to British India, although £3,000,000 less than those of 1912, were £1,054,086 greater than in 1909.

An important characteristic of the above table is the growth of purchases from British possessions. It will be observed that the United Kingdom's purchases from foreign countries have declined year by year, while those from British possessions have advanced. Last year the sales of wheat by foreign countries to Great Britain were £3,111,503 less than in 1909; and those from British possessions were greater by £2,688,545.

WHEATMEAL AND FLOUR.

A study of the wheatmeal and flour statistics once more reveals an astonishing increase of the imports from Canada, an increase that has taken place during a period in which large decreases are recorded by Germany, France, the United States and Australia. From the under-quoted table it will be noted that purchases from Canada in 1909 were valued at £1,188,454, and that by 1913 they had advanced to the value of £2,261,783, an increase of £1,073,329. The quantities for these two years were, respectively, 2,059,400 cwts. and 4,168,563 cwts. It is again worthy of notice

that purchases from foreign countries in 1913 were £961,689 less than in 1909, while those from British possessions were greater by £938,980.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	5,276	2,559	1,986	369	1,239
Germany	320,963	303,955	141,821	199,234	241,825
Netherlands	36,481	30,162	14,431	12,354	22,387
Belgium	37,265	35,308	16,942	19,016	17,144
France	292,909	213,207	173,177	171,875	137,803
Italy	16,375	33,040	41,564	54,493	34,239
Austria-Hungary	96,198	96,768	81,550	86,541	74,217
Roumania	19,723	70,217	51,719	43,317	33,129
United States of America	3,988,223	2,885,602	2,697,066	2,284,166	3,247,423
Argentine Republic	37,479	56,883	33,652	41,866	78,173
Other Foreign Countries	7,942	9,065	8,120	13,501	9,566
Total from Foreign Countries	4,858,834	3,716,766	3,262,028	2,926,732	3,897,145
British India	2,218	3,638	21,383	6,600	345
Australia	320,546	224,993	223,474	368,648	188,218
Canada	1,188,454	1,565,236	1,769,881	2,216,677	2,261,783
Other British possessions	428	272	277	447	280
Total from British possessions	1,511,646	1,794,139	2,015,015	2,591,772	2,450,626
Total	6,370,480	5,510,905	5,277,043	5,518,504	6,347,771

OTHER CEREALS.

Imports of various cereals from Canada exhibiting an increase during the 1909-13 period are: Shredded wheat, £14,149; oatmeal, £12,015; rolled oats, £37,082.

HAMS AND BACON.

The following statistics illustrate the trend and value of Great Britain's purchases of hams and bacon during the last five years:—

HAMS.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Denmark (including Faroe Island)	1,264	18,754	5,546	3,653	4,339
Germany	2,512	3,916	2,666	3,647	4,138
Servia .....	.....	30,416	3,778	.....	459
United States of America	2,952,084	2,329,526	2,712,287	2,476,904	2,716,004
Other Foreign Countries	2,684	5,562	3,903	4,140	6,294
Total from Foreign Countries	2,958,544	2,388,174	2,728,18	2,488,344	2,731,234
Canada	154,222	138,232	197,524	231,379	336,695
Other British Possessions	130	189	1,896	656	322
Total from British Possessions	154,352	138,421	199,420	232,035	337,017
Total	3,112,896	2,526,595	2,927,600	2,720,379	3,068,251

BACON.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Russia.....	170,175	436,713	484,156	492,860	684,828
Sweden.....	61,432	79,183	141,639	131,509	203,534
Denmark (including Faroe Islands)...	8,801,382	6,341,726	6,690,937	7,835,133	8,865,670
Netherlands.....	335,875	498,474	219,835	23,617	633,864
Servia.....	3,052	78,892	26,640	.....	1,772
United States of America.....	6,057,473	4,453,293	5,067,533	4,863,337	6,122,320
Other Foreign Countries.....	7,796	31,377	3,808	9,816	34,524
Total from Foreign Countries....	12,437,185	11,919,658	12,634,548	13,356,273	16,546,512
Canada.....	1,364,357	1,449,637	1,793,946	1,175,527	863,139
Other British Possessions.....	123	21,979	34,920	23,749	19,230
Total from British Possessions...	1,364,480	1,471,616	1,828,866	1,199,276	882,369
Total.....	13,806,665	13,391,274	14,463,414	14,555,548	17,428,881

The quantity of hams received from Canada rose from 53,593 cwts. in 1909, to 90,082 cwts. in 1913, and the value from £154,222 to £336,695.

The figures relating to bacon are significant in that they reveal a marked decline of the purchases from Canada, these having declined last year by £501,218 in comparison with 1909. The table indicates that owing to the comparative scarcity of bacon in Canada and the United States, Great Britain is supplying the rapidly increasing home demand (the consumption last year was over £4,000,000 greater than in 1909) by purchases from Russia, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands, countries whose exports of bacon to the United Kingdom were very small six or seven years ago.

CANNED SALMON AND LOBSTERS.

The consumption of canned salmon in the United Kingdom increases year by year. Five years ago, purchases were valued at £999,160; last year they advanced to £1,764,937. By far the greater proportion of this increased consumption was supplied by Canada, her sales to this country having risen from £483,495 in 1909 to £900,068 in 1913.

The consumption of canned lobsters during the aforementioned period has increased by £78,510. Canada's share of the trade is now £89,921 greater than in 1909.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

It will be gathered from the following table that the imports of cheese show only slight fluctuations year by year as regards both total value and values from countries of origin. The chief decreases in the five-year period are recorded against the United States and Canada—£87,371 and £479,912 respectively. Appreciable increases are recorded by the Netherlands, Italy and New Zealand. It is apparent that Canada is by far the greatest contributor to Great Britain's demand.

CHEESE.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Netherlands.....	669,827	567,360	525,097	701,696	760,089
Belgium.....	1,048	2,867	1,951	1,429	6,295
France.....	75,853	65,238	55,501	56,852	57,762
Switzerland.....	35,586	38,695	37,385	41,200	42,759
Italy.....	251,954	275,658	247,258	306,287	343,838
United States of America.....	154,588	105,400	432,119	66,565	67,217
Other Foreign Countries.....	6,940	8,451	3,798	4,478	8,412
Total from Foreign Countries....	1,195,796	1,063,669	1,303,109	1,178,507	1,286,372
Australia.....	1,676	10,772	36,749	4,903	24,568
New Zealand.....	1,113,714	1,310,550	1,209,519	1,882,840	1,685,472
Canada.....	4,518,539	4,424,806	4,590,515	4,347,832	4,038,627
Other British Possessions.....	138	79	120	9	.....
Total from British Possessions....	5,634,067	5,746,207	5,836,933	6,235,584	5,748,667
Total.....	6,829,863	6,809,876	7,140,042	7,414,091	7,035,039

The butter statistics indicate that Great Britain's increased demand—£2,000,000 approximately—has been furnished by Russia, Sweden and Australia. Imports of butter from France are declining annually. The cause of the decline in purchases from Canada is so well known that comment is unnecessary.

BUTTER.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Russia.....	3,001,764	3,015,722	3,312,569	3,656,742	3,831,366
Sweden.....	1,801,095	2,022,398	2,183,770	2,113,871	2,047,634
Norway.....	163,866	127,003	173,939	192,183	119,808
Denmark (including Faroe Islands)....	10,233,370	10,208,192	10,509,137	10,356,001	10,657,589
Iceland and Greenland.....	13,950	17,758	18,529	21,264	23,794
Germany.....	14,298	17,716	11,284	12,221	2,150
Netherlands.....	797,162	843,318	586,479	641,638	921,738
France.....	2,318,887	2,116,072	1,066,702	1,559,452	1,505,442
Italy.....	78,115	50,250	13,559	8,560	5,374
United States of America.....	3,575	4,075	119,172	15,250	947
Argentine Republic.....	392,014	374,285	145,154	396,964	394,529
Other Foreign Countries.....	1,735	457	1,125	657	2,432
Total from Foreign Countries....	18,819,831	18,827,246	18,141,419	18,974,803	19,512,803
British India.....	2,901	6,889	4,565	3,559	3,730
Australia.....	2,007,677	3,566,952	4,604,284	3,225,886	3,210,733
New Zealand.....	1,472,219	2,001,393	1,495,242	2,148,192	1,351,285
Canada.....	120,083	90,797	385,063	145	4,522
Other British Possessions.....	2,251	173	46	1,608	585
Total from British Possessions....	3,605,131	5,666,204	6,459,200	5,379,390	4,570,855
Total.....	22,424,962	24,493,450	24,600,619	24,354,193	24,083,658

APPLES.

The imports of apples last year (£2,230,370) were £222,459 greater in value than they were in 1909. Purchases from Canada were £230,120 less, while those from the United States were £519,997 greater. It is probable, however, that in the first year of our comparative period, the United States supply was unusually small, as imports from that country were fairly uniform in value from 1910 to 1913 inclusive.

WOOD AND TIMBER.

Passing from foodstuffs to certain raw materials and manufactures, it may be well to quote a few statistics to illustrate the progress or retrogression recorded on behalf of Canada.

The tables comprising wood and timber are too long to quote in detail, so only the outstanding features will be dealt with.

The total imports of wood and timber last year were valued at £33,788,884, being £10,197,305 in excess of 1909. The purchases from foreign countries amounted to £28,298,622, and those from British possessions £5,490,262. The approximate increases last year, in comparison with 1909 were—from foreign countries £9,000,000 and from British possessions £1,000,000. By far the greater increases occurred in the purchases from the United States and Russia.

It is worth while drawing attention once more to Great Britain's increasing demand for staves. Imports rose from £546,187 five years ago to £1,000,048 last year. During that period purchases from the United States advanced from £142,142 to £266,415, from Russia from £228,837 to £480,903; from Sweden £49,941 to £120,130; while purchases from Canada declined from £5,308 to £4,784.

UNENUMERATED WOOD MANUFACTURE.

(Including woodware and wood turnery.)

Manufactures under the above heading are increasing annually. From £1,477,535 in 1909, imports rose to £2,937,172 in 1913. Large increases were recorded in purchases from the United States, Russia and Germany. Canada is losing ground year by year, her sales to the mother country having fallen from £109,399 in the first year of the period reviewed to £52,654 last year.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The imports of agricultural machinery do not reveal any striking fluctuations in the value of purchases from Canada with the exception of the year 1912, when the imports were £17,459 less than in the previous year, at a time when the total British imports were £159,711 greater. It may be noted that purchases from Sweden and Germany have advanced, and those from the United States have declined.

MACHINERY (AGRICULTURAL).

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sweden.....	53,556	50,316	45,844	55,836	61,179
Denmark (including Faroe Islands) ...	12,428	11,976	13,500	11,935	16,457
Germany.....	10,907	16,719	19,742	17,957	26,973
Netherlands.....	684	1,121	3,796	2,570	1,456
Belgium.....	22,149	15,981	17,086	11,948	6,113
France.....	6,532	12,069	10,949	7,775	8,810
United States of America.....	969	281,067	359,633	504,619	537,211
Other Foreign Countries.....	868	620	828	1,484	1,287
Total from Foreign Countries....	773,093	389,869	471,378	614,124	653,486
Canada.....	68,596	56,086	56,036	38,577	67,826
Other British Possessions.....	13,236	22,814	3,626	28,050	47,008
Total from British Possessions....	81,832	78,900	59,662	66,627	114,834
Total.....	854,925	468,769	531,040	680,751	768,320

PAPER AND PULP OF WOOD.

Items to which the attention of Canadian manufacturers is specially drawn are paper and pulp of wood, on account of the serious decline of their sales to Great Britain.

PAPER (ON REELS).

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Russia.....	263	10,576	45,870	37,951	46,433
Sweden.....	226,095	259,674	330,139	336,331	257,838
Norway.....	322,392	386,384	421,013	482,974	496,412
Germany.....	76,126	84,097	114,871	77,871	128,632
Netherlands.....	10,657	10,242	40,668	31,760	15,490
Belgium.....	5,230	6,407	2,766	4,720	4,560
France.....	1,288	1,413	10,128	3,144	11,714
Austria-Hungary.....	23,700	42,556	5,701	8,858	18,557
United States of America.....	123,236	86,099	67,398	27,786	21,563
Other Foreign Countries.....	1,352	29	9	4,337	6,143
Total from Foreign Countries....	791,239	887,477	1,038,563	1,015,732	1,007,350
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador.....		169,608	264,562	394,764	428,066
Other British Possessions.....	77,396	61,275	54,473	40,509	31,093
Total from British Possessions ..	77,396	230,883	319,035	435,273	459,159
Total.....	868,635	1,118,360	1,357,598	1,451,005	1,466,509

PAPER (NOT ON REEL).

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Russia.....	2,176	5,899	3,135	4,463	6,304
Sweden.....	109,758	183,305	104,723	95,984	93,669
Norway.....	274,056	259,676	141,662	176,081	218,822
Denmark (including Faroe Islands) ...	4,961	412	512	343	710
Germany.....	426,679	408,928	259,585	253,324	286,507
Netherlands.....	60,122	56,203	29,712	35,116	27,365
Belgium.....	146,052	111,628	111,469	96,945	91,540
France.....	150,423	34,828	36,778	38,479	29,807
Italy.....	6,090	5,262	5,981	6,238	6,439
Austria-Hungary.....	9,587	5,400	4,189	4,747	8,629
Japan (including Formosa and Japanese leased territories in China).....	18,216	20,858	24,417	20,319	24,170
United States of America.....	117,964	79,804	77,266	102,537	81,094
Other Foreign Countries.....	5,698	3,784	1,049	800	1,890
Total from Foreign Countries.....	1,331,782	1,175,987	800,478	835,376	876,946
Canada.....	84,397	31,506	1,384	1,092	479
Other British Possessions.....	117	64	.....	.....	.....
Total from British Possessions...	84,514	31,570	1,384	1,092	479
Total.....	1,416,296	1,207,557	801,862	836,468	877,425

PULP OF WOOD (MECHANICAL, WET).

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Russia.....	16,956	4,921	5,360	7,173	2,399
Sweden.....	115,321	197,671	203,508	239,591	280,817
Norway.....	655,299	729,555	558,039	697,445	701,179
Other Foreign Countries.....	.....	.....	187	21	.....
Total from Foreign Countries...	787,576	932,147	767,064	944,230	984,395
Canada.....	281,314	161,632	75,189	102,102	156,276
Newfoundland.....	.....	29,943	75,119	101,362	123,098
Total from British Possessions...	281,314	191,575	150,308	203,464	279,374
Total.....	1,068,890	1,123,722	917,372	147,694	1,263,769

The total imports of 'paper on reels' were £597,874 greater last year than in 1909, due chiefly to imports from Newfoundland which were nil five years ago, and valued at £428,066 in 1913. On referring to purchases from Canada of 'paper not on reels' we find, during the five year period, that they have fallen from £84,397 to £479, a very large decrease even if it be allowed that the United Kingdom's total imports also declined by £539,871.

Reference to the statistics embracing 'pulp of wood (mechanical, wet)' also reveals decline in purchases from Canada amounting to £125,038, at a time when the total imports had advanced by £194,879. Apparently Canada's most formidable competitors are Sweden, Norway and Newfoundland, each country having big increases to its credit.

MILLBOARD AND WOOD PULP BOARD.

The total imports of millboard and wood pulp board last year were valued at £665,977. Purchases from Canada amounted to £104,161, being £47,213 greater than in 1909.

ASBESTOS.

Imports of asbestos are growing in volume each year, and it is gratifying to report that Canada has surpassed her competitors during the last five years. The Canadian sales, which were valued at £29,731 in 1909, rose to £73,961 in 1913. Russia is the only other country recording an appreciable increase.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Russia.....	14,602	24,507	41,517	54,961	44,993
Germany.....	10,003	12,742	5,525	5,117	8,391
Portugese East Africa.....	11,615	7,195	4,929	301	4,063
Italy.....	7,884	4,393	1,447	1,454	2,600
United States of America.....	8,332	7,359	3,688	6,185	5,671
Other Foreign Countries.....	2,550	1,456	2,884	1,595	2,464
Total from Foreign Countries...	54,986	57,652	59,990	69,613	68,182
Cape of Good Hope.....	6,271	11,096	17,118	9,780	8,455
Natal.....	1,900	1,457	903	.....	93
Canada.....	29,731	43,330	34,847	40,156	73,961
Other British Possessions.....	1,150	362	7	175	272
Total from British Possessions...	39,052	56,245	52,875	50,111	82,781
Total.....	94,038	113,897	112,865	119,724	150,963

BROOMS AND BRUSHES.

Several Canadian manufacturers of brooms and brushes have been endeavouring to increase their sales in Great Britain during the last few years, and the following statistics indicate that they are meeting with success, the larger proportion of imports from British possessions being from Canada. However, there is still much room for improvement.

BROOMS AND BRUSHES.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Germany.....	134,617	154,694	148,504	143,636	162,346
Netherlands.....	7,145	6,117	7,040	7,250	6,080
Belgium.....	119,304	122,580	118,703	111,206	125,732
France.....	69,456	74,459	88,022	96,796	86,955
Italy.....	8,832	7,045	11,360	10,378	13,116
Austria-Hungary.....	10,964	18,820	24,212	19,450	11,702
Japan (including Formosa and Japanese leased territories in China).....	6,443	7,338	17,209	17,987	25,986
United States of America.....	7,210	4,511	9,360	9,654	11,579
Other Foreign Countries.....	5,426	8,494	9,431	7,750	9,168
Total from Foreign Countries ...	369,397	404,058	433,841	424,107	452,664
Total from British Possessions.....	955	2,078	2,620	1,426	3,477
Total.....	370,352	406,136	436,461	425,533	456,141

SUNDRY DRUGS.

A further branch of industry in which Canada is steadily advancing is that of various drugs. Her sales to the United Kingdom were valued at £3,024 in 1909; last year they had advanced to £6,306. The value of Canada's exports is certainly small in relation to the total annual imports—£1,302,860—but it shows that extension of sales is possible.

FISH AND ANIMAL OILS.

Imports of fish and animal oils last year were valued at £1,806,442, Canada's share of that total being £75,535. The latter figures were practically the same as in 1909, but they were £83,489 less than in 1912.

CORRECTION OF ERROR.

In a report by Commissioner J. E. Ray, Birmingham, which appeared in Weekly Report No. 546, referred to above, tables were given showing the commodities imported from Canada, which had increased and those which had been decreased in value. Due to a printer's error, the figures were given under the designation 'lbs.' The figures in question referred to pounds sterling and should have been put under the designation '£.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Harrison Watson.*)

LONDON, E.C., July 31, 1914.

FRESH FRUIT IMPORTS.

The approach of a new apple season is an opportune time for again calling attention to the almost unlimited demand for fresh fruit existing in the United Kingdom. The comparatively recent adoption of fresh fruit of various kinds, as well as jams and preserves, as a favourite article of diet, has achieved a phenomenal and steady increase, and even in as short a period as the years that separate 1913 from 1900, the total value of fresh fruit imported into the United Kingdom has grown from £8,082,293 to £12,077,955.

This increase is the more noteworthy regarded in conjunction with the fact that in recent years there has been a remarkable development in the fruit-growing industry in Great Britain, where large areas of land have been turned over to fruit growing conducted upon the best scientific principles.

POPULARITY OF BANANAS.

That the demand is mainly for cheap fruit is shown by the extraordinary increase in the consumption of bananas, which are rapidly taking the place of the apple and the orange—the number of bunches imported having grown from 1,287,442 in 1900 to

7,539,984 in 1913. The success of this trade is due not only to the qualities of the banana, but to the excellent organization which has done so much to popularize the fruit and build up the business.

PROGRESS OF FRUIT IMPORT TRADE.

To illustrate the progress of the fruit import trade, the official figures of the United Kingdom for selected years (1900, 1905, 1910 and 1913) are reproduced, because although the quantity of any particular fruit for a particular year, must be affected by the crop conditions, a selection of definite periods affords a fair indication of the course of business.

SHIPMENTS FROM CANADA.

Up to recently, shipments from Canada have consisted almost wholly of apples, but last season large quantities of pears were received, and as the quality created an excellent impression, there is every reason to hope that a considerable development in this fruit is likely.

Occasional shipments of peaches have also come to hand, and as the Dominion is a large producer of grapes, it has been thought interesting in the case of these four fruits to supplement the gross figures by indicating the countries of origin and the quantities which they are sending to this country.

SMALL FRUITS.

It should be mentioned that considerable quantities of small fruits, such as cherries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, and plums, are imported both for eating and jam-making purposes, mainly from neighbouring countries, but there appears to be no prospect of Canada being able to compete with the low prices and cheap transportation associated with this branch of the business.

HIGH CLASS FRUITS.

Greatly improved means of transportation have obviously been an important factor in stimulating the increasing consumption of fruit, and nowadays almost every variety of fruit is obtainable in London by the wealthy, quite irrespective of season. In this connection, while the greater demand is naturally for cheap variety, it should be borne in mind that there is a considerable business in high class and expensive fruits, more particularly when they are out of season here, and South Africa notably has worked up an important trade in peaches and plums, which, well packed and carefully looked after during transit, are put upon the market in excellent condition.

IMPORTS OF FRUIT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM (NOT LIABLE TO DUTY).

	1900.	1905.	1910.	1913.
	£	£	£	£
Total value.. . . .	8,082,292	9,600,840	10,686,906	12,077,955

APPLES.

(a) Quantity.

Country of Origin.	1900. Cwts.	1905. Cwts.	1910. Cwts.	1913. Cwts.
Germany.. . . .	15,665	5,198	3,472	2,147
Netherlands.. . . .	33,264	49,317	60,621	28,512
Belgium.. . . .	158,417	46,775	172,741	59,474
France.. . . .	63,682	107,745	64,021	80,874
Portugal.. . . .	34,427	100,708	140,253	115,264
Spain.. . . .	1,316	63,614	.....	.....
United States.. . . .	898,689	1,631,819	1,344,661	1,386,500
Other Foreign Countries.. . . .	1,903	252	13,463	24,718
Channel Islands.. . . .	7,962	20,713	10,796	16,620
Australia.. . . .	87,748	220,706	323,725	275,760
Canada.. . . .	803,638	1,247,766	1,106,510	1,264,223
Other British Possessions.. . . .	1,830	47	1,942	3,327
Total.. . . .	2,128,541	3,494,660	3,242,205	3,257,419

(b) *Value.*

	£	£	£	£
Germany..	9,592	3,857	3,158	1,646
Netherlands..	25,959	28,221	40,234	21,048
Belgium..	81,141	24,360	102,830	30,578
France..	30,726	55,288	43,308	58,036
Portugal..	17,707	44,033	68,301	64,645
Spain..	680	24,552	.....	.....
United States..	510,779	936,868	932,788	1,000,074
Other Foreign Countries..	1,020	404	7,373	14,260
Channel Islands..	4,938	12,289	6,024	11,884
Australia..	113,435	231,507	332,748	296,245
Canada..	427,763	703,950	651,292	730,036
Other British Possessions	907	64	1,253	1,958
Total..	1,224,657	2,065,193	2,189,309	2,230,370

APRICOTS AND PEACHES.

(a) *Quantity.*

Country of Origin.	1900. Cwts.	1905. Cwts.	1910. Cwts.	1913. Cwts.
France..	12,168	21,702	8,34	4,653
United States..	1,312	1,117	8	1,883
Other Foreign Countries..	81	67	252	1,413
Cape of Good Hope.. . . . .	.....	.....	1,808	1,209
Other British Possessions..	128	435	306	354
Total..	13,689	23,321	10,719	9,512

(b) *Value.*

	£	£	£	£
France..	22,375	48,334	15,047	11,864
United States..	2,803	1,608	12	3,050
Other Foreign Countries..	159	176	630	3,518
Cape of Good Hope.. . . . .	.....	.....	11,275	11,231
Other British Possessions..	509	1,844	805	1,150
Total..	25,846	51,962	27,769	30,813

BANANAS.

	1900.	1905.	1910.	1913.
Quantity in bunches..	1,287,442	4,518,990	6,094,579	7,539,984
Value in Pounds..	548,956	1,498,084	1,698,556	2,172,688

GRAPES.

(a) *Quantity.*

Country of Origin.	1900. Cwts.	1905. Cwts.	1910. Cwts.	1913. Cwts.
Belgium..	4,215	4,907	7,430	13,501
France..	2,235	10,677	85	9
Portugal..	81,080	102,911	68,886	44,045
Spain..	473,294	543,807	573,521	495,132
Italy..	766	56	.....	.....
Other Foreign Countries..	606	2,025	3,164	6,619
Channel Islands..	27,406	33,823	15,180	14,522
Cape of Good Hope..	2,647	1,645	4,832	7,936
Canada..	455	.....	.....	.....
Other British Possessions..	153	159	731	743
Total..	592,857	700,050	673,829	582,537

(b) *Value.*

	£	£	£	£
Belgium..	24,041	24,622	37,743	69,256
France..	3,193	8,559	116	43
Portugal..	45,813	66,460	34,687	30,264
Spain..	410,870	504,428	498,350	485,725
Italy..	513	31	.....	.....
Other Foreign Countries..	987	2,553	9,195	22,684
Channel Islands..	104,304	148,147	77,925	96,485
Cape of Good Hope..	4,667	6,568	21,184	33,267
Canada..	312	.....	.....	.....
Other British Possessions..	300	264	717	2,819
Total..	595,000	761,632	679,917	740,543

ORANGES.

	1900.	1905.	1910.	1913.
Quantity in Cwts..	5,090,386	5,068,526	5,469,601	5,792,631
Value in Pounds..	2,120,790	1,949,496	2,267,474	2,476,865

PEARS.

(a) *Quantity.*

Country of Origin.	1900. Cwts.	1905. Cwts.	1910. Cwts.	1913. Cwts.
Germany..	5,743	14,828	25,832	13,642
Netherlands..	13,949	32,981	17,930	66,006
Belgium..	119,375	65,049	117,853	240,631
France..	301,570	180,361	194,331	78,470
United States..	25,214	106,426	113,867	247,415
Other Foreign Countries	615	1,592	3,528	5,033
Channel Islands..	8,421	3,542	3,469	1,858
Cape of Good Hope.. . . . .	.....	.....	6,788	4,318
Australia..	56	5,077	18,480	25,738
Canada..	1,884	7,510	8,797	35,813
Other British Possessions..	74	553	69	4
Total..	476,901	417,919	510,944	718,928

(b) *Value.*

	£	£	£	£
Germany..	3,413	11,816	24,838	12,027
Netherlands..	8,792	27,795	14,278	52,707
Belgium..	66,110	44,291	87,745	162,171
France..	237,517	203,841	251,007	99,765
United States..	40,391	94,298	91,828	232,470
Other Foreign Countries..	657	1,330	3,064	4,698
Channel Islands..	7,909	3,848	3,302	2,474
Cape of Good Hope.. . . . .	.....	.....	22,215	20,929
Australia..	81	8,912	20,647	30,650
Canada..	1,835	10,393	8,263	32,169
Other British Possessions..	155	1,293	69	24
Total..	366,860	407,817	527,256	650,084

PLUMS.

	1900.	1905.	1910.	1913.
Quantity in Cwts..	423,019	480,211	385,279	409,877
Value in Pounds..	392,696	524,673	420,971	437,603

THE DAIRY PRODUCE TRADE.

Although the important Annual Review of the Imported Dairy Produce Trade published by Messrs. W. Weddel & Co., Ltd., circulates to some considerable extent in Canada, some of the principal features of the Twentieth Annual Report just issued are reproduced for the information of persons who do not receive the original.

BUTTER.

As is shown in the annexed table, the total imports of butter into the United Kingdom for the year ended June 30, 1914, while showing a slight increase over the previous year, were about the average, and it will be noticed that the receipts from within the British Empire were only 42,726 tons, as against 170,708 tons from foreign sources.

Canada for the second year in succession was practically a non-shipper, and there was also a falling-off from Australia. Upon the other hand the output of dairy produce in New Zealand constituted a record, and in spite of a shipping strike in the Dominion which disorganized the trade in New Zealand butter in the United Kingdom, shipments to this country showed an increase of nearly 24 per cent, which has only once before been exceeded.

TABLE I.—IMPORTS OF BUTTER FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1914.

Year ended 30th June.	BRITISH DOMINIONS.					FOREIGN.								Grand Total.
	Aus- tra- lia.	Can- ada.	New Zea- land.	Total Brit- ish.	Ar- gen- tina.	Den- mark.	Fran- ce.	Hol- land.	Nor- way.	Rus- sia.	Swe- den.	Other Coun- tries.	Total Foreign	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1905	23,368	12,847	15,667	51,882	3,575	83,520	17,055	10,845	1,545	20,159	9,078	5,608	152,015	203,897
1906	26,950	15,145	15,177	57,272	2,665	81,261	17,405	9,887	1,410	25,327	8,810	11,456	158,221	215,493
1907	34,023	8,220	14,852	57,095	2,410	87,273	13,316	8,707	1,344	32,425	10,882	5,825	162,182	219,277
1908	22,396	1,862	11,492	35,750	2,430	91,248	16,945	9,562	1,263	30,487	11,118	2,331	165,384	201,134
1909	16,180	2,386	13,631	32,197	4,475	93,050	19,875	10,490	1,529	32,612	13,236	3,111	178,378	210,575
1910	28,770	1,162	16,705	46,637	2,924	84,632	20,212	8,270	1,210	29,426	15,352	2,301	164,327	210,964
1911	44,395	776	15,852	61,023	932	88,379	14,665	6,272	1,295	30,201	18,671	1,352	161,767	222,790
1912	33,677	2,997	16,183	52,857	2,603	80,398	8,333	5,337	1,615	30,757	17,123	1,172	147,338	200,195
1913	26,414	—	13,416	39,830	4,400	82,546	13,167	6,584	1,211	35,194	16,000	378	159,480	199,310
1914	26,076	41	16,609	42,726	2,358	88,935	11,328	7,572	778	41,056	17,996	665	170,708	213,434

PRICES.

As will be observed from the following table of prices, this strike also affected the price of New Zealand butter disadvantageously, for whereas the average price of Australian was only 4d. below the previous year, New Zealand butter fell 1s. 1d.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE WHOLESALE LONDON PRICES PER CWT. OF SALT BUTTER.

For the year ending 30th June.	THESE ARE TOP QUOTATIONS FOR CHOICEST QUALITY.										Ten Years' Average
	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	
Description.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Australian	102 3	110 9	105 0	111 10	106 9	111 9	105 6	121 9	112 1	111 9	110 0
New Zealand	102 3	110 9	106 8	115 3	111 9	115 5	109 1	125 8	117 4	116 3	113 0
Danish	110 9	118 1	116 3	120 3	116 3	122 2	116 8	132 2	127 3	125 2	120 6
Russian	97 9	103 11	100 2	108 4	106 7	109 4	102 6	119 10	109 1	107 0	106 6
French	106 10	111 10	113 7	113 3	111 6	117 10	119 0	138 4	125 6	125 2	118 3

CHEESE.

The most striking feature of the cheese statistics is a further falling off in supplies from Canada, amounting to 5,661 tons less than in 1913, which despite an

increase in receipts from Australasia, left a net decrease of 465 tons from within the British Empire.

Messrs. Weddel & Co., Ltd., call attention to the gradual decrease in shipments from Canada, and point out that whereas as recently as 1904, 98,306 tons of Cheddar cheese were shipped to the United Kingdom, the falling away by the end of the year under review has attained no less a figure than 37,453 tons; although they note that the decline of 8.5 per cent in 1913 was partly due to drought in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec.

The alteration in this trade is largely caused by the rapidly increasing Canadian population, and it is noted that the reduction in the tariff on cheese entering the United States has not so far produced much effect upon Canada.

SHIPMENTS FROM NEW ZEALAND.

For some years past New Zealand has been filling the gap caused by Canada's defection, and last year increased its shipments by a further 4,367 tons, the total quantity aggregating rather over 50 per cent of what was received from Canada, as against about 5 per cent in 1905.

QUALITY OF CANADIAN PRODUCT.

Special attention is given to the improvement, which has taken place in the quality of the cheese made in the province of Quebec, owing to the educational campaign conducted by the Provincial Government, and it is stated that upon the whole the quality of Canadian cheese was up to the usual standard.

TABLE III.—IMPORTS OF CHEESE FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1914.

Year ended 30th June.	BRITISH DOMINIONS.				FOREIGN.						Grand Total.
	Aus- tralia.	Cana- da.	New Zea- land.	Total British.	Hol- land.	Italy.	Swit- zerland	U. S. Amer- ica.	Other Coun- tries.	Total For- eign.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1905.....	—	92,308	4,072	96,380	10,697	3,984	371	9,387	1,243	25,682	122,062
1906.....	—	95,884	5,870	101,754	11,364	4,570	431	10,676	1,267	28,308	130,062
1907.....	160	90,679	8,597	99,436	11,491	4,385	465	8,638	1,175	26,154	125,590
1908.....	53	81,428	13,152	94,633	13,397	4,162	491	4,712	1,200	23,962	118,595
1909.....	—	76,402	16,572	92,974	14,500	3,858	436	3,765	1,231	23,850	116,824
1910.....	207	79,661	22,651	102,519	12,564	4,169	585	1,700	1,247	20,305	122,824
1911.....	617	76,457	20,256	97,330	11,284	4,092	547	7,045	1,166	24,134	121,464
1912.....	93	72,690	24,983	97,775	11,137	3,957	612	2,470	887	19,063	116,838
1913.....	238	66,424	29,489	96,151	14,044	4,897	606	842	8 6	21,245	117,396
1914.....	1,067	60,763	33,856	95,686	14,895	5,455	641	1,169	1,062	23,222	118,908

PRICES.

Regarding prices, it will be seen that Canadian cheese, owing to short supplies, made higher prices than for any of the past ten years except 1912, and that it realized in average value 2s. 3d. more than New Zealand.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WHOLESALE LONDON PRICES PER CWT. OF CHEDDAR CHEESE.

For the year ending 30th June.	THESE PRICES ARE TOP QUOTATIONS FOR CHOICEST QUALITY.										Ten Years' Average.
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	
Description:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Canadian....	50 6	60 10	64 1	62 10	63 0	60 6	59 8	71 5	64 3	68 3	62 6
New Zealand.	50 6	63 2	64 1	62 1	62 10	58 9	59 1	69 10	62 6	66 0	61 11

SALE OF MARGARINE.

The report also calls attention to important development in the sale of margarine by the new method of advertising recently adopted. On the walls of every large town enormous coloured posters are placarded, frankly calling the attention of consumers to the moderate prices and hygienic properties of margarine, and in the windows of shops selling margarine attractive coloured showcards are now exhibited, in the hope that open advertising will educate consumers into buying margarine on its intrinsic merits, rather than as a mere substitute for secondary butter.

PLOVERS' EGGS.

Canadians who visit London and Paris in the spring will have noticed that plovers' eggs are a favourite delicacy at restaurants and hotels. With the growth of the habit of eating hors d'oeuvres as a course of a meal, there has been a great increase in the demand for plovers' eggs, and a London firm who handle them extensively and are looking for new sources of supply, wish to ascertain the possibilities of obtaining them from Canada.

The designation 'plover's egg' is largely a trade term, because it includes, in addition to the egg of the golden plover, the eggs of the lapwing, peewit, and other birds, which resemble it so closely as to be practically indistinguishable.

Indeed, as the principal requirement is that the egg shall in size, and colour and marking of shell, resemble that of the plover, and that the albumen of the egg when boiled should be green, the firm in question, who have studied the matter to some extent, hazard the opinion that the eggs of some of the many Canadian gamebirds should be suitable for the purpose in view.

PRESENT SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

The chief source of supply at present is Holland, and it is stated that practically the only expense incurred is the collecting of the eggs. Originally the opinion was held that the eggs would have to be boiled before being shipped, but upon reconsideration, in view of the greater length of the journey from Canada, it was decided that they should be shipped fresh, in cold storage, as in the case of other eggs.

REQUIREMENTS OF TRADE.

The London firm are desirous of having the matter investigated, and would be glad to discuss details thoroughly with any business firm or government department which is prepared to look into it. They have supplied two dummy eggs in order to illustrate external appearance, which have been sent to the Department of Trade and Commerce, and they also furnish the following notes, which would be of value to any person desirous of taking up the question:—

1. The albumen of the egg when boiled should be green.
2. No addled or half-hatched eggs should be taken.
3. They should be packed in husks in small boxes holding an even quantity of not more than three dozen. A small square box with three layers of 12 each would be most suitable, and these should be packed in crates.
4. They would bring about 2s. per dozen in London.

As the trade is an established and growing one, this particular firm, and probably others, could take large and regular quantities if Canada can supply what is wanted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Claude Dyer.*)

LEEDS, July 28, 1914.

TRADE IN BUCKWHEAT.

The demand for buckwheat in Great Britain is a limited one, its use here being almost wholly confined to the feeding of poultry and game on country estates. In Antwerp and other centres on the continent, however, it is used for distillation.

At present, the supplies imported into the United Kingdom come mainly from France and Russia, the first mentioned country supplying the finest grade. This wheat is imported in bulk and also in half-quarter sacks holding 210 pounds.

PRESENT PRICES HIGH.

In recent years prices have reached what is considered to be an abnormally high figure and this is operating against its larger sale. The statement is made by experienced merchants that until this wheat can be landed at prices approximating those of a few years ago, the outlet in this country is bound to continue on its present restricted scale. It is suggested that if supplies could be landed to sell at about 22s. (\$5.35) a quarter, there would be a wider consumptive demand for it.

The shipment from Canada, it may be mentioned, totalled 35,334 bushels in 1912.

RHUBARB CULTIVATION.

At present, probably about three-quarters of the total amount of forced rhubarb grown in the United Kingdom comes from within a radius of about ten miles of Leeds. Formerly, the proportion was even higher, but the methods of production in Leeds have been gradually extended to other parts of the country.

The annual crop in the Leeds rhubarb district is between 12,000 and 14,000 tons and is valued at from \$650,000 to \$900,000. The amount of capital sunk in the

industry is estimated at \$1,250,000. London takes the best quality and large quantities are bought by other cities. Considerable supplies are also exported to Germany and other countries.

METHOD OF CULTIVATION.

The method of cultivation in force may be described for the benefit of growers in Canada likely to be interested.

In its first simple form the forcing process was merely one of surrounding each rhubarb root with a pot for the purpose of protecting it against the cold and excluding the light. The system has now been elaborated. In place of the crude environment of the pot, big sheds, some of them with a floor space of a thousand square yards, are used. Heat is supplied by coke fires and flues running the length of the shed, and the temperature can be scientifically regulated so as to ripen the rhubarb when it is required.

PROCESS OF FORCING RHUBARB.

The forcing of rhubarb is carried on in winter, the season lasting from about October until March. Before being taken into the forcing shed, the plant spends two or three years out in the open field gathering strength. It yields no crop while out of doors; the stalks and leaves grow up but are not gathered. Formerly this process of strength accumulation was considered wasteful, but experience has taught growers that leaves are essential to the building up of the plant. If the leaves are taken away the supply of carbonaceous matter is materially curtailed and the plant is deprived not merely of strength but also of the opportunity of gathering strength. The leaves and stalks are therefore now allowed to remain until they rot away. They are not, however, altogether wasted material, as the decayed matter proves useful to the soil. In this way fine productive roots are build up.

When the forcing season arrives, these roots are ploughed up, taken into the sheds, and there planted closely together. A large shed with an area of a thousand square yards will take the yield of anything from two to five acres, according to the weight of the roots. Light is entirely excluded from the sheds, and through its exclusion the forced rhubarb is given its distinctive delicate colouring. In a few weeks after planting, white shiny bulbs spring from the roots. These develop into brilliant yellow leaves, and at the end of six or eight weeks, the stalks, pink or crimson, are ready for pulling. The first roots are transferred from the fields to the sheds for forcing usually at the end of October, and the crop is ready about Christmas. A second lot of roots then goes through the same process, and the produce is ready for marketing early in March.

The size of the rhubarb farms in the neighbourhood of Leeds varies from a few acres up to fifty acres and over. About six thousand roots are planted to the acre, and if such a quantity yields four thousand roots suitable for forcing, the grower is satisfied. Nowadays the roots are destroyed after yielding one crop of forced rhubarb, whereas, formerly, they were replanted in the ground, to be used again. The grower finds that if he forces the yield of two-thirds of his land he can replant it all from the crop upon the other third.

ENGLISH LOBSTERS FOR GERMANY.

A German company have established themselves at Grimsby—a port on the northeast coast of England, and are buying lobsters from all parts of the British Isles. During the month of June they received over 10,000 lobsters from various parts of the country. These lobsters are sent to Grimsby by rail. On arrival there, they are placed in large tanks of salt water and the water is slowly charged with oxygen. After they have been some hours in this water, they are shipped direct to Hamburg, where they are again put into salt water charged with oxygen before being placed upon the market.

TO REVIVE FLAX GROWING.

At one time the growth of flax was an important industry in the British Isles, but since the middle of the nineteenth century it has been declining considerably and it is now only in Ireland that any considerable crop is grown. Much interest is, however, now being directed towards a revival of the industry. The University of Leeds has been carrying out experiments in the growth of flax at Selby. The Board of Agriculture has also taken up the subject and a report has been issued which contains the results of inquiries which were conducted by Dr. J. Vargas Eyre at the request of the Development Commissioners.

The results of these investigations may prove of interest to farmers in Canada.

SCHEME TO ERECT CENTRAL DEPOTS.

Dr. Eyre, the investigator, found that a return to flax growing is at present rendered difficult because of the absence of a market for the straw. It was suggested that a commencement of the flax growing revival might be made in the east central counties, and that the industry would spread thence to other localities as experience prompted. Uniformity of produce is an important matter in flax growing and it was found that in the counties where only small quantities of flax were grown, the realizing value of the crops suffered from its irregularity of quality. To overcome this difficulty, a scheme is suggested for the erection of central depots to which the growers could send their crops for treatment in such a way as to ensure that uniformity which does not exist where the growers prepare their own flax.

It is suggested that the central depots might each be capable of dealing with the produce of about 100 acres. It would, it is thought, be beneficial for the grower to sell the crop outright, as the seed as well as the fibre could be better handled at a central depot than on a farm. A depot to deal with the produce of about 100 acres of flax, would, it is estimated, cost about \$15,000, with working capital in addition. An initial difficulty is to be feared in the provision of these central factories, as the capital would most probably have to be provided for outside of the area concerned, a guarantee as to a certain quantity of raw material being insisted upon as a preliminary to the provision of the plant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike.*)

MANCHESTER, July 27, 1914.

CHEESE IMPORTS, 1914.

Messrs. Weddel & Co., Ltd., have just issued their annual review of the imported dairy produce trade for the year ended June 30, 1914. As Canada is no longer a factor in the butter market of Great Britain, the cheese figures only need be given.

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

The review states that the total imports of cheese for the past year from all sources increased by 1,512 tons, although the imports from within the British Empire showed a net decrease of 465 tons.

TABLES SHOWING IMPORTS OF CHEESE.

From British Dominions.

Year ended 30th June.	Australia.	Canada.	New Zealand.	Total British.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1905	—	92,308	4,072	96,380
1906	—	95,884	5,870	101,754
1907	160	90,679	8,597	99,436
1908	53	81,428	13,152	94,633
1909	—	76,402	16,572	92,974
1910	207	79,661	22,651	102,519
1911	617	76,457	20,256	97,330
1912	93	72,690	24,993	97,775
1913	238	66,424	29,489	96,151
1914	1,067	60,763	33,856	95,686

Foreign Imports.

Year ended 30th June.	Holland.	Italy.	Switzerland.	U. S. America.	Other Countries.	Total Foreign.	Grand Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1905	10,697	3,984	371	9,387	1,243	25,682	122,062
1906	11,364	4,570	431	10,676	1,267	28,308	120,062
1907	11,491	4,385	465	8,638	1,175	26,154	125,590
1908	13,397	4,162	491	4,712	1,200	23,962	118,595
1909	14,500	3,858	486	3,765	1,231	23,850	116,824
1910	12,564	4,169	585	1,700	1,287	20,305	122,825
1911	11,284	4,092	547	7,045	1,166	24,134	121,464
1912	11,137	3,957	612	2,470	887	19,063	116,838
1913	14,044	4,897	606	842	856	21,245	117,396
1914	14,895	5,455	641	1,169	1,062	23,222	118,908

CANADIAN CHEESE.

In 1904 Canada sent 98,306 tons of Cheddar cheese to the United Kingdom, but only 60,763 tons were imported during the past year. The decrease of 37,543 tons in ten years has been gradual. New Zealand helped to make up Canada's decrease of 5,661 tons during the year by sending 4,367 tons more than in 1913, while Australian exports increased by 829 tons.

QUALITY.

The review states further that there is generally not much comment to be made concerning the quality of Canadian cheese. Last autumn the quality was up to the usual standard. In 1913 there was a distinct improvement in the quality of a great portion of the Quebec cheese output.

PRICES.

Canadian cheese, owing to short supplies, brought higher prices than for any of the past ten years except 1912, the average for that year being 71s. 5d. per cwt. against 68s. 3d. for 1914.

TABLE OF AVERAGE LONDON PRICES.

Wholesale.

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Canadian.....	50 6	60 10	64 1	62 10	63 0	60 6	59 8	71 5	64 3	68 3
New Zealand...	50 6	63 2	64 1	62 1	62 10	58 9	59 1	69 10	62 6	66 0

These prices are top quotations for choicest quality.

CHESHIRE MILK RECORDS.

Under the scheme for the improvement of live stock the Board of Agriculture have approved of a grant up to £250 per annum to the Cheshire Milk Recording Society.

The rules of the society require members to weigh the milk of each cow in their herds and to allow the society's identification mark to be placed on the ear of the cow. Recorders will visit each herd once in six weeks to see the cows milked and records taken. The Board of Agriculture has arranged to furnish members on application with an official certificate showing the milk yield of their cows during the recording year.

CANADIAN GRAIN ARRIVALS.

Heavy cargoes of grain have recently reached Manchester. From Montreal during the past week the *Manchester Spinner* arrived with 4,000 tons of wheat and oats. The *Manchester Shipper* and *Importer* are also on the way with large cargoes. The *Georgian* also arrived from Boston with about 2,500 tons of Canadian grain.

ASBESTOS ROOFING.

Another industrial plant has recently been established on the ship canal, being an old-established firm of asbestos manufacturers. The new works are intended specially to produce asbestos roofing, now so largely in demand in this district. For some time past those concerned in the building trade have been aware of the fact that compositions of asbestos are capable of being sawn, chiselled and worked like ordinary timber.

CANADIAN ASBESTOS.

The manufacture of asbestos roofing and the demand for asbestos coverings for boilers and steampipes, &c., has resulted in an increase in the arrivals of Canadian asbestos. During the past winter season the Manchester Liners brought 12,118 bags of asbestos fibre and sand from St. John and Halifax, as against 3,260 bags in 1912-13, and 4,322 in 1911-12. That this increased shipment is being maintained is shown by the figures since the opening of the St. Lawrence, 4,900 bags having reached this port to date, compared with only 240 bags during the same period last year.

SHIP CANAL PROGRESS.

An increase of £21,650 is reported for the first half of the financial year of the Manchester ship canal, a notable achievement in view of the fact that 1913 constituted a record in receipts.

The receipts during the six months total £327,285. Receipts in June were £69,698, an increase of £4,140 upon June of last year. A satisfactory feature of the half year's trading is found in the increase of direct cotton shipments.

COAL EXPORTS.

The total amount of coal exported from Great Britain in 1913 exceeded that of 1912 by ten million tons. Bristol topped the list as usual. From the Manchester ship canal the export amounted to about 1,100,000 tons, but these figures are insignificant when the facilities for shipment are taken into account. The quay space at Partington coal basin occupies twenty acres and there are 22 miles of railway sidings. Six tips are in use fitted with hydraulic machinery and each tip has a capacity of 300 tons per hour. Manchester is the nearest point of shipment for the Lancashire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire collieries.

TRADE ABROAD.

A report on the state of the cotton trade and the international short time movement has been prepared by the international federation.

In the North American States 20 to 25 per cent of the machinery is stopped; in Italy the organized short time is 15.3 per cent; in Belgium there has been individual curtailment for several months; in Japan from August 1 to end of January there is to be a stoppage of 10 per cent of the spinning spindles, and the stoppage of all mills during four days and nights in one month; in Austria mills have reduced their output by 6 per cent, which is likely to be increased shortly; in France a great deal of individual short time is being resorted to.

TRADE OF CANADA—TWELVE MONTHS ENDED MAY.

No. 1.—Summary of the Trade of Canada.

	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MAY.			
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.				
Dutiable goods	\$ 288,770,886	\$ 354,248,340	\$ 447,654,460	\$ 389,869,910
Free goods	168,547,975	191,551,817	231,960,058	201,471,052
Total imports, merchandise.....	457,318,861	545,800,157	679,614,518	591,340,962
Coin and bullion.....	13,316,916	23,148,971	5,561,266	15,378,272
Total imports.....	470,635,777	568,949,128	685,175,784	606,719,234
Duty collected.....	74,871,733	92,447,283	116,634,539	102,452,842
EXPORTS.				
Canadian produce—				
The mine	43,050,685	42,745,541	57,564,202	59,055,009
The fisheries.....	15,301,273	16,911,218	16,959,846	20,321,688
The forest.....	44,123,483	41,410,417	43,800,484	43,054,053
Animal produce.....	52,200,681	47,667,186	45,367,289	54,435,705
Agricultural products.....	82,550,617	120,582,287	149,261,686	192,324,071
Manufactures.....	35,074,009	36,714,641	45,580,569	60,054,891
Miscellaneous.....	259,680	113,585	101,369	200,877
Totals, Canadian produce.....	272,560,428	306,144,875	358,635,445	429,446,294
Foreign produce.....	15,518,324	16,816,023	23,137,248	24,192,626
Total exports, merchandise.....	288,078,752	322,960,898	381,772,693	453,638,920
Coin and bullion.....	7,388,113	9,074,881	15,586,556	23,742,195
Total exports.....	295,466,865	332,035,779	397,359,249	477,381,115
Aggregate trade.....	766,102,642	900,984,907	1,082,535,033	1,084,100,349
IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.				
Australia.....	422,687	413,814	515,361	662,695
British Africa.....	689,613	370,752	339,410	507,342
" East Indies.....	4,381,975	5,469,818	7,272,788	6,695,360
" Guiana.....	3,995,878	5,193,486	3,369,657	3,485,561
" West Indies, including Bermuda.....	6,146,022	6,004,606	5,376,057	4,750,903
Newfoundland.....	1,806,438	1,825,540	2,087,804	1,786,076
New Zealand.....	841,902	1,480,419	3,350,095	3,249,481
United Kingdom.....	110,123,743	118,712,926	143,297,922	124,956,940
Other British.....	948,595	1,025,099	1,539,841	1,747,796
Argentine Republic.....	2,286,288	3,077,711	3,954,129	2,536,741
Belgium.....	3,353,261	3,688,076	4,165,547	4,415,090
France.....	11,474,723	12,367,213	15,498,736	13,894,141
Germany.....	10,306,558	11,621,463	14,443,010	14,302,290
Holland.....	2,069,443	2,619,896	3,118,750	2,724,880
Japan.....	2,397,448	2,915,117	3,163,299	2,608,411
United States.....	293,290,544	373,169,480	445,361,942	391,421,723
Other foreign.....	16,100,659	18,993,712	28,321,436	26,973,804
EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.				
Australia.....	3,857,668	4,019,953	4,103,167	5,033,717
British Africa.....	2,380,918	2,676,494	3,642,994	4,231,923
" East Indies.....	150,403	316,640	499,229	732,309
" Guiana.....	603,769	585,662	644,368	662,199
" West Indies, including Bermuda.....	4,502,269	4,643,854	4,460,741	5,095,820
Newfoundland.....	3,852,297	4,361,190	4,925,343	4,589,051
New Zealand.....	1,024,749	1,473,859	1,712,223	2,013,761
United Kingdom.....	136,674,235	160,682,116	180,262,873	216,187,627
Other British.....	633,790	783,584	1,211,202	1,968,674
Argentine Republic.....	2,877,976	3,153,836	2,078,149	2,000,099
Belgium.....	2,678,019	3,804,063	4,788,166	4,921,856
France.....	2,690,965	2,017,688	2,814,924	3,752,839
Germany.....	2,628,452	3,698,870	3,599,735	4,534,407
Holland.....	1,496,654	1,766,041	3,181,516	5,459,376
Japan.....	569,097	530,433	1,308,411	1,475,287
United States.....	119,082,444	127,531,649	167,512,106	204,223,480
Other Foreign.....	9,758,160	9,989,792	10,614,102	10,498,690

No. 2.—Principal Articles Imported for Consumption into Canada.

Articles Imported.	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MAY.			
	1913.	1914.		
		Total.	From United Kingdom.	From United States.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ale, beer and porter.....	1,377,705	1,273,570	397,408	846,295
Animals, living.....	3,386,397	2,320,873	357,336	1,840,481
Books, periodicals, &c.....	6,606,164	6,778,953	1,423,111	4,956,371
Breadstuffs.....	11,564,611	9,359,165	833,457	5,880,293
Bricks, tiles, clays and mfrs. of.....	3,646,525	3,123,241	509,371	2,604,543
Carriages, carts, wagons, cars, &c.....	20,660,884	18,559,743	166,497	17,729,133
Cement.....	1,832,464	282,562	64,392	209,163
Coal, coke, &c.....	45,937,171	48,498,758	187,866	48,251,540
Cocoa, chocolate, &c.....	2,094,164	2,764,750	1,279,519	652,583
Coffee.....	2,918,739	2,339,639	232,406	200,064
Cordage, rope and twine.....	3,061,041	4,150,680	409,551	3,734,157
Cottons.....	38,395,461	36,185,288	16,679,625	17,034,647
Curtains.....	743,568	560,414	394,330	106,659
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c.....	16,458,582	14,856,459	2,943,401	7,744,039
Earthenware, china and graniteware.....	3,413,306	3,031,817	1,771,390	562,805
Electric apparatus.....	9,473,179	8,476,343	913,034	7,076,641
Fancy goods.....	4,974,279	4,826,948	1,765,311	1,131,587
Fish.....	2,493,231	2,153,049	249,556	748,918
Flax, hemp, jute and mfrs. of.....	9,513,359	8,180,673	4,706,629	833,757
Fruits.....	16,601,018	17,305,715	1,038,317	12,936,675
Furs, skins and mfrs. of.....	7,677,321	3,370,368	707,898	1,735,614
Glass.....	5,537,977	4,920,356	1,307,000	1,962,392
Gloves and mitts.....	2,787,201	2,663,681	1,163,776	295,950
Grasses, fibres and mfrs. of.....	2,623,934	1,653,440	67,383	1,417,875
Grease.....	1,264,838	1,096,367	18,332	1,063,423
Gunpowder and explosives.....	1,505,760	1,246,138	474,004	719,526
Gutta percha, India rubber and mfrs. of.....	11,252,854	8,510,043	2,332,862	5,891,943
Hats, caps, bonnets, &c.....	6,032,594	5,354,585	2,580,247	2,184,184
Hides and skins other than fur.....	13,350,875	8,411,180	649,476	2,938,888
Leather and mfrs. of.....	9,834,683	8,219,202	1,621,908	6,493,432
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total.....	173,403,945	135,945,945	18,133,394	110,951,245
Brass and mfrs. of.....	5,397,863	4,092,930	396,788	3,500,306
Copper and mfrs. of.....	7,698,280	6,010,860	83,335	5,844,947
Iron and steel and mfrs. of.....	140,798,794	108,797,403	13,889,290	89,880,167
Tin and mfrs. of.....	7,308,289	5,871,195	1,406,844	4,199,103
Musical instruments.....	2,113,486	2,143,236	112,232	1,789,256
Oils.....	17,445,119	16,762,178	534,988	15,654,689
Oilcloth.....	2,653,177	2,135,761	1,670,006	451,553
Paintings, drawings, engravings, &c.....	1,904,358	1,815,828	664,046	831,019
Paints and colours.....	2,497,397	2,004,155	682,274	1,004,905
Paper and mfrs. of.....	8,569,892	7,683,982	1,592,000	5,187,878
Precious stones.....	4,429,891	2,926,756	1,216,555	167,063
Provisions.....	11,858,463	10,251,754	647,941	6,964,707
Ribbons.....	1,680,256	1,901,412	698,933	165,786
Seeds.....	1,663,220	1,653,283	213,051	1,272,766
Settlers' effects.....	15,567,608	13,581,646	4,386,947	8,595,363
Silk and mfrs. of.....	9,379,846	9,664,813	3,458,399	1,548,571
Soap.....	1,352,384	1,271,393	142,667	963,959
Spirits and wines.....	6,880,291	6,957,027	3,274,697	148,335
Sugar, molasses, &c.....	20,154,986	18,282,440	836,412	600,578
Tea.....	6,855,107	6,532,337	2,614,498	25,306
Tobacco.....	7,531,452	6,760,133	781,181	4,644,555
Vegetables.....	3,151,080	3,428,935	226,663	2,625,469
Watches.....	1,753,194	1,459,581	146,641	791,993
Wood and mfrs. of.....	28,489,344	23,659,063	583,044	22,359,009
Wool and mfrs. of.....	34,863,914	29,496,288	24,534,889	2,036,600
Total value of Principal and other articles Imported:—				
Dutiable Goods.....	447,654,460	389,869,910	97,271,647	234,042,847
Free Goods.....	231,960,058	201,471,052	27,684,868	142,015,057
Total imports, merchandise.....	679,614,518	591,340,962	124,956,515	376,057,904
Coin and bullion.....	5,661,266	15,378,272	425	15,363,819
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	685,175,784	606,719,234	124,956,940	391,421,723

No. 3.—Principal Articles of Canadian Produce Exported from Canada.

Articles Exported.	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING APRIL.			
	1913.	1914.		
		Total.	To United Kingdom.	To United States.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals, living—Total.....	2,942,086	10,570,527	586,132	9,766,057
Cattle.....	2,217,704	8,540,721	571,187	7,808,828
Horses.....	540,018	816,701	8,670	778,991
Sheep.....	82,241	126,737	4,000	107,071
Breadstuffs—Total.....	123,130,414	157,699,919	125,324,875	17,228,656
Barley.....	4,190,423	6,267,369	5,192,430	753,811
Bran.....	1,584,364	1,679,453	27,215	1,458,412
Cereal foods..	1,855,145	2,250,981	1,478,927	23,345
Oats.....	5,368,240	13,505,117	5,279,321	7,259,738
Oatmeal.....	702,052	522,248	499,474	12,098
Wheat.....	88,984,634	112,842,505	101,825,303	7,180,122
Wheat flour.....	19,948,805	19,984,514	10,900,175	125,679
Coal, coke, cinders and charcoal.....	5,388,587	3,928,118	65,367	2,854,757
Cordage, rope and twine.....	908,044	736,204	8,368	580,501
Fish—Total.....	16,327,053	19,821,822	6,347,550	6,636,091
Cod, &c., dry salted.....	1,301,194	4,592,610	90,586	1,137,439
Lobsters, canned.....	3,130,548	2,950,720	999,790	760,143
Salmon, canned.....	3,927,755	6,299,891	5,077,512	94,431
Fruits—Total.....	4,723,498	4,420,891	3,517,056	242,313
Apples, fresh.....	4,026,640	3,323,521	2,993,970	63,537
Furs, skins and mfrs. of.....	5,537,033	5,515,568	3,210,994	2,031,803
Hay.....	2,843,239	1,802,821	266,195	1,413,646
Hides and skins, other than fur.....	7,437,321	9,004,047	11,483	8,974,444
Leather and mfrs. of—Total.....	1,560,199	3,809,239	1,746,448	1,852,485
Sole and upper.....	1,176,447	2,904,738	1,445,472	1,302,499
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total.....	63,122,412	69,289,572	18,629,411	38,851,241
Aluminum in bars, blocks, &c.....	1,395,713	1,954,310	642,476	843,556
Asbestos.....	2,538,363	2,851,367	288,834	1,988,045
Copper.....	9,743,752	9,616,134	590,670	9,025,464
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, &c.....	12,084,099	12,943,151	11,273	12,914,627
Iron and steel and mfrs. of.....	9,987,360	11,908,009	1,064,936	2,129,133
Nickel.....	4,904,423	5,488,774	1,119,462	4,345,487
Silver.....	20,226,016	21,013,999	14,119,980	5,410,433
Paper.....	7,303,056	13,192,683	514,915	11,151,665
Potatoes.....	701,510	1,090,446	16	423,275
Provisions—Total.....	27,212,441	25,140,337	22,332,154	3,321,698
Butter.....	236,774	309,190	32,170	105,712
Cheese.....	20,728,736	18,342,052	17,993,023	200,326
Meats—Bacon and hams.....	5,625,741	4,325,654	4,154,561	165,617
Seeds.....	16,893,513	25,902,284	10,508,000	12,925,473
Settlers' effects.....	2,480,471	2,924,135	302,849	2,513,211
Whisky.....	1,026,260	1,075,217	32,581	875,630
Wood and mfrs. of—Total.....	50,255,087	50,458,696	12,025,624	35,048,798
Logs.....	994,793	694,981	77,165	527,816
Lumber—Deals, pine.....	1,319,667	1,420,127	1,346,434	50,536
" spruce and other.....	5,532,811	6,493,894	5,866,458	554,225
Laths, palings and pickets.....	2,066,875	1,883,672	23,905	1,830,565
Planks and boards.....	21,042,487	19,690,758	1,791,595	15,467,315
Shingles.....	1,450,354	2,031,230	2,292	1,991,343
Timber, square.....	1,327,943	533,423	511,784	11,200
Wood blocks for pulp.....	7,080,043	7,197,506	.....	7,197,506
Wood pulp.....	5,597,747	6,567,510	1,188,898	5,150,966
Total Value of Principal and other Articles Exported:				
Canadian produce.....	358,635,445	429,446,294	208,472,786	168,154,071
Foreign produce.....	23,137,248	24,192,626	7,714,487	12,378,744
Total exports, merchandise.....	381,772,693	453,638,920	216,187,273	180,532,815
Coin and bullion.....	15,586,556	23,742,125	354	23,690,665
TOTAL EXPORTS.....	397,359,249	477,381,115	216,187,627	204,223,480

MARKET FOR FLOUR IN THE ORIENT.

Various notices have appeared in recent numbers of the Weekly Report, dealing with the market for foreign flour in the far East. In Weekly Report No. 547 Commissioner G. B. Johnston, Yokohama, made some comments on the Japanese flour milling industry. Further in Weekly Report No. 549, there appeared a report by Commissioner Dr. J. W. Ross, Shanghai, on the importation of foreign flour into China, and also an article dealing with the new rebate on imported wheat, recently instituted by the Japanese Government. By way of further amplification there is published in this issue extracts from United States consular reports, bearing on the same subject.

FLOUR MARKET IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.

The following extract deals with the possibilities of South Manchuria as a market for American, and in corresponding degree, Canadian flour:—

Demands for flour in South Manchuria are gradually increasing. Besides the product of the Tiehling flour mill, with a branch factory at Changchun, Russian flour comes down from the north and American flour goes up from the seaports. Each of these three kinds has advantages recommending it to different classes of consumers.

There is no denying the prospect of a steady increase in demands. Manufacture by machinery is encroaching by degrees on the province of home milling.

The imports of flours south of Changchun, together with the output of the Tiehling mill, have been as follows:—

Kind.	1911 Sacks.	1912 Sacks.	1913 Sacks.
American..	826,753	2,301,930	2,131,022
Shanghai..	368,783	687,128	1,247,979
Harbin..	745,360	93,170	183,738
Tiehling..	370,753	465,706	702,708
Total..	2,311,649	3,547,934	4,265,447

PRICES OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The increasing population and the rise of the standard of living of the Chinese masses are partially responsible for this increase, but its chief cause is the conquest of machinery over the primitive method of manufacture. The price of wheat used in the manufacture of Manchurian flour depends on the crop conditions. It is quoted at Tiehling between \$1.60 and \$1.90 per 100 kin (132.27 pounds), the current quotation being \$1.80. The mean prices per pood (36.1128 pounds) between August and November at Harbin have been as follows: 1910, 33 cents; 1911, 39 cents; 1912, 52 cents; 1913, 39 cents.

Prices of the various kinds of flour differ according to their quality and origin. Tiehling flour and American imports are quoted nearly alike everywhere, but imports from Shanghai and Hankow are somewhat inferior in quality and are generally cheaper by 8 cents per sack. The local price of American fluctuates from \$1.05 to \$1.13 per sack, while Tiehling flour is \$1.15 per sack of 50 pounds at Mukden.

CHANGES IN TRADE.

Until the beginning of last year, about 80 per cent of the flour consumed in South Manchuria consisted of imports from America and Shanghai, the remainder being the native product. Things materially changed when in January last year the free

trade zone on the Siberian frontier was abolished and the heavy export duty of 23 cents per pood was imposed on flour for export over the frontier line. Naturally, North Manchurian flour, which was thus shut off from Siberia, sought an outlet southward. Moreover, the Tiehling mill founded a branch plant at Changchun, increasing its annual output to about 1,200,000 sacks. These two causes served to keep foreign imports off the markets in the interior, leaving for them only the seaports like Dalny, Newchwang, and Antung, and their immediate environs. The decline of the wheat market in North Manchuria has facilitated the southward ingress of North Manchurian flour.

The Tiehling mill buys wheat in South Manchuria at Tiehling, Kaiyuan, Ssuingkai, Kungchuling, Newchwang, &c., and in central Manchuria about Shihtouchengtzu and Shuangchengpa. The total purchase for the year ended in May, 1913, were 5,667 tons in South Manchuria and 10,195 tons in central Manchuria. This refers to the consumption of the Tiehling mill only. The Changchun branch factory started work in June, 1913, and no exact figures of its consumption are available, except that the amount is larger with the branch factory, which has a consuming capacity of 2,978 bushels per day, as against 1,985 bushels of the Tiehling plant.

JAPANESE REBATE INSTITUTION.

With reference to the Japanese rebate on imported wheat, the United States Consul at Yokohama draws attention to an article written by the Manchuria correspondent of a Japanese newspaper, as follows:—

The Manchuria correspondent of the *Mainichi* (Osaka), writing on the subject of the reimbursement of customs duty on flour, states that an imperial ordinance recently issued decrees that 70 sen (34.8 cents) of the 77 sen (38.3 cents) per picul (133 pounds) import duty imposed on wheat coming into Japan shall be refunded on its exportation in the form of flour. It is estimated that 74 per cent of the wheat becomes flour, so it will be up to this quantity that reimbursement will be available. The Government is confident that this measure of relief will enable the heavy stocks of flour on the market to move off and the Japanese millers to work at their full output. The millers share this belief, but the correspondent quoted says it will be very difficult for them to effect shipment even on these terms, and he doubts the success of the measure and the opportunity it will afford for developing the flour trade with China.

The opinion prevails in Japan, the Manchurian writer continues, that as American flour imported into China, especially that received in Manchuria, is sent via Kobe or Hong Kong instead of direct, and as there is no difference in freight between the American and Japanese goods, while American wages are high, Japan, which lies on the path of the American flour or can import conveniently from Australia and India, and undertake the milling profitably (though it is recognized that China itself would have superior geographical advantages for milling her own wheat imports). How mistaken the view of the situation is, goes on the *Mainichi's* correspondent, is borne out by the failure of the Hong Kong flour mill. This mill had all the geographical advantages supposed to be enjoyed by Japan, and, though its failure may have been due to bad management, it is noticeable that nobody has been found willing to take over the establishment as a going concern, and the whole plant, capable of producing 2,000 barrels of flour a month, has been bought by the Dairi flour mill at Moji. The fate of the Hong Kong flour mill illustrates the difficulty of competing with American flour in China.

The correspondent further maintains that it is impossible for Japanese flour to succeed in China, and even in Japan it needs protection. One factor in the predominance of American flour is that bran in the United States fetches nearly twice the price that it does in Japan—3.80 yen (\$1.90), as against 2 yen (\$1). When, therefore, 1 koku (333 pounds) of American wheat has been milled in Japan, it has already

lost 1 yen (\$0.50) of its value. In these circumstances when flour is made from American wheat delivered in Kobe at 4.95 yen (\$2.47) per picul, it is impossible, even when the duty is refunded, to sell second-quality flour at less than 2.20 yen (\$1.10) per bag at a profit. American flour can be delivered free on board at Dairen at 2 yen (\$1) per bag, or 20 sen (10 cents) cheaper, besides the freight from Japan to Dairen. On this account it is a hopeless project to try to supply Manchuria with flour by any means so simple as a refund of the import duty, and it is equally hopeless with respect to Korea and South China.

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended July 22, 1914:—

Cheese—

Bristol.....	62/-	—64/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	61/6	—63/6	"
London.....	63/	—64/	"
Glasgow.....	-	—64/	"

Butter—None reported.

Bacon (Sides)—

Bristol.....	60/	—64/	"
Liverpool.....	59/	—64/	"
London.....	62/	—67/	"
Glasgow.....	-	-	"

Bacon (Cumberland cut)—

Bristol.....	-	-	"
Liverpool.....	63/	—67/	"
London.....	-	-	"
Glasgow.....	68/	—69/	"

Hams (long cut, green)—

Bristol.....	78/	—82/	"
Liverpool.....	77/	—80/	"
London.....	76/	—81/	"
Glasgow.....	-	-	"

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended July 25, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves.....	735	70
Sheep and lambs.....	—	—
Swine.....	—	—
Horses.....	102	215
Fresh meat:—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)..... Cwts.	244,630	145,680
Mutton " " ".....	132,983	114,418
Pork " " ".....	3,844	5,888
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen).....	11,324	12,430
Salted or preserved meat:—		
Bacon.....	92,972	98,104
Beef.....	1,142	605
Hams.....	20,987	17,839
Pork.....	7,156	5,455
Meat, unenumerated, salted.....	1,396	2,501
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned).....	31,821	12,593
Dairy produce and substitutes:—		
Butter.....	85,134	81,195
Margarine.....	26,429	27,867
Cheese.....	94,169	67,368
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums.....	—	—
" cream.....	209	338
" condensed.....	25,412	30,049
" preserved, other kinds.....	15	84
Eggs..... Gt. Hnd.	459,342	342,993
Poultry..... Value £	1,807	5,673
Game.....	104	33
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)..... Cwts.	4,276	3,561
Lard.....	30,152	32,030
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—		
Wheat.....	2,223,800	2,316,200
Wheatmeal and flour.....	168,300	124,200
Barley.....	289,500	446,000
Oats.....	496,400	306,200
Peas.....	115,143	25,570
Beans.....	23,100	15,350
Maize or Indian corn.....	929,400	741,300
Fruit, raw:—		
Apples.....	24,310	9,408
Pears.....	12,845	30,869
Hay..... Tons.	1,285	202
Hops..... Cwts.	492	928

CANADIAN SAILINGS TO FOREIGN PORTS.

The Department publishes each month a list of steamship sailings by Canadian lines to British and other foreign ports, as furnished by the steamship companies. The explanation of the form in which these appear as under is simply that under the heading of countries are arranged the ports of destination for the various steamship lines, the ports of departure, and the names of vessels and dates of sailing.

The following information is for the month of September. Owing to the present disturbed conditions in Europe it is obvious that the following list is subject to considerable revision and that many sailings may not take place as scheduled below:—

Australia.

To Sydney—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, R.M.S. *Marama*, September 2; *Makura*, September 30. From Victoria, R.M.S. *Marama*, September 2; *Makura*, September 30.

British West Indies.

Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company: From St. John, *Chaleur*, September 27. From Halifax, *Chaudiere*, September 11.

Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demarara—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company: From St. John, *Caraquet*, September 13. From Halifax, *Chignecto*, September 1; *Caraquet*, September 29.

Santiago, Cuba, and Jamaica—Pickford & Black Line: From Halifax, *Boston*, September 3.

Turk's Island, Santiago, Cuba, and Jamaica—Pickford & Black Line: From Halifax, *Anita*, September 17.

China.

To Hong Kong—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Protesilaus*, September 2.

Shanghai and Hong Kong—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Line: From Vancouver, *Empress of Asia*, September 3; *Empress of Japan*, September 17.

France.

To Dunkirk—Compagnie Generale Transatlantique: From Quebec, *Mexico*, August 22; *Floride*, September 19; *Caroline*, October 17.

To Havre—Allan Line: From Montreal *Silician*, September 5; *Scotian*, September 13; *Ionian*, September 20; *Corinthian*, September 27.

To Havre—Compagnie Generale Transatlantique: From Quebec: *Mexico*, August 22; *Floride*, September 19; *Caroline*, October 17.

Fiji.

To Suva—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, R.M.S. *Marama*, September 2; R.M.S. *Makura*, September 30. From Victoria, R.M.S. *Marama*, September 2; R.M.S. *Makura*, September 30.

Germany.

To Bremen—Canada Life: From Montreal, *Pallanza*, August 28; *Willehad*, September 11; *Wittekind*, September 25.

To Hamburg—Canada Line: From Montreal, *Pallanza*, August 28; *Willehad*, September 8; *Royal George*, September 22.

Great Britain.

To Avonmouth—Dominion Line: From Montreal: *Cornishman*, August 29; *Englishman*, September 5; *Manxman*, September 19.

To Bristol—Canadian Northern Steamships: From Montreal: *Royal Edward*, September 8; *Royal George*, September 22.

To Glasgow—Allan Line: From Montreal, *Scandinavian*, September 5; *Hesperian*, September 12; *Corsican*, September 19; *Grampian*, September 26.

To Glasgow—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Protesilaus*, September 2.

To Hull—Furness Withy & Co., Ltd.: From Montreal, four sailings in September.

To Liverpool—Allan Line: From Montreal, *Victorian*, September 1; from Quebec, *Calgarian*, September 10; from Montreal, *Tunisian*, September 15; from Quebec, *Alsatian*, September 24; from Montreal, *Victorian*, September 29.

To Liverpool—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Protesilaus*, September 2.

To Liverpool—White Star-Dominion Line: From Montreal: *Canada*, September 5; *Laurentic*, September 12; *Teutonic*, September 19; *Megantic*, September 26.

To London—Allan Line: From Montreal, *Sicilian*, September 6; *Scotian*, September 13; *Ionian*, September 20; *Corinthian*, September 27.

To London—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Protesilaus*, September 2.

To Manchester—Manchester Liners, Ltd.: From Montreal, *Manchester Citizen*, September 5; *Manchester Corporation*, September 12; *Manchester Miller*, September 19; *Manchester Commerce*, September 26.

Hawaii.

To Honolulu—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, R.M.S. *Marama*, September 2; R.M.S. *Makura*, September 30. From Victoria, R.M.S. *Marama*, September 2; R.M.S. *Makura*, September 30.

Holland.

To Rotterdam—Canada Line: From Montreal, *Pallanza*, August 28; *Willehad*, September 11; *Wittekind*, September 25.

Japan.

To Yokohama, Kobe—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Protesilaus*, September 2.

Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Line: From Vancouver, *Empress of Asia*, September 3; *Empress of Japan*, September 17.

New Zealand.

To Auckland—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, R.M.S. *Marama*, September 2; R.M.S. *Makura*, September 30. From Victoria, R.M.S. *Marama*, September 2; R.M.S. *Makura*, September 30.

Philippine Islands.

Manila—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Line: From Vancouver, *Empress of Asia*, September 17.

UNITED STATES SYSTEM OF DRAWBACKS.

With reference to the drawbacks paid by the United States Government on articles imported to be used in the manufacture of articles exported, a recent Consular and Trade Report has the following remarks to make, which may prove of interest to Canadians:—

American manufacturers have received in the last decade nearly \$50,000,000 as drawbacks under a provision of law which entitles them to a refund of the duties paid on imported articles used in the manufacture of articles exported. In 1883 the amount of drawbacks thus paid was 2½ million dollars; in 1893, 3½ million; and in 1913, 4½ million. The largest amount of drawbacks received by our manufacturers in any single year since 1883 was 8½ million dollars in 1885.

Many American industries depend upon foreign countries for a portion of the materials entering into their manufactures for export. The latest annual report on foreign commerce issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, enumerates hundreds of exported articles, in the manufacture of which foreign merchandise was used as materials. Examples in point include for last year 165,000 pounds of piano and paper makers' felts made from imported wool; a million typewriter ribbons, manufactured from imported cotton cloth; 550 million cigarettes containing imported tobacco and glycerin and wrapped in imported cigarette paper; 69 million tin cans manufactured from imported tin plates and lead; 57 million pounds of refined sugar and 18 million gallons of syrup, involving in their manufacture 83 million pounds of cane sugar of foreign production; and 117 million pounds of cured and preserved meats, requiring in their preparation imported salt, borax and sugar.

Our manufacturers of motion-picture films use only small quantities of imported gelatin and paper in the production of their rapidly growing exports. Out of 74 million lineal feet exported in 1913, only 697,000 feet were exported with benefit of drawback. Foreign-grown flaxseed, however, entered into the manufacture of about one-fourth of the 838 million pounds of linseed oil cake exported last year; while over 12 million jute bags were manufactured from imported burlaps and exported with benefit of drawback to the extent of \$300,000.

The articles upon which drawbacks were paid last year are too numerous for itemization, but are set forth in detail in Table 17 of Commerce and Navigation, mentioned above. They include, however, such varied items as steel wheels used in the manufacture of cigarlighters; glycerin, used in the preparation of proprietary and other medicines; chicle, used in making chewing gum; mica, employed in the manufacture of motors and dynamos; lead, used in the manufacture of cartridges; glass lenses, for use in American-made spectacles; valves for automobile tires; needle wire for making needles; diamonds and pearls, for use by manufacturers of jewellery; glass beads for use in chandeliers; lead and antimony, needed in the manufacture of type metal; cane sugar, used in making condensed milk, confectionery, and soft drinks; and galilith and horn, largely wanted for umbrella handles.

The largest amounts of drawbacks paid are those in connection with the manufacture of refined sugar and syrup, over 1 million dollars a year; those on bags, from 250 to 450 thousand dollars per annum; on aluminum goods, from 200 to 300 thousand dollars annually; on milling products, from 200 to 400 thousand dollars a year; and articles for the smelting industries, from 200 to 500 thousand dollars. Drawbacks paid on imported tin plates averaged about 2 million dollars per annum in the decade from 1901 to 1910, but in 1913 they had decreased to only \$45,000, American manufacturers now supplying from their own plants practically all the tin plate which they consume.

BRITISH CONSULAR REPORTS.

PERU.

REPORT ON THE TRADE OF PERU.

(By Mr. Consul George G. Wilson.)

Peru, with an area of 679,000 square miles, is divided into eighteen departments and two littoral provinces—Moquegua and Callao. The census of 1906 returned a total population of 3,547,829, though in the general opinion the true figure is from 4,000,000 to 4,500,000, vast tracts of the country being very sparsely inhabited. At present there is little immigration, but this is expected to increase after the opening of the Panama canal.

Peru's chief sources of revenue are mining and agriculture, together with rubber, a product of ever-increasing importance. The principal ores extracted are copper, silver, gold, vanadium, lead, coal and petroleum; and her most important crops are sugar, rice and cotton.

Peru's exports, chiefly to the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, Chile and Bolivia, are metals, rubber, cotton, wool, and sugar; and her principal imports—from the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, France and Belgium—are coal, cotton and woollen goods, wheat, lumber and comestibles.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.

As a general rule the international commerce of Peru has shown a steady tendency to increase, as the following figures show:—

FOREIGN TRADE, 1910-12.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1910..	4,965,792	7,074,076	12,039,868
1911..	5,438,250	7,416,028	12,854,278
1912..	5,157,686	9,438,581	14,596,267

No statistics are yet available for the year 1913.

With regard to imports the United Kingdom headed the list in 1912 as the chief supplier of goods to Peru. The imports were as follows:—

From—		
United Kingdom..		£ 1,198,632
United States..		1,105,749
Germany..		820,887
France..		269,331
Italy..		253,797
Belgium..		245,278
Australia..		239,558
Chile..		195,706
China..		153,675
Other countries..		219,943
Total..		£ 4,702,556

During the five years from 1908-12 the export trade of the country has amounted to the sum of £35,900,296, as follows:—

1908.. . . .	£ 5,478,941
1909.. . . .	6,492,670
1910.. . . .	7,074,076
1911.. . . .	7,416,028
1912.. . . .	9,438,581
Total.. . . .	£ 35,900,296

The total values of the principal articles of export for this period are:—

Cotton and cotton seed.. . . .	£ 5,331,099
Sugar.. . . .	6,556,154
Gums and resins.. . . .	4,870,149
Metal in bars.. . . .	5,771,638
Diverse mineral products.. . . .	3,500,742
Wool.. . . .	1,963,832
Guano.. . . .	1,034,814
Petroleum and its by-products.. . . .	1,511,924
Hides.. . . .	602,941
Cocaine.. . . .	291,321
Rice.. . . .	293,701
Coffee.. . . .	138,269
Straw hats.. . . .	1,177,609

IMPORTS OF WHEAT.

The imports of wheat during the year 1912, according to President Billinghurst's Message to Congress of December 12 of that year, reached the figure of 64,104,404 kilos., representing a value of £672,062, which he presumes will diminish as soon as the railway from Chimbote to Recuay is opened to public traffic, giving an outlet to the rich products of the Callejon de Huaylas, one of the most favourable regions for wheat-growing in the world. The imports may be distributed as follows:—

	Kilos.
Australia.. . . .	40,475,672
Chile.. . . .	21,584,276
California.. . . .	2,044,456
Total.. . . .	£ 64,104,404

This shows imports of this product from Australia as foremost, both as regards quality and quantity.

Imports into Peru from Australia during 1912, consisting chiefly of wheat, coal, tallow and butter, amounted to £239,558.

Imports from Hong Kong amounted in 1912 to £153,675, consisting of merchandise of all kinds, this trade being in the hands of the numerous Chinese merchants in Peru, who do a considerable business with their own large colony and the poorer Peruvian classes. There is a Japanese line of steamers plying between Peruvian and Chilean, and Chinese and Japanese ports, their return cargoes being principally nitrate from the Chilean ports.

Trade with British India consists almost entirely of the importation of gunnies, and that with Canada of occasional cargoes of lumber from ports on the Pacific coast.

Imports into Peru from the United States during 1912 were stated at £1,105,749.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

On the whole the year 1913 has not been a prosperous one for Peru. The financial situation has not been liquidated, and this has considerably affected economic conditions generally. Other factors have contributed to the general depression, for the profits from mining have been almost entirely exported, agriculture alone with its two main appreciable items, sugar and cotton, have remained as the principal sources of the national revenue.

PRODUCTS OF PERU.

Peruvian articles of export.—These are as follows: Ores, mattes, copper bars and ore, cotton-seed cake, skins, hides, horns, bones, horsehair, wool, cane sugar, cocoa leaves, rubber, straw hats and coffee.

Peruvian industries.—The principal industries are textiles, wool and cotton, tocuyo (rough cotton calico), Panama hats, biscuits, matches, brooms, mineral waters, wines and spirits, soap and candles, cigars and cigarettes, bricks, shirting, breweries, flour mills, tanneries, boot and shoe trade; lumber mills, furniture, saw mills, lithography, printing, bedsteads, boxes and portmanteaus, petroleum and by-products, shirt and tie industry, oil makers, ice factories, chocolate makers, mosaics and tiling.

RAILWAYS.

Very little progress has been made in the construction of railways, owing principally to the mountainous nature of the country, which makes it both difficult and costly. The only addition in recent years has been the Lima to Huacho Railway. There are in course of construction a line from Cuzco to Santa Ana and another from Lima to the small port of Chilca. No work has as yet been begun on the projected railway to navigable waters of the River Ucayali.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

With the view of giving the port of Callao all the facilities possible for availing itself to the full of the ever-growing trade of the west coast of South America, the executive issued the following regulations in the early days of May last:—

1. Consular officials of the Republic shall legalize, free of charge, four copies of the bill of lading referred to in Article 105 of the Peruvian Consular Regulations, when the exporters shall declare that the goods are being sent to Payta, Mollendo or Callao, for their re-embarkation there for foreign ports.

2. When such a declaration has not been made at the port of shipment and the goods after being deposited in the customs warehouses at the three ports mentioned shall be re-embarked for foreign countries, the owners shall have the right to demand the return of the amount of the consular certificate above mentioned.

3. Warehousing charges at the ports mentioned, until the goods are re-embarked for foreign countries, shall be $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per month.

4. The goods so deposited in the warehouses at the ports mentioned shall be transferred from the warehouses to the ship's hold under the vigilance of appointees of the respective custom houses, and the captain of the vessel shall certify their receipt on the back of the bill of lading.

5. Goods brought to the said ports and deposited in the warehouses there with the declaration that they are for re-embarking for foreign ports shall, on the owners wishing to despatch them for local consumption, pay the regular customs dues, and also the full warehousing charges.

Free admission of certain kinds of machines imported in separate consignments.—A decree was issued on June 20, 1913, directing the customs authorities to admit, free of duty, articles and connecting pieces, other than spare parts, which form an integral part of complete machines falling under paragraphs 2277 and 2278 of the tariff; the clearing agents or importers being required, when the remaining parts of the machine are imported, to prove in due form the accuracy of their declaration.

The provisions of this decree do not apply to machines intended for manufactories.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The principal steamship lines from Europe to Peru are the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the Gulf, the Lamport and Holt, and the Kosmos (German) lines.

From New York a steamer of the Merchants Line leaves monthly, and cargo steamers chartered by the United States Steel Trust fortnightly.

Between Callao and the Isthmus of Panama there are three regular lines connecting with the Atlantic steamers at Colon, viz., the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the Compania Sud-Americana de Vapores, and the Peruvian Steamship and Dock Company of Callao. The Kosmos (German) Line have a service to San Francisco, and a Japanese line, the Toya Kisen Kaisha, plies between the ports of Chile and Peru, and Hong Kong and the ports of Japan.

TABLE SHOWING VALUE OF IMPORT TRADE OF PERU DURING THE YEARS 1910-12.

Country	1910. £	1911. £	1912. £
United Kingdom.. . . .	1,678,701	1,720,133	1,198,632
India.. . . .	29,828	38,980	.....
Australia.. . . .	182,152	229,306	239,558
Canada.. . . .	3,400	.....	.....
Belgium.. . . .	250,595	333,982	245,278
Chile.. . . .	152,188	76,996	195,706
China.. . . .	4,159	283	.....
Honk Kong.. . . .	131,686	154,321	153,675
France.. . . .	485,903	289,543	269,331
Germany.. . . .	790,710	945,907	820,887
Italy.. . . .	167,790	199,450	253,797
Spain.. . . .	52,308	79,597	.....
United States.. . . .	922,677	1,248,952	1,105,749
Other countries.. . . .	113,695	120,800	219,943
Total.. . . .	4,965,792	5,438,250	4,702,556
Iquitos custom-house in 1912.. . . .	.....	.....	455,130
Grand total.. . . .	4,965,792	5,438,250	5,157,686

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BAHAMAS.

The local press reflects a growing desire in this community for the establishment in the near future of a Government agricultural loan bank at Nassau, New Providence. It appears that the two local banks are very conservative in their policy, and advance only upon excellent security; they do not profess to foster the agricultural interests of this section. The hope is expressed that the Government will take all risks in such development.

Agriculture is demanding attention at present here and on the out islands. There are prospects of a revival of the cotton-planting and citrus-fruit and vegetable-growing industries. Coconut planting and coconut-oil mills and sisal and binder twine mills could undoubtedly flourish with Government aid through an agricultural loan bank. It is lamentable to notice wide areas, under useless brush, owned by the Government or persons unable to cultivate the soil by reason of lack of capital.

The Florida commission houses are sending representatives this way to encourage agricultural development, offering under contract to pay the Florida market prices less transportation charges, or to sell on commission only, arranging to place the goods to the best advantage in the American markets over a wide territory. The natives are entering into such contracts on many islands.

December crops, such as sweet peppers, pigeon peas, and white beans, are readily sold in Florida in advance, as the Bahamas are the nearest regions where

they can be grown at that season. Commission merchants have given out good seeds lately to enterprising growers in these islands. It is planned to employ a vessel of 100 tons owned by a commission house in Miami, a branch of a New York firm. Motor power will supplement sails, and time will be gained.

The Bahama planters complain that in shipments of early vegetable truck consigned to northern commission houses, great advantage has been taken by the latter. By the new method, shipping to Miami or Jacksonville, there is a check, as a telegram may easily divert a carload of produce from one city to another upon notice of a better market price there. The growers will welcome any assistance from the Government in the nature of money, seeds, and cheap land on long terms at easy rates of interest. Notably in planting lime and avocado pear trees, aid is required by the average land holder. Limes were selling recently in Miami at \$24 per barrel f.o.b. The Bahamians are desirous of seizing such good commercial opportunity, and shipments have been made accordingly to Miami.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

GERMAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

H. M. Vice-Counsel at Leipzig has forwarded a summary of an article recently published in the local press, which illustrates the efforts which are being made to arouse in Germany an interest in the possibilities of trade development in China.

The article, which is said to be written by a member of the Stötzner Szechuan Expedition, remarks that the German merchant is not as active as his competitors in China. The annual value of the imports from Germany only amounted in 1913 to about £4,270,000, or about 5 per cent of the total imports, whereas the imports from the British Empire amounted to 56 per cent, from Japan to 21 per cent, and from the United States to 6 per cent of the total. Some idea of the possibilities of developing trade with China may be gained from the fact that the imports into that country only average 2s. 6d. per head per annum as compared with £1 per head in Japan. The German merchant in China is exhorted to devote more attention to the sale of German goods, and not to act, as at present, mainly as a dealer in British goods. Persistent advertising, both by posters and the distribution of samples, is recommended.

The article advocates the sale of articles of popular use, and suggests that goods should be sold in packets containing a selection of small articles used together; for example, a packet might be made up in accordance with Chinese taste containing a selection of needles, cotton, coloured wool and a few buttons. Such a packet should sell for about a penny and should be conspicuously marked with the maker's name. Similarly patent medicines, with directions in Chinese, might find a market. In all cases, however, the small purchasing power of the individual Chinaman must be borne in mind.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

IMPORTANCE OF WHALING INDUSTRY.

Whale oil is no longer so important a product as in former times, when it was one of the principal oils used for illuminating purposes. But the recent advance in the price of oils and improved methods of dealing with the whales, by which practically the whole of the carcase is utilized, have led to a remarkable development in the whaling industry during the last few years. The chief products obtained from the whales are whalebone, or baleen, and whale oil. Whale meat meal may be made from fresh whale flesh and is a most nutritious and wholesome food. Whale guano is a valuable manure.

Whale oil is principally used in the manufacture of soap, but the development of the new process of hardening oils by hydrogenation, by means of which they are converted into solid fats, will lead to new uses for this and other oils.

In the North Atlantic and Arctic seas the principal localities where whaling is carried on are in the neighbourhood of the Faroes, Iceland and the coast of Norway,

off Shetland and the Hebrides, the west coast of Ireland, and the Newfoundland coast. In the North Pacific the whaling industry is being carried on with great vigour off the coast of British Columbia and the islands of Alaska. In the Japanese whaling industry the greater part of the carcasses is used for human food.

The greatest increase in the whaling industry has been in the southern hemisphere, where the whaling waters in the neighbourhood of South Georgia, an island which is a dependency of the Falkland Islands, are stated to be the most lucrative ever exploited.

Other whaling enterprises in the southern hemisphere are carried on from the coast of Chile, from Durban, Natal, from Portuguese East Africa and from German Southwest Africa.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal*.)

ARGENTINE PIG INDUSTRY.

The announcement that a local freezing establishment (Frigorifico Armour de La Plata) is making installations which will permit it to slaughter 2,000 pigs daily has created considerable interest, and the progress of this enterprise will be followed with close attention by many people.

There is no good reason why the pig industry in Argentina should not develop into one of the most important sources of wealth of the Republic. The proportions which it has attained in the United States, where it overshadows every other live stock industry, are well known, and attempts more or less practical to emulate the example of the Northern Republic here in Argentina have not been lacking. Some few years ago the Las Palmas Co. devoted considerable attention and capital to the development of the local bacon industry. Notwithstanding the excellence of the products which they placed upon the market, the enterprise was doomed to failure, owing to the inadequacy of the supply of the raw material—the live pig—and a branch of business which should have been profitable to the company at the same time that it supplied a satisfactory article to an appreciative market had to be abandoned. The fact that another company has now, after the lapse of a few years, decided to embark in the business indicates that it is hopeful at least of being able to count upon an adequate supply of pigs for their purposes. We sincerely hope that this confidence will be justified.—(*U.S. Consular Reports*.)

BRITISH IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCE.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office has furnished the following return of the registered supply of butter, cheese and eggs from abroad in the United Kingdom in the months of June, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	Butter.		Cheese.		Eggs.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Gt. Hnds.	Gt. Hnds.
Russia.....	90,446	86,917	15	624	1,339,353	1,652,726
Sweden.....	23,365	33,436	3		35,227	51,556
Norway.....	1,456	474	4	18		
Denmark.....	147,045	182,539	4	19	309,264	423,558
Iceland.....	558	18				
Germany.....	2		33	39	9,348	3,786
Netherlands.....	21,987	27,159	19,469	24,452	84,708	131,982
Belgium.....		39	32	31		2,586
France.....	34,125	27,287	952	1,359	66,038	69,470
Switzerland.....			1,027	1,167		
Italy.....	78	76	7,876	9,340	68,400	89,592
Austria-Hungary.....					19,704	61,088
Servia.....					1,212	
Roumania.....					18,708	13,260
Turkey, European.....				29		
Turkey, Asiatic.....				11	2,520	
Egypt.....					10,282	14,880
Morocco.....					936	
U. S. of America.....		1,177	713	2,877		5
Argentine Republic.....	443					
British India.....	2	145			660	
Australia—						
S. Australia.....	457	66	3			
Victoria.....	7,429	99				
New South Wales.....	17,089	4,534		1		
Queensland.....	19,079	13,975				
New Zealand.....	879	2,351	56,506	76,098		
Canada.....			88,543	86,115		
	364,440	380,286	175,180	202,180	1,966,360	2,517,489
Deduct to correct:						
Germany.....		9				
Belgium.....					4,082	
	364,440	380,277	175,180	202,180	1,962,278	2,517,489

TRANSVAAL LUMBER MARKET.

There is a large market in this consular district for strictly clear pine, Nos. 2 and 3 shelving pine; also for pitch pine, Oregon pine, and poplar. The dimensions of clear pine are mostly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 4 inches by 12 inches to 24 inches by 12 feet to 16 feet and upwards; shelving, principally in 1 inch by 12 inches to 16 inches by 12 feet to 14 feet; pitch pine, 3 inches by 9 inches to 24 inches by 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 16 feet to 40 feet and upwards; Oregon pine, 2 inches by 12 inches to 24 inches by 24 inches by 16 feet to 40 feet and upwards.

The prices paid vary according to market. Terms are usually cash against documents in London, less 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, but in many cases special terms are arranged. Delivery for this market is made at Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, or Lourdenco Marques.

It is estimated that ten to fifteen carloads of lumber are imported into Johannesburg every month. A carload consists of about 20,000 superficial feet.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN RUSSIA.

H. M. Consul-General at Odessa reports that, according to the *Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta* (St. Petersburg) of 4th and 17th June, a conference of the Kiev Association of the Western Zemstvos was recently held to consider the operations of syndicates and their influences on the trade in agricultural machinery.

It was stated that two syndicates had recently been formed in South Russia, directed principally against the trade in agricultural machinery which is carried on by Zemstvos and other municipal bodies. These syndicates are the '*Urozhai*,' and an anonymous 'Agreement' consisting of twelve works, of which seven Russian works have a combined capital of over £2,000,000. Amongst other things the firms in the 'Agreement' bind themselves to charge 8 per cent on the debt in cases of payment by instalments, and to reduce the period of credit allowed to purchasers in European Russia; the members are also requested to charge the Zemstvos at least 5 per cent more than other large wholesale buyers.

The conference decided to take active steps to defeat this movement by the manufacturers by means of combined action by the Zemstvos and co-operative societies.

Commenting on the above, H. M. Consul-General remarks that the middlemen who sell machinery to the farmers appear to be much disturbed by the work of the Zemstvos and co-operative societies, and have accordingly put pressure on the manufacturers to increase the prices to such associations. In the past both manufacturers and consumers have suffered from middlemen, who have in many cases given credit broadcast, with the result that a bad harvest has involved the manufacturer in heavy losses and the farmer in serious trouble. The interest of these dealers was to sell as many machines as possible and receive their commission, the ultimate payment for the goods supplied being fought out between the manufacturers and the purchaser. The manufacturers had accordingly to cover their bad debts by making greatly increased charges. This induced the Zemstvos to begin the sale of machinery to farmers with the object of assisting them by co-operative buying, and their action has already proved of great benefit to the peasant class.—(*Board of Trade Journal*.)

ASPHALT PRODUCTION IN TRINIDAD.

The production of asphalt in Trinidad constitutes the chief source of mineral wealth of the colony. At Brighton the company which has the exclusive right to dig for asphalt on Government lands has built a jetty capable of accommodating ocean steamships. It also has extensive works for handling the crude asphalt and refining it. This company has also acquired large petroleum concessions in the neighbourhood of the 'Pitch Lake' and is now exploiting them on an extensive scale. The quantity of asphalt exported from 1910 to 1912 were as follows:—

	1910. Tons.	1911. Tons.	1912. Tons.
Crude...	143,249	149,844	155,908
Pure...	15,734	19,283	20,169

The United States was the largest purchaser of Trinidad asphalt in 1912, receiving about 55 per cent of the total amount exported; whereas the United Kingdom imported only 16 per cent, Germany, 13 per cent; and Holland, 8 per cent; the remainder going to different countries in small quantities. Mining for manjak was continued in two districts of the colony during the year and 1,530 tons of that mineral valued at £3,060 were exported to the United States and the United Kingdom.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal*.)

SOUTHERN PITCH PINE IN ITALY.

Imports of yellow pitch pine timber into Italy from ports of Southern United States decreased about 7,000,000 superficial feet, as compared with 1912, but the

imports of yellow pitch pine lumber increased about 11,500,000 feet. Pensacola is the chief port of shipment of this wood. Shipments of pitch pine from St. Andrews Gay, Florida, were heavy, over 4,200,000 superficial feet of timber and over 2,200,000 feet of pitch pine lumber having been imported from there in 1913, while figures for former years do not show that any came from that port. Shipments of timber from Pensacola decreased, while those of lumber increased, about 34,000,000 superficial feet of pitch pine timber having been imported into Italy from Pensacola in 1913, while about 25,100,000 feet of lumber came from Pensacola in 1913. Genoa continued to be the chief port of importation of this wood.—(*U. S. Consular Report.*)

BRITISH MEAT SUPPLY.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office furnishes the following return of the registered supply of fresh and refrigerated meat abroad in the United Kingdom, in the months of June, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sweden.....	20	207	.....	.....	646	394
Denmark.....	.....	207	.....	.....	73	275
Netherlands.....	158	5	6,069	9,032	11,004	25,515
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218	10
France.....	.....	24	239	228	.....	.....
United States.....	54	100	.....	.....	204	71
Chile.....	.....	.....	71,738	41,588	.....	.....
Uruguay.....	41,829	94,419	5,022	.....	.....	.....
Argentine Republic.....	695,694	605,085	43,740	87,983	.....	.....
Australia—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Australia.....	2,040	4,460	2,631	.....	.....	.....
Victoria.....	5,862	35,668	10,750	7,801	.....	.....
New South Wales.....	5,309	33,181	19,992	10,033	.....	.....
Queensland.....	87,418	66,525	13,391	11,497	99	.....
New Zealand.....	31,997	46,762	375,285	300,639	201	.....
	870,381	886,663	548,857	468,801	12,445	26,274
Deduct to correct—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
Uruguay.....	.....	.....	2,178	.....	.....	.....
Argentine Republic.....	.....	407	.....	150	.....	.....
South Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	188	.....	.....
New South Wales.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
New Zealand.....	1,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	868,785	886,256	546,679	468,423	12,245	26,274

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ON MEXICAN WEST COAST.

The tobacco industry at Mazatlan has been growing in importance for several years. There were in this city last year four tobacco factories. One firm sold \$250,000 worth of tobacco and cigarettes; the other three sold about \$200,000 worth of tobacco, cigarettes and cigars.

Local tobacco from the Territory of Tepic is used for cigarettes and for cigars of the cheaper brands. Tobacco from the State of Vera Cruz is used for cigars of the better class.

A cigar can be bought here for three-fourths of a cent, but this is a poor brand and a small cigar. It is sold only to the poorer classes, who complain at the high price. Cigars made from the tobacco from the Territory of Tepic can be bought at \$12 to \$25 per thousand. The cigars made from the tobacco from the State of Vera

Cruz and sold at \$17.50 to \$35 per thousand are good and well enough made to satisfy the most particular smoker.

The cigar factories retail many cigars and for $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents can be bought a fair cigar. For $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents can be bought a very good cigar at retail. The sale of cigarettes is many times greater than the sale of cigars, but the better-class cigarettes are imported.

Taxes on the sale of tobacco have been gradually getting higher for the last three years. Under the Diaz administration the tax on a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -cent package of cigarettes was one-fourth of a cent; when Madero was President this tax was raised to three-fourths of a cent a package; while under the Huerta administration $1\frac{1}{8}$ cents has been paid for the privilege of selling a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -cent package of cigarettes.

Although the industry is protected by a very high tariff, there is a small trade in imported tobacco from the United States. Many Americans when they first come to Mexico do not like the local output, but they gradually accustom themselves to it.

There were employed in the factories here during the past year about 300 girls and men, and only the latest machinery is used. The product is sold all over this part of the Republic.

The largest firm has moved its factory to Guadalajara, thus leaving the field to the three smallest. This industry has great promise of increase upon the resumption of peace, and the Territory of Tepic to the south is a promising country for tobacco growers.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

MARKET FOR CODFISH IN GREECE.

Labrador codfish continues to gain ground yearly in this district, and has almost completely driven out French, Norwegian and Iceland dried cod. Only under very exceptional circumstances is any other dried codfish imported.

Last season, owing to the very short catch on the Labrador coast, and the extremely high prices quoted, it was thought at the opening of the season that consumption would be restricted, especially as the country being at war with Bulgaria a large proportion of the working classes, which are the principal consumers, had been called to the front.

These fears, however, proved unfounded. Dealers readily paid the prices demanded, so that consumption, under the circumstances, has been satisfactory.

The first direct cargo by British steamer, consisting of 5,400 quintals of fine quality, arrived on October 14 and went rapidly into consumption at a price which remitted about £1 10s. per quintal c.i.f., by a long way the highest price ever paid in this country.

This was followed by seven sailers which landed in all 27,000 quintals of good average quality, almost all gradually disposed of at from £1 8s. to £1 9s. 6d. per quintal c.i.f.

Besides these direct shipments from the coast, some 2,000 casks of 4 cwts. each were imported via Liverpool, and sold at £1 9s. to £1 10s. c.i.f., excepting one or two lots of inferior quality which had to be sold at very low figures.

By the middle of March the remaining small stock will have been run off, and one or two more cargoes could have been disposed of, but none were obtainable.

It cannot be too strongly impressed on shippers of Labrador codfish to these markets, that consumers are very particular as to quality. What is required is medium-sized, white, well dried and salted fish; this will always obtain good prices, whereas anything not answering to this description is most difficult of sale.—(*British Consular Reports.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending August 6, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	161,634	69,695	26,219	72,759	330,307
Consolidated.	192,740	49,637	26,937	240,288	509,602
Empire Elevator Co.	119,233	77,343	23,470	375,843	595,889
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	445,871	21,370	14,018	.....	481,259
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	88,201	12,602	25	499,157	599,985
Black & Muirhead. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G. T. Pacific.	84,587	118,505	7,570	232,777	443,439
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	214,380	103,150	13,040	.....	330,570
Fort William Elevator Co.	69,587	84,225	3,054	367,207	524,073
Eastern Elevator.	42,368	75,579	.....	.....	117,947
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	275,081	64,618	30,447	384,225	754,371
D. Horn & Co.	19,070	13,647	3,491	89,755	125,963
Dominion Government Elevator.	93,359	43,715	6,766	105,566	249,406
Total terminal elevators.	1,806,111	734,086	155,037	2,367,577	5,062,811
Depot Harbour. ....	.....	164,427	44,509	.....	208,936
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	20,319	101,464	.....	.....	121,783
Midland Elevator Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiffin, G. T. P.	119,708	236,357	.....	.....	356,065
Port McNicol.	425,531	104,199	49,204	.....	578,934
Collingwood.	23,500	.....	.....	.....	23,500
Goderich.	53,107	194,928	.....	.....	248,035
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.	2,490	.....	.....	.....	2,490
Commercial Elevator Co.	9,580	44,195	.....	.....	53,775
Port Colborne.	694,308	109,168	.....	.....	803,476
Prescott. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	692,222	151,300	47,134	45,100	935,756
" No. 2.	522,470	520,286	123,672	46,637	1,213,065
Montreal Warehousing Co.	196,072	234,373	679	5,230	436,354
Quebec Harbour Commissioners, Quebec	2,005	267,725	.....	.....	269,730
S. John, N.B.	32,819	.....	.....	.....	32,819
Total public elevators.	2,794,131	2,128,422	265,198	96,967	5,284,718
Total quantity in store.	4,600,242	2,862,508	420,235	2,464,544	10,347,529

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended August 6, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Wheat—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard.....	23,649	309,625	333,274
No. 1 Northern.....	1,040,165	1,592,269	2,632,434
No. 2 ".....	3 02,025	640,659	942,684
No. 3 ".....	106,394	89,239	195,633
No. 4 Wheat.....	33,718	31,673	65,391
No. 5 ".....		3,838	3,838
No. 6 ".....	300,160	126,828	426,988
Other.....			
Totals, Wheat.....	1,806,111	2,794,131	4,600,242
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Oats—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 C.W.....	15,456	17,570	33,026
No. 2 ".....	513,625	1,230,899	1,744,524
No. 3 ".....	70,214	450,088	520,302
Ex. No. 1 Feed.....	6,116	9,174	15,290
No. 1 Feed.....		10,610	10,610
No. 2 ".....		199,929	199,929
Other.....	128,675	210,152	338,827
Totals, Oats.....	734,086	2,128,422	2,862,508
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Barley—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 3 Extra.....			
No. 3.....	42,810	100,372	143,182
No. 4.....	67,866	82,225	150,091
Feed.....	7,778		7,778
Rejected.....	22,388	27,567	49,955
Other.....	14,195	55,034	69,229
Totals, Barley.....	155,037	265,198	420,235
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Flax—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Northwestern Canada.....	2,206,921	50,330	2,257,251
No. 2 C.W.....	106,555	23,906	130,461
No. 3 C.W.....	23,139		23,139
Rejected.....			
Other.....	30,962	22,731	53,693
Totals, Flax.....	2,367,577	96,967	2,464,544
Total quantity in store.....	5,062,811	5,284,718	10,347,529

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities Inspected at Winnipeg and other points in the Western Division for the undermentioned periods.

	Month of July 1914.	11 Months ended July 31, 1914.	Same period, 1913.
Wheat, Spring—	No.	No.	No.
One Hard.....	10	782	238
One Man. Northern.....	2,665	73,990	13,084
Two Man. Northern.....	779	36,068	41,903
Three Man. Northern.....	131	8,966	29,588
Number Four.....	59	1,852	6,123
Feed.....	2	34	362
Rejected One, smutty.....	120	4,160	132
" Two and smutty.....			1,200
No Grade.....	35	1,046	23,898
Rejected.....	217	5,486	3,498
Condemned.....	6	130	26
No. 5.....	21	479	1,448
No. 6.....	1	229	1,125
No. Established Grade.....		50	32
No. 1, White Fife.....		13	5
Screenings.....		5	124
No. 2 Goose.....			2
Total Spring Wheat..... { Cars.....	4,046	133,292	122,788
{ Bushels.....	4,551,950	149,953,500	138,136,500
Wheat, Winter—			
One Alberta Red.....		41	126
Two ".....	20	520	534
Three ".....	6	300	421
Four.....	1	54	206
Five.....		10	111
One White Winter.....		11	3
Two ".....		13	2
Three ".....		10	12
Four ".....		4	15
One Mixed Winter.....			
Two ".....		2	
Three ".....			
No Grade.....			58
Rejected One.....		1	
" Two.....			
".....		1	8
No. 4.....			
No. 5.....			
Total Winter Wheat..... { Cars.....	27	967	1,506
{ Bushels.....	30,375	1,087,875	1,694,250
Total Wheat..... { Cars.....	4,073	134,259	124,294
{ Bushels.....	4,582,125	151,041,375	139,830,750
Oats—			
Extra Number One.....		5	
Number One Canadian Western.....	5	275	41
" Two.....	420	18,729	10,869
" Three.....	224	8,341	2,323
Extra Number One Feed.....	108	1,120	5,254
Number One.....	35	361	2,729
" Two.....	94	3,074	1,430
Rejected.....	22	547	372
No Grade.....	25	636	6,210
Condemned.....	2	50	38
No. 1-2 and 3 Black.....			
No. 2 Mixed.....	1	11	7
Mixed Grain.....	26	898	128
Total Oats..... { Cars.....	962	34,047	29,400
{ Bushels.....	1,875,900	66,391,650	57,331,950

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities inspected at Winnipeg and other points in the Western Division for the undermentioned periods—*Concluded.*

	Increase + Decrease -	Increase.
		p.c.
Increase or Decrease in cars handled and Percentage of same.....	{ C.P.R. + 3,152 Calgary - 3,189 C.N.R. + 6,239 G.T.P. - 2,915 Duluth + 4,324	
Total	+ 7,611	4.11
Average contents of cars, crop 1913—		
Wheat.....	1,125 bushels.	
Oats.....	1,950 "	
Barley.....	1,300 "	
Flax.....	1,050 "	
Rye.....	1,000 "	

RECAPITULATION—COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR

Eleven months ended July 31.	Total No. Cars.
1901-2	55,606
1902-3	54,144
1903-4	39,249
1904-5	39,928
1905-6	67,163
1906-7	76,462
1907-8	62,867
1908-9	87,103
1909-10	110,999
1910-11	97,419
1911-12	172,845
1912-13	185,289
1913-14	192,912

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

821. **Lumber (white pine).**—Canadian exporters of lumber (white pine) desirous of extending their field to Cuba are invited to correspond with Santiago de Cuba firm.

822. **Ham.**—Canadian exporters of ham are invited to correspond with firm of brokers in Santiago de Cuba.

823. **Preserves.**—A Santiago de Cuba firm is open to represent first-class Canadian exporters of preserves.

824. **Canned goods.**—A firm in Santiago de Cuba is anxious to get in touch with Canadian exporters of canned goods.

825. **Potatoes.**—A Havana firm of commission merchants is open to represent first-class Canadian exporters of potatoes.

826. **Hay.**—A firm in Havana is anxious to get in touch with Canadian exporters of hay.

827. **Oats.**—Canadian exporters of oats are invited to correspond with first-class Havana firm of commission merchants.

828. **Codfish.**—A commission merchant in Havana would like to correspond with Canadian exporters of codfish.

829. **Lumber.**—A Havana firm of commission merchants is open to represent first-class Canadian exporters of lumber.

830. **Produce.**—A commission merchant in Havana wishes to act as selling agent for Canadian exporters of produce.

831. **Flour.**—A firm in Shanghai would like to get into touch with Canadian exporters of high-grade flour for foreign consumption.

832. **Tinned fruits, vegetables and jams.**—A firm in Shanghai would like to get into touch with Canadian exporters of the above.

833. **Tinned milk, Canadian biscuits.**—A Shanghai firm would like to get into touch with Canadian exporters of the above.

834. **Bacon and cheese.**—A Shanghai firm would like to get in touch with Canadian exporters of the above.

835. **Rolled oats.**—A large importing house in Rotterdam, wishes to receive quotations of a reliable brand of rolled oats. Can use from ten to fifteen thousand bags if prices are right.

836. **Cheese.**—A Belfast grocery broker, wholesale, desires connection with cheese shipper, to sell direct.

837. **Meats, bacon, &c.**—A Belfast provision agent looks for connection with firms desirous of working direct with wholesale buyers.

838. **Cereals, seeds, &c.**—A Belfast brokerage house is open to represent shippers of cereals and seeds.

839. **Roofing and building specialties.**—An agent in Glasgow with connection among contractors, builders, &c., would be disposed to take up an agency for the introduction of roofing and building material specialties.

840. **Wheat.**—Inquiry is made by a Greek firm for names of Canadian shippers of No. 1 hard macaroni wheat.

841. **Spruce box boards.**—A London firm wishes to obtain supplies of cheap spruce box boards and invites quotations per 1,000 boxes from Canadian manufacturers. Details of specifications are available at the Department.

842. **Apples.**—A Birmingham firm is open to receive quotations on Canadian apples.

843. **Apples.**—A Birmingham agent would be glad to receive quotations on Canadian apples.

844. **Apples.**—A Leicester firm is open to receive quotations from exporters of Canadian apples.

845. **Apples.**—A Nottingham firm is open to receive quotations on Baldwins, russetts and greenings.

846. **Apple shellers, sterilizers, evaporators, &c.**—A Belgian firm wishes to get into communication with Canadian manufacturers of apple shellers, sterilizers, evaporators, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Cancoma.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address, Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable address, Canadian.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable address, Canadian.

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basingall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable address, Canadian.

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 S. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Great Britain—	
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	1293
London (Mr. Harrison Watson)	1303
Leeds (Mr. C. Dyer)	1310
Manchester (Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike)	1312
Canadian Trade for Twelve Months to May	1316
Market for Flour in the Orient	1319
Canadian Produce Prices in England	1321
British Agricultural Produce Imports	1322
Canadian Sailings to Foreign Ports	1323
United States System of Drawbacks	1325
British Consular Reports—	
Peru	1326
Notes on Foreign Trade	1329
Canadian Grain Statistics	1336
Trade Inquiries	1341
Commercial Intelligence Service	1343

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, August 24, 1914.

No. 552

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. D. H. Ross.)

MELBOURNE, July 10, 1914.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL FINANCE.

The preliminary figures in connection with the financial year of the Commonwealth which ended on June 30, 1914, were recently made available. For the second year in succession the revenue from all sources exceeded £21,000,000. The approximate total is £21,733,450, or (at \$4.86 to the £) \$105,624,567. Obviously the principal sources of revenue was that derived from customs and excise, which provided £14,973,554, showing a reduction of £579,480 from the preceding year. A comparison with previous years shows the fluctuations in the customs and excise revenue thus:—

1908-9..	£10,844,067
1909-10..	11,593,165
1910-11..	12,980,444
1911-12..	14,710,136
1912-13..	15,553,034
1913-14..	14,973,554

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE, 1913-14.

The following table furnishes particulars of the Commonwealth revenue, from all sources, for the fiscal year to June 30, 1914:—

REVENUE.

	Receipts.
Customs and Excise	£14,973,554
Post Office	4,514,318
Land tax	1,609,908
Coinage	208,348
Defence	27,412
Balances of defence, etc., and trust fund accounts.....	53,492
Patents	22,393
Trade marks, copyrights and designs.....	5,937
Quarantine	15,200
Capital territory	13,476
Northern territory	54,673
Kalgoorlie—Port Augusta Railway	2,486
Port Augusta—Oodnadatta Railway	1,940
Repayment of states' proportions of pensions.....	36,825
Contributions of officers to pensions under state acts.....	2,953
Miscellaneous	190,535
	£21,733,450

COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE, 1913-14.

The annexed schedule gives particulars of the expenditure of the Commonwealth for the year 1913-14:—

EXPENDITURE.

Governor General	£ 16,809
Parliament	235,601
Prime Minister	83,797
Treasury—Omitting invalid and old-age pensions and maternity allowance	333,098
Invalid and old-age pensions	2,578,484
Maternity allowance	675,995
Attorney General	81,639
External Affairs—omitting northern territory and Port Augusta railway	202,541
Northern territory and Port Augusta Railway	436,067
Defence	2,989,531
Trade and Customs—omitting sugar bounty	574,468
Sugar bounty	149,277
Home Affairs	133,577
Postmaster General	5,161,234
Construction of fleet	758,166
New works for all departments not including construction of fleet	2,575,144
	<hr/>
	£16,985,428
Deduct—expenditure out of funds accumulated in previous years for invalid and old-age pensions, also construction of fleet..	1,534,977
	<hr/>
	£15,450,451
Amount paid to state treasurers	6,192,999
Special payment to state of Tasmania	90,000
	<hr/>
	£21,733,450
	<hr/>
Total accumulated surplus in trust fund at June 30, 1913	£2,643,305
Less expenditure from such accumulated surplus in 1913-4	1,534,977
	<hr/>
Balance of surpluses of previous years remaining in trust funds at June 30, 1914	£1,108,328
	<hr/>
Total expenditure as above	£16,985,428
Expenditure from special works account—telegraphs and telephones	16,494
Loan expenditure	2,156,042
	<hr/>
Total revenue and loan expenditure, 1913-4	£19,157,964

PAYMENTS TO STATE GOVERNMENTS.

The financial arrangements between the Commonwealth and the States are regulated by the Surplus Revenue Act of 1910, which provides for the annual payment by the Federal Government of 25 shillings (\$6.08) per head of the population in each state. From this basis is deducted each state's proportion of moiety of a special payment by the Federal Government to Western Australia of £220,000 (of which the states contributed £110,000). The net payments to each state for the year ended on June 30, 1914, are shown as follows:—

PAYMENTS TO STATES.

New South Wales	£2,248,241
Victoria	1,733,229
Queensland	810,274
South Australia	540,113
Western Australia	393,606
Tasmania	247,536
	<hr/>
	£5,972,999
Special to Western Australia	220,000
	<hr/>
	£6,192,999

The Federal Government also made a special payment of £90,000 to Tasmania to relieve the financial pressure in that state.

THE AUSTRALASIAN WOOL SEASON, 1913-14.

The annual review of Australasian wool statistics for the year ended on June 30, 1914, issued by expert authorities at Melbourne, shows that shipments oversea aggregated 2,527,463 bales (or 826,924,667 pounds), as against 2,247,265 bales (or 721,821,516 pounds) in 1912-13, or a net increase of 280,198 bales. The actual production of wool for the past year is given at 2,639,280 bales (or 863,511,189 pounds), as against 2,335,040 bales (or 749,997,291 pounds) for the previous year. In the figures for production in 1913-14 are included 111,817 bales (or 36,586,522 pounds) purchased by manufacturers in Australasia. The 1913-14 total, however, is subject to the qualification that some 40,000 bales of Queensland wool sold in June, 1913, was not shipped until July. The average price per bale realized for the 1,968,578 bales sold in Australasian markets has been £13.4.11, which compares with £13.13.1 for 1912-13. The average weight of wool produced per head of sheep and lambs shorn has been 7 pounds 14 ounces against 7 pounds in 1912-13, and 7 pounds 2½ ounces the average annual cut of wool per head during the past eight years.

The average weight of the recent clip per bale as dealt with in Australasian markets is 327.2 pounds, as compared with 321.2 pounds for 1912-13 and 331.2 pounds for 1911-12.

The monetary return per head of sheep and lambs from wool has been 5s. 10d. (£1.42), compared with 5s. 8½d. (\$1.39½) for 1912-13 and 5s. 0½d. (£1.23½) in 1911-12.

The average price per pound has been 9½d., as compared with 10.3d. for the previous twelve months.

VALUE OF WOOL CLIP.

The net gain in wealth to Australia and New Zealand from wool in 1913-14 is computed at £32,001,324 and compares with previous years as follows:—

1913-14..	£32,001,324
1912-13..	30,684,531
1911-12..	29,591,874
1910-11..	31,588,936
1909-10..	33,128,496
1908-09..	25,950,912
1907-08..	26,788,952

During the past ten years 16,449,558 bales have been sold in Australasia for £212,810,835, an average of £12 18s. 9d. per bale, so that the past season's wool business as transacted in the Australasian markets has been £4,798,453 above the average of the past ten years, which illustrates the magnitude and importance of the industry to Australia and New Zealand.

PRINCIPAL AUSTRALASIAN WOOL SALES.

While there is still a considerable quantity of wool exported to London for realization, yet the sales in Australia and New Zealand—attended by British, Continental, American and Japanese buyers—have increased to the extent that, in 1913-14, no less than 78 per cent of the total production was sold in the Australasian markets prior to shipment. Specially constructed wool stores of great size, with splendid lighting and other conveniences are now available at the selling centres to wool buyers, giving them inspection facilities which are claimed to be unequalled in other parts of the world. The remarkably rapid development of the wool selling industry in Australasia is shown by the fact that in ten years the sales have increased from

837,497 bales, valued at £10,046,656, to 1,968,578 bales, valued at £26,079,536, an increase of 160 per cent in money value in a comparatively short period. The sales effected in the various Australian markets and in New Zealand during the past season are shown in the following table:—

	Bales.
Sydney	775,443
Melbourne	348,368
Geelong	115,013
Adelaide	141,642
Fremantle	3,860
Brisbane	292,875
Tasmania	26,543
Commonwealth	1,703,744
New Zealand	264,834
Australasia	1,968,578

As the total sales for the 1912-13 season amounted to 1,804,801 bales, the increase for the past twelve months is 163,777 bales.

COMPOSITION OF WOOL CLIP.

The 1913-14 wool clip was composed of 69 per cent merino and 31 per cent cross-bred. The clip of 1911-12 was represented by 72 per cent merino and 28 per cent cross-bred, and the clip of 1910-11 by 74 per cent merino and 36 per cent cross-bred. In four years the proportional increase in cross-bred wool as against merino has been $19\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

PRINCIPAL BUYERS.

France was the largest buyer, with Germany second, Great Britain third and America fourth. The purchases on account of the United Kingdom during the past year amounted to 437,550 bales or 22 per cent, as compared with 612,891 bales or 34 per cent for the preceding year. The United States shows the largest proportional advance, taking 115,196 bales or 6 per cent, as compared with 40,929 bales or 2 per cent in the previous year.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES.

The outstanding wool features of the past year have been:—

1. Considerable increase in the Australasian clip.
2. Strength of the continental demand.
3. Apathetic attitude of United Kingdom buyers.
4. The free admission of wool and meat into the United States.
5. Rapid development of the frozen mutton trade.
6. Increased attention paid to cross-breeding.
7. Preference shown by manufacturers of merino wool.

The world's demand for wool (especially for merino) continues to increase and the maintenance of remunerative prices is looked for by producers. The present outlook, so far as production is concerned, for the season of 1914-15 is not encouraging owing to a serious want of rain over a wide area of the Commonwealth.

NUMBER OF SHEEP.

The drought conditions experienced in Australia early in 1912 decimated millions of sheep, and it will take a succession of good seasons to regain the decline of 9,809,634

head as compared with 1911. Despite heavy slaughtering for local consumption and for export oversea, the sheep numbers in 1913 show a moderate increase of 2,490,244 head.

Details as to the sheep numbers for each State of the Commonwealth and for New Zealand, compared with those returned at the end of the two previous years, are as follows:—

States.	1913.	1912.	1911.
New South Wales...	39,842,518	39,436,118	45,032,022
Victoria...	12,113,682	11,892,224	13,857,804
Queensland...	21,786,600	20,248,580	20,387,838
South Australia...	5,073,057	5,481,487	6,267,477
Western Australia...	4,418,402	4,593,458	5,408,583
Tasmania...	1,862,600	1,800,000	1,788,310
Commonwealth...	85,096,859	83,451,867	92,742,034
New Zealand...	24,595,405	23,750,153	24,269,620
Australasia...	109,692,264	107,202,020	117,011,654

PARCEL POST FOR FARM PRODUCE.

As outlined in Weekly Report No. 521, the system of making the parcel post system available for farm produce came into operation in the state of Victoria on July 1. Victoria being a compact state, with an extensive railway system, was chosen by the Post Office Department to prove whether it was feasible to extend the operation of the produce parcel post throughout the Commonwealth. At the outset, farm produce can only be sent from country railway stations and delivery will be made in the cities and towns in which the post offices are provided with motor delivery wagons.

SUCCESS OF THE SYSTEM.

Although the system of carrying farm and other produce by means of a specially organized parcels post was only introduced in Australia—in the state of Victoria—on July 1, 1914, it only took four days to demonstrate the financial success of the experiment. In the face of much opposition, the enlightened policy of the Postal Department is being vindicated by the marked development from day to day since the inauguration of the system. Deliveries are being made in Melbourne and suburbs by seven speedy motor wagons, and additional cars will be placed in the service as the system progresses. The intention of the Postal Department is to handle such articles as eggs, poultry, butter, &c., in an economical and expeditious manner, and in this way placing the consumer in direct touch with the producer. It is considered that the farmer will benefit by receiving higher prices for his produce, while the consumer will also be able to obtain his supplies at less cost through the distributors' profit being avoided.

AIDS TO THE PRODUCE PARCELS POST.

The co-operation of the Postal Department with producers in the country is recognized as being necessary for the development of the produce parcels post system. The consumer and the producer must be brought together before the service can attain large dimensions. Producers prepared to supply goods (included in the service) to consumers in the city have been requested to furnish particulars and prices to district stationmasters and postmasters, who will transmit the information to the department to be made available to the public at the metropolitan post offices.

CLASS OF PRODUCE AND COST OF TRANSPORTATION.

The class of products carried by the Australian parcels post comprises eggs, butter, cheese, fruit, cream, pastry, bread, meat, rabbits, hares, poultry, game, hams, bacon, fish, flowers, vegetables, wines, cider, and butchers' small goods. The railways receive

the goods, on payment of the special rates and the postal delivery charges, and convey them to the cities and towns. All the goods must be consigned from railway stations as country post offices have no facilities for handling farm produce. The combined total cost of railway freight and delivery of the goods is (in Canadian currency) as follows:—

When forwarded by passenger trains:—

Distances.	3 lbs.	7 lbs.	14 lbs.	28 lbs.	42 lbs.	56 lbs.
To						
25 miles.....	18 Cents.....	18 Cents.....	18 Cents.....	24 Cents.....	24 Cents.....	24 Cents.....
50 ".....	20 ".....	24 ".....	24 ".....	24 ".....	28 ".....	34 ".....
101 ".....	24 ".....	24 ".....	24 ".....	30 ".....	41 ".....	49 ".....
150 ".....	24 ".....	24 ".....	24 ".....	36 ".....	49 ".....	61 ".....
200 ".....	24 ".....	24 ".....	30 ".....	43 ".....	59 ".....	73 ".....
250 ".....	24 ".....	26 ".....	34 ".....	47 ".....	65 ".....	79 ".....
300 ".....	26 ".....	28 ".....	36 ".....	53 ".....	71 ".....	85 ".....
400 ".....	30 ".....	32 ".....	43 ".....	59 ".....	79 ".....	97 ".....

On fruit, vegetables, cider and wines, when forwarded by freight and mixed trains:—

Distance.	30 lbs.	60 lbs.
To		
25 miles	20 cents	24 cents
50 "	24 "	30 "
101 "	24 "	30 "
150 "	28 "	36 "
200 "	28 "	36 "
250 "	28 "	36 "
300 "	32 "	43 "
400 "	36 "	49 "

On honey, butter, cream, cheese, hams and bacon when forwarded by freight and mixed trains:—

Distance.	30 lbs.	60 lbs.
To		
25 miles	20 cents	24 cents
50 "	24 "	30 "
101 "	28 "	36 "
150 "	32 "	43 "
200 "	36 "	49 "
250 "	36 "	49 "
300 "	43 "	55 "
400 "	49 "	61 "

NEW SOUTH WALES FRUIT CASES ACT.

The regulations in respect to the New South Wales Fruit Cases Act—which appeared in Weekly Report No. 540—came into operation on July 1.

In reply to a further communication upon the subject, the Department of Agriculture of New South Wales wrote under date of July 6 as follows:—

'At the recent Interstate Conference of Ministers of Agriculture a resolution was passed, approving of a bushel case measuring 20 inches by 10 inches by 11½ inches, inside measurements. Apparently, in consequence of this case being of the same pattern as the "Canadian," it was styled the "Canadian case" in the resolution, but the guiding factor for interpreting the resolution is the size of the case, not the title, as the size was specially adopted to meet local requirements, irrespective of the dimensions of cases used elsewhere. As previously mentioned, the only fruit cases which may be used for the sale, &c., of fruit in this state are those described in the regulations under the "Fruit Cases Act, 1912."

Therefore apples shipped from British Columbia for sale in the State of New South Wales must be packed in cases measuring 20 inches by 10 inches by 11½ inches, inside measurements.

STEEL WORKS NEARING COMPLETION.

Weekly Reports No. 457 and 473, contained particulars concerning the establishment of steel works of considerable magnitude at Newcastle (60 miles north of Sydney, N.S.W.), by the Broken Hill Proprietary Company which has its head office at Melbourne. For many years, this company has operated extensive silver mines at Broken Hill, N.S.W., which in 1913 made a profit of £267,965 and paid dividends and bonuses of £216,000. The company's last balance sheet showed the balance of assets to be £1,918,532, while some £10,000,000 has, since its inception, been paid in dividends. The subsidiary enterprise of the company—the steel works at Newcastle—has, therefore, the support of the leading financial group in Australia. The cost of bringing the works—now under construction—to the point now decided upon is estimated to be £1,000,000, of which amount £442,000 was recently obtained from the issue of new shares and a further £600,000 of 6 per cent debentures was underwritten a few days ago. When this money has been expended, it is expected that the company should be in a position to start the manufacture of steel and iron products on up-to-date and economical lines. It has been decided to enlarge the plant considerably beyond the original plans to provide not only for the manufacture of steel rails but also structural steel, angle iron, bars, sheets, &c. With this in view, several of the plants have been laid down on a more extended scale and additional machinery has been arranged for. The production of more varied products will, it is officially stated, demand an additional blast furnace to produce more raw material for the larger quantity of finished products. The company anticipates the steel rail plant will be in operation early in 1915.

CANADIAN MOTOR CARS IN AUSTRALIA.

In some of the states there is no government registration of motor cars and hence it has only been possible to ascertain the number of cars and the names of the manufacturers registered in Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia. The total number of cars in the three states together with the proportion of Canadian cars, down to recent dates, is shown thus:—

June 30, 1914—Total motor cars in Victoria.....	8,339
" Total Canadian cars in Victoria.....	1,350
May 21, 1914—Total motor cars in New South Wales.....	13,901
" Total Canadian cars in New South Wales.....	2,065
May 15, 1914—Total motor cars in South Australia.....	4,512
" Total Canadian cars in South Australia.....	1,029

Aggregating the three states, 26,752 cars were registered, of which 4,444 cars were of Canadian manufacture. Excellent direct representation, combined with the undoubted value of the leading lines of Canadian cars, is responsible for these encouraging results in face of competition in the Australian market of motor cars from all parts of the world.

CANADIAN CARGO AND MAIL STEAMERS.

The steamer *Southern* which left St. John on May 22, reached Cape Town on June 22, and is due at Melbourne about July 18. The *Karamea*, which left Montreal on June 4 is expected to arrive at Melbourne towards the end of July. The mail steamer *Marama* from Vancouver arrived at Sydney on July 4 with a large cargo for Australian ports. Included in the cargo of the mail steamer *Niagara* which left Sydney on June 29 for Vancouver were consignments of dried fruits, butter, canned meats, wool, hides and a shipment of Australian animals and birds for the Stanley Park Commissioners at Vancouver.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE CONDITIONS.

The drought which developed in the northwest of Western Australia appears to be extending over the continent in a southeasterly direction, with the result that most of Western Australia, almost the whole of South Australia, part of the far west of New South Wales, the northern half of Victoria and the island of Tasmania are passing through a trying period. The losses of stock have so far not aggregated any great number; nevertheless, over a vast area of Australia an anxious time is being experienced. In fact, taking Australia all through, the season is one of the most patchy of recent years—very good in some districts, fair in others, and bad over a large area—fortunately, however, it is not so bad from an agricultural standpoint as from the outlook of the grazier and the pastoralist holding vast herds of cattle and sheep. While the customs revenue for June exceeded that for the same month last year, importers however view with apprehension the unfavourable climatic conditions now being experienced. Obviously, unless there is a generous rainfall throughout the country at an early date, production must be retarded and this will reflect upon the volume of the imports. In other respects, trade continues upon a normal basis although the banks, in view of the outlook, are conservative in making trading advances with the result that, to some extent, a financial stringency exists.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(*Mr. D. M. McKibbin.*)

JOHANNESBURG, July 15, 1914.

LIFE OF THE RAND MINES.

No little consternation was occasioned among those having vested interests in Johannesburg, by the publication of the Report of the Economic Commission, which averred that the life of the major portion of the Witwatersrand mines would not exceed twelve years.

In this connection, therefore, it might be well to note the views of a managing director of mines in the Witwatersrand area who recently quoted his experience with regard to the life of one of the mines under his control. A few years prior to the war an eminent authority gave the property in question but another four years to run. With the exception of a brief respite during the war, this mine has been worked continuously, has recently declared an interim dividend of ten per cent, and gives every promise of remaining in the list of producing mines for another four years at

least. A recent statement by General Smuts has drawn attention to the fact that within the Witwatersrand district there still remain vast undeveloped mineral areas. On the far East Rand alone, to which section the industry must mainly look for a prolongation of life, General Smuts pointed out that there remain some 86,000 undeveloped claims, of which about nine-tenths are vested in the Government. The total area of ground of this nature, which is presumptively reef bearing, is estimated at not less than 90,000 claims. Assuming that only one-half of these claims may be considered as profitable to work, there still remains in the unexploited Rand, reefs that should be capable of maintaining the present rate of the Rand's output for the lifetime of anyone now living. Such statements have tended to allay the fears engendered by the publication of the findings of the Economic Commission.

JOHANNESBURG AN IMPORTANT CENTRE.

It had long been known that Johannesburg is the biggest market in South Africa for both local and imported products. But only when brought face to face with the problem of self-preservation did the community of Johannesburg realize that this commercial metropolis, by virtue of its geographical position and advantageous railway facilities, has been becoming more and more the distributing centre for the greater part of the interior of the sub-continent. Even during the depression consequent upon the big strike, it was noted that though the building trade was almost at a standstill several large warehouses were in course of erection.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

Many of the biggest firms in Johannesburg have been founded as branches or adjuncts of commercial houses of long standing with headquarters at one or other of the chief coast ports. Yet, in point of size of buildings and volume of business, the Johannesburg branch has in many cases eclipsed the older establishment. This is attributable in some measure to the more numerous avenues for development afforded the Johannesburg branch than are presented in any of the commercial communities down country. Not infrequently a down country house doing a general store business will stock in its Johannesburg branch various lines of machinery, engineering accessories, general mining, plumbing and sanitary requisites in addition to those lines carried at the coast port. And the Johannesburg stocks are invariably more up-to-date.

DIVERSIFICATION OF TRADE.

Prior to the war, very few Johannesburg houses looked for patronage outside the Witwatersrand district, but at that time mining was the only industry considered worth exploiting in the Transvaal. The aftermath of war, repeated commercial depressions, and industrial strikes within this mining area, have turned capital and industry into new channels. Force of circumstances has obliged the Rand trader to develop these new channels assiduously and to go even farther afield. And, in this province particularly, that section which is being catered to more and more, both by the commercial institutions and the Government, is the agricultural community.

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Not so many years ago the soil of the Transvaal was disturbed only in hope of immediate return in gold. But dry farming and other scientific methods have shown that this land well repays the agriculturist who conscientiously gives it proper treatment. To bestow this approved treatment, the farmer must be equipped with modern appliances.

MARKET FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Johannesburg firms that handle agricultural implements yearly increase in number; and herein is afforded an avenue for expansion on the part of certain Canadian manufacturers.

In one of the Transvaal's most noted mealie (maize) growing districts an agricultural show is held and is an annual event, possessing features of more interest than that aroused in the average agricultural show in a rural community. The exhibits of mealies are numerous and invariably above the average produced throughout the province. Contests are also held between the agents of agricultural implement manufacturers, whose products are subjected to very exacting practical tests, and to which awards are made according only as they prove meritorious. This year there were entries on behalf of two Canadian manufacturers, as well as Australian, English, German and United States manufacturers. Strips of ground of varying texture (black muck, sand loam, and heavy sun-baked clay) were pegged off for each competitor, who had to provide his own draft animals. Teams of twelve to sixteen oxen are preferred for this work throughout South Africa (which fact will explain why it is required that certain parts of ploughs, in particular, be of extra heavy make. These teams are usually lead by a native—generally a pickanin—and are urged forward to their task by a thirty-foot whip.

MOTOR TRACTORS NOT IN DEMAND.

A demonstration which attracted much notice was that of a German-made motor tractor plough. The practical South African farmer, in the great majority of cases, unhesitatingly declares his preference for oxen—the motive power tried and proven by his fathers. This preference is justified on the grounds that oxen with mould-board or disc ploughs, representing but a fraction of the cost of the motor tractor, can do equally as good work as the latter, and while the motor tractor plough necessitates a constant outlay for fuel and oil, to say nothing of repairs, the oxen pick up their own living from the veld at a minimum of trouble and without any cost, and at the close of the ploughing season may be disposed of at an enhanced value. It would therefore not be advisable for manufacturers of motor tractors to expend much time or capital in an endeavour to establish a market in South Africa.

DEMAND FOR GASOLINE ENGINES AND BOILERS.

There has been an increasing demand in South Africa for gasoline engines. In certain parts of the country fuel of any description must be transported long distances, and there the gasoline engine has come to stay. In other sections, however, it has been found that motive power that can be generated on locally obtained fuel will prove more economical than gasoline produced energy. Wood is plentiful in certain districts and there the wood burning portable boiler is the favourite. But over considerable areas in the northeast of the Cape Province and throughout Natal, Transvaal and Rhodesia, open coal seams can be found where the farm owner and his neighbours help themselves to excellent fuel at a minimum of cost. Here a lucrative trade could be found by the manufacturers of portable boilers (vertical) and engines of 2 to 8 h.p., that will comply with the boiler regulations of the Union and yet can be sold at a low price.

BOILER REGULATIONS.

The boiler regulations of the Union require that a steam boiler shall have:—

1. A shell of not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch thickness.
2. A fusible plug.
3. All fittings flanged.
4. Two injectors.
5. Two safety pop valves—one a lock up.
6. A water gauge, steam pressure gauge, inspector's test cock and high and low water cocks.

7. It shall withstand a cold water test of pressure equal to at least its rated capacity.

Attention is directed to the inquiry in this issue for quotations on portable boilers and engines as described above. (Trade inquiry No. 887.)

ENTERPRISE OF CANADIANS.

Results recently accruing to the enterprise of certain Canadian manufacturers have been very gratifying. In two instances specimen products have been shipped entirely at the expense of the manufacturer. The one, an agricultural implement, was immediately taken up by a leading Johannesburg house, with connections at the coast and throughout the Free State and the Transvaal. The other (a machine employed in irrigation) was found to be inadequate to local requirements. But the same firm submitted specifications of a similar machine that would be entirely suitable to South African conditions, and the manufacturer was asked to quote on it. His further response has proved equally gratifying, his quotations being satisfactory; and considerable business can confidently be expected.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DEVELOPING TRADE.

This report adverts largely to possibilities in the South African market for the Canadian manufacture of machinery. For such manufacturers direct representation is to be highly recommended. Many a small manufacturer, however, is not in a position for such an expensive undertaking. There is for such a manufacturer, a method of bringing before the South African buyer the peculiar merits of his machinery by means of aluminum models.

THE USE OF MODELS.

As most salesmen know selling from a catalogue is more difficult than selling from sample. A sample at once focuses the attention of the man whose favour is to be won, typifies the article to be sold and permits of demonstrating its peculiar merits.

A Canadian firm of but moderate size recently sent to South Africa an aluminum model of their machinery. The model did not exceed \$25 in value, yet highly paid consulting engineers on the Rand spent many valuable minutes in most interestedly examining, taking apart and reassembling that little model, in which they become as completely engrossed as a child with a new toy. The first indent sent to Canada as a result of this experiment on the part of the Canadian manufacturers, approximated £2,500. That experiment was well worth while; and with equal profit might be repeated by machinery manufacturers throughout the Dominion.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. E. H. S. Flood.*)

BARBADOS, August 10, 1914.

SHARP ADVANCES IN PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

Owing to the outbreak of war in Europe the market in Barbados has been entirely disorganized. The prices of all foodstuffs have advanced and will no doubt go still higher, as there is a disposition to lay in stores for private use, which has created an unusual demand. By a proclamation on the 6th instant the Government prohibited

all exportation of foodstuffs and provisions. For the present, therefore, the trade with the neighbouring islands will cease, and this prohibition, if strictly carried out, will ensure for Barbados a sufficient quantity of the principal foodstuffs to last for probably two months. There is at present, however, only a moderate supply in some lines.

BARBADOS AN ENTREPOT FOR THE NORTHERN ISLANDS.

Those familiar with the trade of the West Indies are aware that Barbados has been for many years a depot for certain lines of goods sent on consignment from Canada and the United States, some of which find a market afterwards in the northern islands. In this way these islands depend on Barbados for a part of their supplies, and as this will now cease, for the time being there will be a scarcity, and it would be desirable if Canadian firms would make direct consignments to these islands. In the customs returns for last year, among the items of foodstuffs which were imported into Barbados and re-exported, and thus served as a source of supply to these islands, were the following. To these may be added about £9,000 of native grown sweet potatoes and yams:—

Rice	£12,541
Flour	7,051
Butter	£2,647
Oats	1,105
Pulse	1,539
Meat and pork	7,217
Salt	1,130
Vegetables	2,091

VEGETABLE CROP OUTLOOK.

Vegetables are planted in May and the early part of June. In September and October sweet potatoes have reached their full growth. Yams, however, are not ready for market till December. This year corn is a failure in Barbados, and is now being cut as cattle food. It is not probable that there will be any potatoes coming in from Bermuda in the meantime, and the island will have to look to Canada and the United States for its present supply.

CARGO ARRIVALS DURING PAST MONTH.

In addition to the usual mail and cargo steamers from Europe and America, there was a steamer from the Argentine which delivered a large quantity of corn and pollard, together with some oilmeal and linseed meal. There was also an arrival from Calcutta, bringing nearly 6,000 bags of rice for this port and about 10,000 bags for Trinidad. At present, therefore, this market is fully supplied with rice, corn and pollard.

Flour.—A month ago the market was well supplied with flour, but at the present writing it is but moderately supplied with either flour, grain or provisions other than those referred to above. Prices are very unsteady and the market has not settled down to its new condition.

Fish.—At present stocks are unusually low, and no supplies are in first hands. A cargo from Newfoundland is, however, expected to arrive shortly, and first arrivals will realize good prices. The market is practically bare of potatoes, and the first consignments from the North should find ready sale. Hay is bringing a good price, though the local crop of fodder should be sufficient for the present.

IMPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS.

The following list of foodstuffs imported during the past month will give an indication to those familiar with the market as to local needs and requirements:—

Article—	Canada.	United States.
Flour .....brls.	....	2,445
“bags	151	135
“half bags	7,855	3,194
Cornmeal .....half bags	....	7,624
Fish, dried and salted.....casks	114	186
“ wet .....brls.	113	37
Salmon, tinned .....cases	....	300
Herrings, smoked .....bdles	50	....
Meat, salted .....brls.	25	565
“half brls.	....	50
“tierces	....	136
Oats .....bags	2,095	1,271
Feed“	60	....
Oilmeal“	1,775	1,460
Hay .....bales	1,511	202
Potatoes .....brls.	....	50
Oleo .....cases	....	168
Lard .....“	....	82
		From Europe.
Potatoes .....brls. and pkgs.	....	519
Butter .....firkins	....	90
“half firkins	....	362
“cases	....	43
Oleo .....“	....	275
Rice .....bags	....	2,218
Salt .....“	....	1,393
Peas .....“	....	1,050
Onions .....crates	....	134

SUPPLIES IN THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

We have had no advices from the Leeward Islands as to the stocks of foodstuffs in supply, but it is probable that only a month's provisions will be found there. The locally grown vegetables are not ready till well on in September, and in some of the islands very few are grown. Within the last few years, under the encouragement of the Imperial Department of Agriculture, there has been an extension of vegetable cultivation, particularly in Antigua, but in the other islands attention is directed entirely to their own particular exportable staples. As mentioned above, if small consignments of fish and vegetables were made to the Northern Islands direct, while the prohibition of exportation continues in Barbados, fair prices should be realized on such consignments, which might be safely made to the agent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company in each island.

TRINIDAD NOTES.

Advices from Trinidad early in the month were to the effect that stocks of all kinds of flour were ample, that there was no unusual condition as regards provisions, and that the market was kept regularly supplied. Note was also made of a large importation of rice, and to the high price ruling for fish stuffs generally and that no recent supply had reached the island, which would indicate that stocks were low and that any early consignments would meet with ready sale at good prices. Stocks of potatoes were low and prices unusually high, the last shipment from Holland selling at \$3.40 a barrel.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, August 5, 1914.

GREAT BRITAIN'S IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCE.

According to Weddel & Co.'s Report, the total imports of butter into the United Kingdom for the year ended June 30, 1914, were 213,434 tons as compared with 199,310 tons in the previous year, showing an increase of 14,124 tons. From over-sea sources within the British Empire the receipts were 42,726 tons, and from foreign sources 170,708 tons, in each case 7 per cent greater than in the year 1913. The country showing the largest increase was Denmark, her total shipments being 88,935 tons against 82,546 last year, or an increase of 6,389 tons. The receipts from Russia were 41,056 tons against 35,194 tons in the previous year, showing an increase of 5,862 tons. The third place was taken by New Zealand with 16,609 tons, being an increase of 3,193 tons; Sweden and Holland complete the list with increases of 1,996 tons and 988 tons, respectively. The following table gives the principal countries from which British markets are supplied and the amounts received from each for the past ten years, viz.:—

TABLE I.—Imports of Butter for the Ten Years ended June 30, 1914.

British Dominions.

—	Australia.	Canada.	New Zealand.	Total British.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1905	23,368	12,847	15,667	51,882
1906	26,950	15,145	15,177	57,272
1907	34,023	8,220	14,852	57,095
1908	22,396	1,862	11,492	35,750
1909	16,180	2,386	13,631	32,197
1910	28,770	1,162	16,705	46,637
1911	44,395	776	15,852	61,023
1912	33,677	2,997	16,183	52,857
1913	26,414	.....	13,416	39,830
1914	26,076	41	16,609	42,726

Foreign.

—	Denmark.	France.	Russia.	Sweden.	Total from all Foreign Countries.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1905	83,520	17,055	20,159	9,078	152,015
1906	81,261	17,405	25,327	8,810	158,221
1907	87,273	13,316	32,425	10,882	162,182
1908	91,248	16,945	30,487	11,118	165,384
1909	93,050	19,875	32,612	13,236	178,378
1910	84,632	20,212	29,426	15,352	164,327
1911	88,379	14,665	30,201	18,671	161,767
1912	80,398	8,333	30,757	17,123	147,338
1913	82,546	13,167	35,194	16,000	159,480
1914	88,935	11,328	41,056	17,996	170,708

CHEESE.

The total imports of cheese for the past year from all sources increased by 1,512 tons. The receipts from Australasia showed an increase of 5,196 tons, but those from Canada were 5,661 tons less than in the previous year, which left a net decrease of 465 tons in the imports of cheese from within the British Empire. Table II shows the quantities of cheese imported into the United Kingdom from the various sources of supply during the past ten years.

TABLE II.—Imports of Cheese for the Ten Years ended June 30, 1914.

British Dominions.

—	Australia.	Canada.	New Zealand.	Total British.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1905		92,308	4,072	96,380
1906		95,884	5,870	101,754
1907	160	90,679	8,597	99,436
1908	53	81,428	13,152	94,633
1909		76,402	16,572	92,974
1910	207	79,661	22,651	102,519
1911	617	76,457	20,256	97,330
1912	93	72,690	24,993	97,775
1913	238	66,424	29,489	96,151
1914	1,067	60,763	33,856	95,686

Foreign.

—	Holland.	Italy.	U. S. America.	Total from all Foreign Countries.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1905	10,697	3,984	9,387	25,682
1906	11,364	4,570	10,676	28,308
1907	11,491	4,385	8,638	26,154
1908	13,397	4,162	4,712	23,962
1909	14,500	3,858	3,765	23,850
1910	12,564	4,169	1,700	20,305
1911	11,284	4,092	7,045	24,134
1912	11,137	3,957	2,470	19,063
1913	14,044	4,897	842	21,245
1914	14,895	5,455	1,169	23,222

CANADIAN AND AUSTRALIAN SUPPLIES.

So recently as in 1904 Canada sent 98,306 tons of Cheddar cheese to the United Kingdom, but during the past year supplied only 60,763 tons. This falling away of 37,543 tons has been gradual, but during the past season the decrease of 5,661 tons or 8.5 per cent was to a very considerable extent caused by a drought in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec; though the growing demand for the rapidly increasing Canadian population was a great factor in the question. The reduction in the tariff for cheese entering the United States has not had so much effect in drawing Canadian cheese over the border as was expected. It has, however, led to increased imports of other descriptions, such as Italian and Swiss, with the result that the price of

cheese generally has been reduced to American consumers to such an extent that at the present time there is little profit in the import of Canadian.

New Zealand eased the shortage from Canada so far as this country is concerned by sending 4,367 tons more than in 1913. Had the milk which provided the increase of 3,193 tons of New Zealand butter been made into cheese instead, it would have added about 7,000 tons to the supply. This shows New Zealand's latent capacity for the production of cheese and its ability to fill up deficiencies from other sources of supply.

Australian cheese shipments for the past year aggregate 1,067 tons, being an increase of 829 tons on the previous year.

QUALITY OF THE CHEESE.

There is generally not much comment to be made about the quality of Canadian cheese. It will be remembered that the autumn of 1912 was wet in Canada and the cheese did not keep as well as usual in consequence. Last autumn, however, the quality was up to the usual standard. The government of Quebec have for the past few years taken a special interest in the cheese industry of that province, and are giving grants towards the building of up-to-date factories and the educating of cheese makers in the latest and best methods of manufacture. In 1913 there was a distinct improvement in the quality of a great portion of the Quebec cheese output, and one of the associations there which handles nearly 5,000 tons is making special efforts to bring its quality up to that of the best Ontario cheese. As a general rule the cows in Quebec give richer milk than those in Ontario, so that there is no insuperable reason why it should not be made into better cheese.

New Zealand cheese showed considerable improvement in the early part of the season, but it still lacks uniformity in flavour and make. A nearer approach to a creamy white (not a dead white) and a brighter medium red (not a deep red, for which the demand is only limited) would be an improvement. The use of scale boards would prevent a large amount of existing damage done by the centre board. The cheese is now shipped too green. If it were kept a month or six weeks before shipment as formerly it could then be carried in the steamer at a lower temperature. This would prevent the cheese sticking to the centre board and would enable it to arrive in London in better condition. The grading would be more reliable, as the cheese would be riper when graded. The success attained by using pasteurized milk for cheese making warrants further experiments. Australian cheese comes mostly from Queensland, and while the quality of some factories compared favourably with that of New Zealand, the great bulk left room for considerable improvement. Generally the cheese was too acid, the texture too open and the red too pale. Larger cheese, from 80 to 85 pounds upright and with sharp edges would find a readier sale.

PRICES.

Canadian cheese owing to short supplies made higher prices than for any of the past ten years except in 1912, the average for that year being 71s. 5d. per cwt., against 68s. 3d. for 1914.

SHEEP AND MUTTON IMPORTS.

During the first six months of the present year the supply of live sheep from abroad has been limited to 1,707 head, valued at £3,000, all of which came from the United States. The mutton supply was 8.72 per cent in excess of that imported during the corresponding period of last year. The comparative table for the last three years shows that the supply has continually increased. The figures for 1900-1906 are also included.

Period.	Quantity Imported. Cwts.	Declared Value. £
January to June, 1900.	1,810,989	3,081,525
“ “ 1906.	2,205,598	5,146,428
“ “ 1912.	2,851,392	5,365,749
“ “ 1913.	2,930,177	6,128,823
“ “ 1914.	3,185,715	6,662,729

The quantity imported from New Zealand shows an increase of 13.66 per cent as compared with the previous year, and amounted to 1,419,997 cwt. The Australian supplies also showed an increase of 10.06 per cent. There was a big increase in the Argentine supplies, 8.94 per cent, the imports being 645,284 cwt. The Dutch supplies were 31,011 cwt. during the past six months, or 18.64 per cent in excess of the quantity imported during the corresponding period of last year. The supply received from other countries showed an increase of 23.57 per cent, and amounted to 124,909 cwt. The total declared value of the imported supply of mutton and sheep during the six months was £6,662,729, or 8.71 per cent more than during the corresponding period of 1913.

CATTLE AND BEEF IMPORTS.

During the six months ending June, 1914, Great Britain imported no live cattle from any country other than the Channel Islands. The number of cattle imported during the past half-year was 1,493 head.

The beef supply has reached a total hitherto unapproached. The comparative table discloses an enormous increase:—

Period.	Quantity Imported. Cwts.	Declared Value. £
January to June, 1912..	3,589,816	6,638,754
“ “ 1913..	4,686,177	8,740,793
“ “ 1914..	5,345,849	10,932,249

It is noticeable that whereas the quantity imported during the current year shows an increase of 14.07 per cent, the declared value has risen 25.07 per cent as compared with the figures for the same period of the previous year. During the six months Great Britain received from the United States only 14,432 cwt. of fresh beef and 300 cwt. of salt beef. Ten years ago the corresponding figures were 74,570 cwt. of fresh beef and 1,409,411 cwt. of salt beef. The chief cause of the increase in the supply of beef during the past six months is the enormous addition to the Australian supplies. Imports from that country were 591,461 cwt., as against 404,789 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1913. The New Zealand supply has during the past year increased at an even greater ratio, for during the past six months 199,334 cwt. have been received, as against 106,169 cwt. in 1913. The Uruguayan supply has also increased, for whilst in the first six months of 1913 it was 173,514 cwt., it has now reached 478,184 cwt. The Argentine supplies have been practically the same as during the corresponding period of the previous year, amounting to 3,686,698 cwt. The total declared value of the live cattle and beef imported amounted to £10,959,709, or 23.50 per cent more than during the corresponding period of the previous year.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. E. D. Arnaud.)

BRISTOL, July 30, 1914.

PORT OF BRISTOL.

The annual report of the General Traffic Manager of the Bristol Docks Estate for the year ending April 30, 1914, has recently been published, and contains information showing the progress that is being made in the trade of the port, extracts from which may be of interest to Canadian exporters.

TRADE OF BRISTOL, 1910-1914.

Year ending April 30.	City.	Avonmouth.	Portishead.	Total.	Increase or decrease over previous year.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1910.....	450,723	292,311	45,796	788,830	
1911.....	397,301	267,864	69,779	734,944	- 53,886
1912.....	366,174	345,640	77,808	789,662	+ 54,678
1913.....	318,250	435,081	119,559	872,890	+ 83,268
1914.....	304,392	507,810	98,440	910,642	+ 37,268

IMPORTS OF GRAIN AND SEEDS.

The imports of grain and seeds for 1913-14 is the largest in the history of the port, the increase over 1912-13 amounting to 37,752 tons, or 4.32 per cent. The principal increases are in barley, 1.4 per cent, in wheat, 16.2 per cent, and in seeds, 39.4 per cent. The most prominent characteristic of the grain import trade last year was the enhanced percentage discharged at Avonmouth, which accommodated over half a million tons, or 72,729 tons more than in 1912-13. As the increased import for the whole port was 37,752 tons, this means that Avonmouth has absorbed the whole of that increase and 34,977 tons in addition thereto. The total imports of grain and seeds at that dock represent an increase of 16.7 per cent. A continuously decreasing quantity is finding its way to the city docks, while Portishead also took somewhat less than the previous year.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF GRAIN TRADE.

The following table shows the classification of the grain trade between the different kinds of grain and the several countries of shipment:—

Countries.	Year ending April 30	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Oats.	Other Kinds.	Oil Seeds.	Total.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Europe.....	1912....	52,382	127,404	75,057	6,754	.....	696	262,293
	1913....	19,099	65,805	1,418	.....	.....	.....	86,322
	1914....	28,900	95,341	13,811	2,147	.....	.....	140,199
Asiatic Ports in Mediterranean ..	1912....	.....	7,152	.....	975	1,221	5,079	14,427
	1913....	.....	2,900	.....	.....	1,004	9,165	13,069
	1914....	.....	9,496	.....	1,013	342	2,450	13,301
Northern Africa ..	1912....	.....	13,246	.....	.....	113	37,051	50,410
	1913....	.....	1,082	.....	.....	.....	24,918	20,000
	1914....	.....	2,040	.....	.....	.....	18,623	20,663
Northern Europe.....	1912....	764	.....	.....	5,899	3,954	323	10,940
	1913....	.....	844	.....	6,734	2,988	1,451	12,017
	1914....	4,687	143	.....	12,738	3,469	300	21,337
Canada.....	1912....	61,130	.....	9,990	19,622	409	.....	91,151
	1913....	96,560	9,262	.....	17,516	5	.....	123,343
	1914....	153,198	66,448	.....	23,917	119	17,136	260,818
United States.....	1912....	77,963	2,804	12,326	2,330	306	.....	95,732
	1913....	112,572	68,105	25,817	24,006	729	3,515	234,774
	1914....	158,915	40,641	5	7,870	110	4,388	211,929
South America ..	1912....	14,633	.....	.....	10,001	.....	.....	24,634
	1913....	68,806	130,596	.....	6,731	.....	9,417	215,550
	1914....	24,436	96,224	.....	10,224	.....	12,720	143,600
India and Persia.....	1912....	43,758	93,531	4,287	.....	14,818	18,672	175,066
	1913....	48,391	76,507	.....	.....	504	9,475	134,877
	1914....	30,352	13,552	.....	.....	2,345	22,717	68,866
Distant Asiatic Ports ..	1912....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	20,008	20,111
	1913....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	2,646	2,695
	1914....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,998	6,172	8,170
Australasia ..	1912....	44,460	.....	.....	.....	398	.....	44,858
	1913....	17,522	.....	.....	5,879	830	12	24,243
	1914....	21,330	4	.....	39	382	.....	21,755
Totals ..	1912 ..	295,090	244,140	101,660	45,581	21,322	81,829	789,622
	1913...	362,950	224,505	157,831	60,866	6,109	60,629	872,890
	1912....	421,818	227,665	110,040	57,948	8,665	84,506	910,642

The figures in the above table show the continuously increasing proportion of the total trade which is arriving from North and South American ports, and incidentally it may be of interest to record that Bristol received a greater tonnage of grain from Montreal than did any other English port. This development of the transatlantic trade, which is coincident with the tendency to carry cargoes in larger ships, results in the diversion of a growing proportion of the total to the river-mouth docks, and imposes on those docks the necessity of dealing with more frequent gluts, an alteration of the old conditions which involves the necessity of improving and increasing existing facilities. Impressed by these necessities, the Committee of the British Docks Estate in the early part of 1913 instructed a deputation of their members, accompanied by the principal officers, to examine the methods of the most efficient ports in England and on the continent, and on their report a programme of improvements has been adopted, which it is proposed to carry out gradually.

FLOUR AND MEAL IMPORTS.

Year ending April 30th.	City.	Avonmouth.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1910.....	10,988	15,127	26,115
1911.....	11,713	17,956	29,669
1912.....	10,984	22,721	33,705
1913.....	16,369	22,033	38,402
1914.....	13,846	23,195	37,041

Flour imports have fluctuated considerably during the last few years, and are much less than ten years ago, when the import amounted to 67,525 tons. It must, however, be noted that in 1904 the import into the United Kingdom was 736,145 tons, of which Bristol took 4.6 per cent, while the total import in 1913 dropped to 598,908 tons, and the percentage taken by this port increased to 5.2. It is believed that the decline in the imports of this article is due to large local extensions in the milling industry, while the steadily progressing import of wheat more than counterbalances the loss of the manufactured article.

TIMBER AND WOOD GOODS IMPORTS.

Year ending April 30th.	City.	Avonmouth.	Portishead.	Total.
	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.
1910.....	90,318	26,222	24,615	141,155
1911.....	119,346	27,481	28,757	175,584
1912.....	98,732	26,991	23,062	148,785
1913.....	98,726	22,897	20,959	142,582
1914.....	124,046	16,877	31,829	172,752

These figures show a gratifying return to the records of 1911. There are indications that this revival will be maintained, but if the port is to take its rightful share of the total trade of the United Kingdom it is vital that its costs of handling should be kept down to a minimum. In view of the tendency to develop this traffic at the city docks, proposals have recently been put forward for improving the facilities for dealing with the trade in the only portion of these docks still available for material development.

IMPORTS OF PROVISIONS AND FRUITS.

Year ending April 30th.	Bacon, Butter, Cheese and Lard.			Bananas.	Apples.
	City.	Avonmouth.	Total.	Avonmouth.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Bunches.	Barrels.
1910.....	3,072	29,320	32,392	1,623,092	20,920
1911.....	1,734	28,639	30,373	1,750,010	15,386
1912.....	1,437	36,526	37,963	2,562,051	40,360
1913.....	2,073	35,119	37,192	2,385,759	38,640
1914.....	5,285	29,204	34,489	2,941,416	19,693

The falling off of the imports of provisions (butter, cheese, lard and bacon) is regrettable but unavoidable. The restricted import is chiefly due to the fact that Canada, the principal source of supply for this port, is year by year sending decreasing quantities of these commodities. The statistics for the United Kingdom for the twelve months ending December 31 show that the export of butter from Canada has now practically ceased, and that last year the Dominion sent 7,194 tons less bacon and 2,940 tons less cheese than in 1912. The Dominion has to retain for the consumption of its growing population more and more of the provisions it produces. At present Great Britain appears to be deriving greater quantities of these articles from the northern countries of Europe, which imports, following the direct trade routes, find their way to the East coast ports. Enhanced supplies, however, are now being received from Australia and New Zealand, and having regard to anticipated developments in the direct trade of this port with those countries, it may be assumed that Bristol shall not continue to suffer by the declining import from the United States and Canada, and that eventually the trade which by natural circumstances has, for the time, been diverted to other channels, will be recovered.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. F. Dane.)

GLASGOW, August 4, 1914.

FOOD FROM ABROAD—SOURCE OF BRITAIN'S SUPPLY.

From the returns furnished by the Board of Trade of the imports of foodstuffs into Great Britain for the month of June, 1914, and for the six months ending June 30, 1914, the following extracts may be of interest to Canadians:—

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

During the month which ended on June 30, 1914, Britain imported from all parts of the world 16,467,897 cwt. of various kinds of grain and flour, and during the six months ending on the same date, 85,435,466 cwt. Wheat, barley, oats and maize constituted by far the greater portion of these totals, the quantity of wheat imported during the six months ending June 30, being 45,627,350 cwt., of barley 5,844,900 cwt., of oats 8,852,515 cwt., and of maize 11,705,682 cwt.

WHEAT SUPPLY.

The principal countries which supplied Great Britain with wheat were Russia, the United States, Australia, Canada, and the Argentine Republic, in the following proportions:—

	Month ending June 30. Cwts.	Six Months ending June 30. Cwts.
Russia	1,163,600	6,083,300
United States	2,141,924	13,086,312
Australia	2,039,100	8,590,249
Canada	2,738,633	9,449,229
Argentine Republic	783,660	5,511,260

Small supplies from Germany, Roumania and the British East Indies were also obtained, but only about 7,500 cwt. out of a total import of 45,000,000 cwt. came from the present war area.

BARLEY.

Out of a total import of 5,844,900 cwt. for the first six months of this year, nearly one-third came from the United States, almost 1,000,000 cwt. from Canada, and between 2,000,000 cwt. and 3,000,000 cwt. (*i.e.*, over one-third) from Russia, Roumania and Turkey.

	Month ending June 30. Cwts.	Six months ending June 30. Cwts.
Russia	405,200	967,300
Roumania	125,200	649,400
Turkey	14,300	640,400
United States	394,300	1,847,200
Canada	443,700	949,000

OATS.

The countries which send supplies of oats are somewhat different, Great Britain being primarily dependent on Germany and the Argentine Republic for imported oats, next to these comes Canada and the United States.

	Month ending June 30. Cwts.	Six months ending June 30. Cwts.
Russia	20,400	857,600
Germany	185,600	2,378,700
Roumania .....	.....	300,600
United States	57,100	560,515
Argentine Republic	224,000	3,518,100
Canada	406,300	553,800

MAIZE.

The total imports of maize for June were 2,666,800 cwt., and for the six months ending June 30, 11,705,682 cwt

	Month ending June 30. Cwts.	Six months ending June 30. Cwts.
Russia	90,600	363,100
Roumania	1,124,300	3,186,700
Argentine Republic	1,218,800	7,263,300

FROZEN AND CHILLED MEAT.

The present European situation is not likely to deprive Great Britain of her supplies of beef and mutton. Imported beef and mutton consists almost entirely of the chilled product from the Argentine and the Antipodes. Of a total of 3,242,188 cwt. of chilled beef which came to Great Britain in the first six months of this year, 3,165,274 cwt. were brought from the Argentine Republic. Of frozen beef the Argentine sent 521,424 cwt. out of a total of 1,813,789 cwt. Australia sent 691,461 cwt. and Uruguay 401,270 cwt. Supplies of frozen mutton come from the same quarters of the world. For this product New Zealand is the greatest source of supply, sending 1,419,997 cwt. out of a total of 3,113,965 cwt. for the period employed as a basis. Australia supplied 898,302 cwt. and the Argentine 645,284 cwt.

OTHER PRODUCTS.

It is for such articles as bacon, poultry, butter, cheese and eggs that Great Britain is most dependent on European countries. But of a total import of 2,602,087 cwt. of bacon, 1,355,007 cwt. came from Denmark, 814,388 cwt. from the United States, and the remainder from various other countries. In the six month period which is being dealt with 191,997 cwt. of poultry was imported into Great Britain; of this no less than 113,236 cwt. came from Russia.

IMPORTS OF BUTTER.

Of butter, 2,208,793 cwt. were imported, the figures showing that Russia, Sweden and Denmark supplied fully 1,300,000 cwt. in the following proportions:—

	Month ending June 30. Cwts.	Six months ending June 30. Cwts.
Russia	86,917	303,229
Sweden	33,436	182,773
Denmark	182,539	918,941
Victoria	99	155,393

CHEESE.

Most of the cheese (609,907 cwt. out of 981,970 cwt. in six months) came from New Zealand, 132,349 cwt. from Canada, and 137,848 cwt. from the Netherlands.

EGGS.

Russia sent Great Britain 4,015,594 great hundreds of eggs out of a total import of 10,279,986 great hundreds. From Denmark was received 1,655,609 great hundreds; from the Netherlands 782,659 great hundreds, and from Italy, 714,454 great hundreds.

SCOTCH IMPORTS OF TIMBER.

The following table gives the quantities of hewn and sawn timber imported into the under-mentioned Scotch ports during the month of June, 1914, compared with the corresponding month of 1913, and also for six months ending June, 1914, compared with the same period of 1913:—

	Month ending June, 1914.			Month ending June, 1913.			Six Months ending June, 1914.			Six Months ending June, 1913.		
	Hewn Loads.	Sawn Loads.	Total Hewn and Sawn.	Hewn Loads.	Sawn Loads.	Total Hewn and Sawn.	Hewn Loads.	Sawn Loads.	Total Hewn and Sawn.	Hewn Loads.	Sawn Loads.	Total Hewn and Sawn.
Aberdeen.....	3,615	5,394	9,009	6,526	5,864	12,390	9,297	18,746	28,043	12,599	13,090	25,689
Alloa.....	12,053	216	12,269	14,992		14,992	39,298	216	39,514	47,585	208	47,793
Arbroath.....		251	251					260	260		68	68
Ardrrossan.....					3,488	3,488		3,832	3,832		7,674	7,674
Ayr.....		1,353	1,353	1,902	3,655	5,557		2,868	4,032		3,760	7,852
Boness.....	34,057		34,057	13,003		13,003	72,614	3,351	75,965	53,625	3,291	58,916
Burntisland.....				1,179		1,179		3,215	3,215	4,887	3	4,890
Dundee.....	1,107	9,256	10,363	1,663	4,503	6,166	2,454	18,244	20,698	3,311	15,416	18,727
Fraserburgh.....		445	445		363	363		2,591	2,591		1,018	1,018
Glasgow.....	3,352	9,497	12,849	4,064	18,279	22,343	15,252	33,594	48,846	30,700	50,090	80,790
Grangemouth.....	7,945	19,894	27,799	7,609	23,309	30,918	31,026	59,765	90,791	3,615	70,176	109,791
Granton.....	7,946	279	7,825	11,073	1,634	12,707	12,689	3,819	16,518	23,977	4,673	28,650
Greenock.....		254	254	5	11	16		20,014	21,514	1,186	10,459	11,645
Inverness.....		2,119	2,119		3,264	3,264		2,119	2,119		3,264	3,264
Irvine.....		1,083	1,083		363	363		3,420	3,420		2,602	2,602
Kirkcaldy.....				261		261	149		149	539		539
Kirkwall.....					245	245			245	135	520	655
Leith.....	339	8,246	8,585	2,966	12,415	15,381	3,980	27,918	31,898	5,259	32,203	37,462
Lerwick.....		274	274		670	670		1,043	1,043		2,571	2,571
Methil.....	1,292	1,624	2,916	4,846	1,816	6,662	9,205	4,923	14,128	12,434	3,832	16,266
Montrose.....		467	467		126	126		2,123	2,123		1,296	1,296
Perth.....					515	515					515	515
Peterhead.....		953	953		755	755		8,419	3,419		2,739	2,739
Stornoway.....		451	451	4	195	199		451	451	4	195	199
Wick.....		870	870					1,201	1,201		683	683

TRADE OF FRANCE.

Mr. Philippe Roy, the Canadian Commissioner General at Paris, has forwarded the following statement of the import and export trade of France for the first six months of the years 1913 and 1914, with the increases and decreases for the years concerned:—

VALUE OF THE FRENCH IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS.

(From January 1 to June 30, 1914.)

Articles.	6 months 1913.	6 months 1914.	Increase in 1914.	Decrease in 1914.	
<i>Imports.</i>	(¹) \$	(¹) \$	(¹) \$	(¹) \$	
Foods products.....	168,573,400	188,586,000	20,012,600	.....
Raw materials.....	514,303,400	530,472,600	16,169,200	.....
Manufactures.....	165,284,800	162,949,200	.....	2,335,600	
Total.....	848,161,600	882,007,800	36,181,800	2,335,600	
Aggregate increase of imports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,846,200
<i>Exports.</i>					
Food products.....	79,874,000	72,074,800	.....	7,799,200	
Raw materials.....	180,649,000	194,905,000	14,256,000	.....
Manufactures.....	356,550,000	351,629,600	.....	4,920,400	
Small parcels.....	57,362,000	56,581,200	.....	780,800	
Total.....	674,435,000	675,190,600	14,256,000	13,500,400	
Aggregate increase of exports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	755,600
Aggregate increase of imports and exports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,601,800

(¹) The above figures are subject to a 3 % discount owing to exchange in favour of Canadian Money

The following table gives the imports of grain for consumption into France for the first six months of the year 1913 and 1914:—

IMPORTS OF GRAIN FOR CONSUMPTION.

(From January 1 to June 30, 1914.)

Articles.	Countries.	Six months ended		Decrease or Increase Year 1914 compared with Year 1913.
		1913.	1914.	
		Metric tons. (¹)	Metric tons. (¹)	Metric tons. (¹)
Wheat.....	Algeria and Tunisia.....	12,282	33,457	+21,175
	Other countries.....	767,453	721,551	-45,902
	Total.....	779,735	755,008	-24,727
Oats.....	Algeria and Tunisia.....	5,967	29,288	+23,321
	Other countries.....	299,871	291,935	-7,936
	Total.....	305,838	321,223	+15,385
Barley.....	Algeria and Tunisia.....	2,261	24,434	+22,173
	Other countries.....	12,583	34,234	+21,651
	Total.....	14,844	58,668	+43,824
Rye.....	All countries.....	23,263	20,666	-2,597
Corn.....	" ".....	258,134	244,464	-13,670

(¹) A metric ton is equal to approximately 1,000 kilos or about 2,205 lb. (English).

THE EUROPEAN WAR AND TRADE.

United States Publications Call Attention to Opportunity for Enlarging North American Export Trade.

Evidence has lately come before the Department, in the shape of remarks of several United States publications, to show that the people of that country are realizing the opportunity that is presented for enlarging their export trade, now that active competition in the world's markets, on the part of several European countries, has been withdrawn as a result of the present war. To a certain extent the arguments put forth by these publications are applicable also to Canada and therefore are of interest to Canadians as indicating the opportunities for the enlargement of Canadian, as well as United States trade. While it is generally pointed out that an extended European conflict will prove of great benefit to Canada as a supplier of foodstuffs, the opportunity that is given to Canadian manufacturers to develop their export trade through the temporary withdrawal from the sphere of world trade of such countries as Germany and Austria-Hungary does not appear to be generally realized. It might therefore be worth while to examine the arguments put forth in regard to the United States as bearing in somewhat similar manner when regarded from the Canadian point of view.

VIEWS OF LEADING JOURNALS.

The *Statist* of London, a leading economic paper, thus views the present war in its bearing on the United States:—

‘The great war in Europe will probably bring economic advantages to the United States. * * * * Almost every industry would derive more or less advantage.’

Somewhat more fully the New York *Times* in its commercial section summarizes the situation in the following manner:—

‘War on a large scale between the nations in Europe which manufacture for the world’s markets would curtail, if not destroy for the time being, their export trade. There is only one nation that could take that trade, and that is the United States. This country would export less raw cotton and more cotton goods. The same would be true of other fabrics as well as of manufactures of metal, and, of course, foodstuffs. Means would be discovered or created to attend to the carrying of the exports where they were needed. Temporarily, at least, this country would show a tremendous expansion of foreign trade, and the same causes would prevent the importation of many things that in ordinary times come from abroad. American manufacturers would not only monopolize the domestic field, but would go far toward doing the same in many of the foreign ones as well. The only check would be in the things which would be declared to be contraband of war. And, even as to the latter, there would be many venturesome enough to take chances.

‘All of these would stimulate hugely the productiveness of factories and workshops and give employment to labour in vast volume. It would also result in articles of American manufacture being introduced and put to use in many countries where the products of foreign origin are now the vogue. The people in such countries would become accustomed to the American things and familiar with their merits, and would continue the use of them thereafter. In other words, there would be a constant demand created for the American goods that would result in a permanent increase of the export trade. This would show itself with regard to the nations of South America as well as those of the Orient, the Far East, and Africa.’

Along somewhat similar lines, the *American Exporter*, a publication devoting itself to the furtherance of the export trade of the United States, has got out a special domestic supplement dealing with the commercial changes that will take place as a result of the war. This supplement has been circulated among the manufacturers of the United States with a view of encouraging them to take advantage of the trade openings for exporting into markets which have formerly been supplied by European countries. Changed business conditions, it points out in one of its leading articles, will open up many lines in which Germany or Austria-Hungary have enjoyed virtual monopolies. This will pave the way for an extension of American trade and will enable American manufacturers to gain a foothold from which permanent trade will inevitably follow. As might be expected the article in question is largely concerned with the opportunities arising through the throttling of Germany’s rapidly expanding export trade on account of the war. It might therefore be well to consider the significance of these remarks from the Canadian point of view.

EFFECT OF WAR ON CANADIAN TRADE.

First of all as a result of the war Canada’s direct trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary must necessarily suffer. In the year ending March 31, 1913, Canada imported from Germany goods worth \$14,473,833, and she exported to Germany goods to the value of \$3,402,394, a total trade with Germany of \$17,876,227. With Austria-Hungary, Canada carried on a total trade to the value of \$1,828,943, of which \$1,674,349 consisted of imports and \$154,594 of exports. It is thus seen that these countries, especially the former, had obtained a material foothold in the Canadian market which will be lost during the progress of the present war. An opportunity is therefore pre-

sented for other countries to increase their trade with Canada or for Canadian producers to make up a part of the deficiency thus created.

The article already referred to takes up and considers in a somewhat summary manner the principal markets of which German trade will be deprived during the course of the war. First and foremost come the markets of those countries with which Germany is at war. Chief among them and the one in which Canadians have most interest is the United Kingdom.

BRITISH PURCHASES FROM GERMANY.

The writer of the article in question points out that the United Kingdom has been buying goods from Germany at the rate of about \$145,000,000 a year, and then he goes on to consider in what lines this great volume of trade consists. The article only has reference to manufactured goods, and leaves out of consideration such articles as foodstuffs. The following table, however, taken from the British Board of Trade returns for the year 1913, shows the proportion of foodstuffs imported into the United Kingdom from countries whose trade is checked on account of the war. The figures for Canada and the United States are appended for comparison:—

IMPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS INTO UNITED KINGDOM, YEAR 1913.

Merchandise—	Germany.	Russia.	United States.	Canada.
Wheat.. . . .	£ 162,038	£1,984,964	£13,953,072	£8,803,949
Oats.. . . .	1,137,511	865,237	465,004	750,693
Barley.. . . .	172,557	1,847,367	1,852,756	832,841
Flour.. . . .	241,825	1,239	3,247,423	2,261,783
Hams.. . . .	4,138	.....	2,716,004	336,695
Bacon.. . . .	.....	684,828	6,122,320	863,139

MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Turning from foodstuffs to the consideration of manufactured articles, with which the article in the *American Exporter* is more largely concerned, it is pointed out that Germany sent to Great Britain in 1913 agricultural machinery to the value of \$131,189, while British imports of sewing machines from Germany amount to over \$500,000 annually. In 1913, Canadian exports of these articles to the United Kingdom were: Agricultural machinery, \$437,099; sewing machines, \$2,263. Here, therefore, it would seem are opportunities for the extension of Canadian trade.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

Under the head of machinery, Germany has exported to Great Britain to the value of over \$5,000,000 a year. This does not include her exports to Great Britain of electrical machinery of over \$31,000,000 a year, while of electrical goods and apparatus other than machinery Great Britain's purchases from Germany have been amounting to over \$41,000,000 a year. German hardware is purchased in Great Britain to the extent of over \$4,000,000 annually. Germany sends to Great Britain each year boots and shoes of a total value of over \$250,000.

BROOMS AND BRUSHES.

Imports into the United Kingdom of brooms and brushes from Germany exceed those from any other country, and in 1913 amounted to \$789,002; Canada's sales in the same year amounting to \$7,917.

PAPER.

Of special interest to Canada are the imports of paper into the United Kingdom from Germany, which in 1913 compared with Canada's sales as follows:—

IMPORTS OF PAPER INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

* From Germany, \$2,017,575.

† From Canada, \$587,010.

FRUIT.

The only variety of fruit that is exported from Germany to the United Kingdom to any large extent is that of pears, of which in 1913 she sent \$58,450 worth, Canada sending during the same period \$156,341. Imports of apples into the United Kingdom from Germany in 1913 amounted in value to \$7,999.

GERMAN TRADE WITH BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Having reviewed the opportunity that will open itself to American trade, through the withdrawal of German competition from the British market, the writer of the article we have been considering, then turns his attention to the markets of Australasia and South Africa. Australia's purchases from Germany amount to over \$32,000,000 a year. This compares with Canada's exports to Australia of \$3,996,387, the figure for 1913. With South Africa, Germany's trade equals that of the United States with that country, her exports to South Africa amounting to over \$17,000,000 worth of goods annually. Canada in 1913 sent goods to South Africa to the value of \$3,340,513. There is also to be considered, adds the writer, the import trade of Germany's own colonies, amounting in value as it does to over \$34,000,000 a year. Probably but a small proportion of this will continue to be purchased from the fatherland during the progress of the war.

SOUTH AMERICAN SITUATION.

A large part of the article is concerned with the possibilities created by the war for the extension of American trade in the Latin-American markets, as it is here that Germany and the United States come more directly into competition. As an instance of what the United States may be expected to gain through Germany's loss of trade on account of the war, the writer reviews the German trade with Brazil. Brazil has been buying about \$43,000,000 worth of goods a year from Germany, which compares with \$74,000,000 worth from the United Kingdom, \$34,000,000 from the United States, and some \$975,000 worth from Canada.

GERMAN TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

The more important items of trade in which Brazil is supplied by Germany are as follows:—(1) Paper, of which Germany ranks as the principal supplier, being credited with shipments amounting to almost \$1,500,000 a year. The United States exports of paper to Brazil are considerably less than \$100,000 a year, while Canada's supplies in 1913 amounted in value to \$1,205; (2) Leather, exclusive of sole leather, to the amount of \$1,500,000 a year is shipped to Brazil by Germany; (3) General machinery, in which the German trade amounts to almost \$3,000,000 a year, and this does not include some \$1,600,000 worth of electrical machinery supplied by Germany; (4) Sewing machines to the value of over \$800,000 a year are sent to Brazil from Germany; (5) Motor cars, of which Germany supplied \$546,000 worth in 1913, &c.

CHILEAN PROSPECTS.

In similar manner the writer goes on to consider the German trade with Chile. Last year Chile bought from Germany goods to the value of \$29,500,000. The exports to Chile from the United States amounted in the same year to \$20,000,000, from the

*British figures. †Canadian figures.

United Kingdom to \$36,000,000, and from Canada to \$136,107. Germany is Chile's great source of supply for paper, supplying last year almost \$2,000,000 worth. Previous to 1912, Canada's exports of paper to Chile exceeded \$10,000 in value, but in 1913 they fell off to \$635. Germany also shipped about \$5,500,000 worth of machinery to Chile last year, while Canada supplied about \$6,500 worth.

These are just a few of the items of Germany's trade with the Latin-American republics, selected to illustrate the openings that will probably come about through the temporary check given to German trade during the war. The items of the trade with Brazil and Chile, which we have considered, are very similar to those in the case of the other South American republics, such as the Argentine, for instance, to which Germany sends over \$60,000,000 worth of goods annually.

CANADIAN CROP BULLETIN.

The usual monthly bulletin of the Census and Statistics Office on field crops in Canada has just been issued. The reports made by correspondents on July 31 show that the condition of grain crops has undergone a marked change since the last reports for June 30, due to excessive heat and continuous drought during the month of July, especially in the Northwest provinces where the bulk of the grain crops is produced.

Measured by a standard of 100 representing the promise of a full crop, the average condition for the whole of Canada is returned for fall wheat as 71.5, compared with 78 on June 30 and 77.7 on July 31, 1913, for spring wheat at 77.4 against 86.3 last month and 87.6 a year ago, for oats as 77.9 against 87.3 last month and 87.4 in 1913, for barley as 77.4 against 86.2 last month and 87.5 last year, and for rye as 78.5 against 84.7 and 85. In the Maritime provinces conditions show excellent, and in Quebec and Ontario, though drought is reported as having shortened the straw, the grain was said to be filling well and the figures of condition, which for most of the grain crops exceed or approach 90 are not greatly different from those of a month ago. For spring wheat in Manitoba the condition is 68.2 against 82.4 a month ago; for oats it is 62 against 87.6; for barley, 62 against 79.8, and for rye, 68.5 against 100. In Saskatchewan the figures are, on July 31, for spring wheat, 66 against 90 on June 30; for oats, 57.8 against 88.9; for barley, 59.6 against 89.4, and for rye, 74.4 against 92. In Alberta the condition is represented by 68 for fall wheat against 73 last month, 75.4 for spring wheat against 84.3, 71.5 for oats against 85, 71.5 for barley against 85.9, and 77 for rye against 83.7. In some cases western correspondents state that there was still time for rains to effect an improvement before harvest, which would begin about the end of the first week in August. Crops after summer fallows are distinctly superior to those prepared by fall or spring ploughing. Converting the figures of the standard condition at July 31 into those of a scale wherein 100 represents the average condition at July 31 for the six years 1908 to 1913, the condition for fall wheat is 90, for spring wheat 93, for oats 89, for barley 92, and for rye 94. That is to say the yield per acre this year is expected to be for fall wheat 10, for spring wheat 7, for oats 11, for barley 8, and for rye 6 per cent below the six year average.

Potatoes in the Maritime provinces give an excellent promise, with figures of condition ranging from 93 to 96.

A preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of fall wheat gives 20.95 bushels, as compared with 23.29 bushels in 1913. For the harvested area of fall wheat in the five provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, amounting to 973,300 acres, the estimated total yield is 20,394,000 bushels, as compared with 22,592,000 bushels, the final estimate of 1913. The drought has naturally affected the yield of hay and clover, the yield per acre of which for all Canada is, according to the preliminary estimate, 1.15 ton, as against 1.33 ton, the final estimate of 1913. The estimated total yield is 9,206,000 tons, as compared with 10,859,000 tons, the final estimate of 1913. The yield of alfalfa is placed at 129,780 tons, against 237,770 tons last year.

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY WORKSHOP TENDERS.

Commissioner D. H. Ross, Melbourne, has forwarded to the Department, for the information of Canadian manufacturers, still further additional tender forms and specifications for equipment required by the Victorian Government's railway workshops at Ballarat and Bendigo. Particulars of these requirements, together with the date on which the tenders close at Melbourne, are briefly outlined thus:—

25,823—	October 14, 1914—	Low tension switchgear and instruments.
26,109—	"	" —Low tension cables (12,540 yards).
26,111—	"	" —Fuse distribution boxes and fuses.
27,272—	"	" —Best iron forged billets (No. 3,327 assorted).

The last return mail available is that leaving Vancouver (envelopes should be endorsed 'via Vancouver') on September 2 and scheduled to arrive at Melbourne on September 28.

The Department is also in receipt of tender forms and specifications in duplicate for equipment, required for the same workshops (as above), forwarded by the consulting engineers to the Government of Victoria in London, Eng. Particulars of these specifications are as follows:—

Contract No.	Material.	Tenders due London.
25755	Motor driven air compressors.	October 7, 1914.
26110	Motors, &c.	October 7, 1914.
26600	80 lbs. rails and fishplates.	September 2, 1914.
26600	80 lbs. one drawing.	

Tenders are to be delivered to the office of the agent general for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C., on the dates named before 11 a.m.

Contracts Nos. 25755 and 26110, were forwarded to the Department some time ago by Commissioner D. H. Ross, Melbourne, and particulars regarding them appeared in Weekly Report No. 545. It was then stated that they closed at Melbourne on October 7, 1914. From the above it is seen that the tenders may also be delivered at London, on or before that same date.

FOREIGN FISHERY NOTES.

In view of the importance to Canada of the finding of a market for the products of her fisheries, the following notes on the fisheries of selected foreign countries should be of interest, as indicating the nature of the competition that Canadians have to face in the principal fish markets:—

RUSSIAN FISHERIES.

The following extract on the fisheries of Russia appeared in the *Fish Trades Gazette*, and was forwarded by Commissioner J. E. Ray, Birmingham:—

In commercial importance the fisheries of Russia take third place (says an official bulletin issued by the Imperial Minister of Commerce and Industry), coming after those of the United States and England. In certain districts, as in Kamtchatka and the Murman coast, the fisheries form the principal industry of the inhabitants, and if the export of fish from the Empire is comparatively small it is because the

greater part of the produce is consumed at home. The following is approximately the yield of the different regions, in millions of 'pouds' (a poud equals 36 lbs.) :—

European Russia—	1910.	1911.	1912.
Basin of the Caspian.....	17.9	15.2	15.6
“ Black Sea and Sea of Azoff.....	0.9	1.2	1.0
“ Baltic	2.7	2.9	2.8
“ White Sea and Murman coast.....	1.1	0.8	0.9
Russia and Asia—			
Basin of the Sea of Aral.....	1.1	1.5	3.2
The Far East	6.8	8.2	10.0
	<hr/> 30.5	<hr/> 29.8	<hr/> 33.5

Among the chief fish taken are codfish of various species, the sole, herrings, including the so-called sardine of the Baltic and the herring of Kertch, which is well known for its fine quality, the anchovy, which is one of the chief fish in the Black sea, and various species of sturgeon. The Caspian is particularly productive especially in sturgeons, herrings, and bream. In 1912 the quantity of sturgeons of divers kinds taken in the Caspian region amounted to 891,000 pouds, while the catch of herrings totalled 2,328,000 pouds, compared with 1,824,300 pouds in 1911. The herring fisheries in the Black sea and Sea of Azoff were very productive in 1912, yielding in a day from 300,000 to 500,000 pouds, valued (at 60 roubles per thousand) at from 18,000 to 30,000 roubles. In the same year the yield of the fisheries in the White sea and Murman coast aggregated about 800,000 pouds, of which about 41 per cent were codfish, 9.3 per cent herring, 8 per cent salmon, and the remainder fish of other kinds. In 1912 the exports of red caviar amounted to 120,231 pouds, most going to Turkey, Roumania, and Greece, while 32,548 pouds of other kinds of caviar were exported, most going to Germany (24,500 pouds). Of fresh fish the exports were 204,506 pouds, Germany and China being the best customers; of marinated fish 18,800 pouds, mostly to Japan; of salted and smoked herrings, 56,400 pouds, mainly to China and Japan; of other salted and smoked fish, 1,429,000 pouds, Japan taking by far the greatest amount. A recent law prohibits the use of baited hooks, or hooks of any kind, in the Caspian sea and its estuaries.

THE FISHERIES OF GERMANY.

Any consideration of the fisheries of European countries has a particular interest at the present time in view of the fact that fishing operations on the part of several of these countries must be largely suspended on account of the present war. The following extract from the *Fish Trades Gazette* deals with the fisheries of Germany :—

According to the official statistics showing the take and value of the German sea fisheries during the six months ending on June 30 last, there was an increase of 212,306 cwt. and of £103,745 compared with the corresponding period last year. The total quantity landed was 1,245,571 cwt., the value being £789,076, as against 1,033,265 cwt. and £685,331 last year. Almost every variety was landed in increased quantity, the exceptions being soles, dabs, and eels. First in importance both with regard to quantity and value was the cod, of which 398,978 cwt., valued at £183,912, were brought to market, showing an increase of 64,448 cwt. and £30,693. There was also an increase, though not so large, in haddocks—viz., from 163,440 cwt. and £128,874 to 173,502 cwt. and £138,217. Plaice increased from 40,958 cwt. and £38,414 to 56,129 cwt. and £52,301; turbot, from 3,750 cwt. and £13,173 to 8,271 cwt. and £22,973; and herrings, from 46,724 cwt. and £21,780 to 97,423 cwt. and £29,837. In contrast to our own fisheries there was an increased landing of halibut—viz., 2,930 cwt., valued at £9,475, as compared with 2,491 cwt. and £8,886 in the first six months of last year.

KOREAN FISHERIES.

Next to agriculture the two most important branches of industry in Chosen are fishing and mining. The coast line of the peninsula exceeds 6,000 miles in length and

its waters are rich in fish, shells, and useful seaweeds. On account, however, of the primitive methods employed in gathering them, as well as of the insufficiency of protection and encouragement given to the fishing industry, the wealth of the Chosen seas was not fully exploited. Accordingly, in June, 1911, a fishery law was promulgated with the purpose of giving native fishermen security in their profession and of encouraging the visits to and permanent settlement in Chosen of Japanese fishermen.

In provinces bordering the seas Korean fishermen were taught advanced fishing methods and the manufacture of fishing implements at the expense of the local revenue. These provinces also undertook the work of raising useful seaweeds and shells and testing or teaching methods of preparing marine products. Private persons or organizations were given subsidies to encourage improvement in fishing boats and implements as well as in the preparation of marine products. Measures were also taken for increasing the number of fish and preventing excessive catching of them. The control of trawlers and the prohibition of fishing by means of explosives were strictly enforced.

Thanks to all these measures, the industry has begun to assume quite a new aspect. While on the one hand many Korean fishermen have adopted new fishing implements and methods or undertaken the culture of useful seaweeds and shells, on the other hand Japanese fishermen making temporary visits to or permanently settling in Chosen to engage in their profession have greatly increased in number.

In 1909, the year preceding annexation, there were about 75,000 Korean fishermen who caught fish having an aggregate value of 3,690,000 yen (approximately \$1,845,000 United States currency); in 1912 the number of Korean fishermen increased to about 160,000 and their catch to 5,989,000 yen (\$2,994,500) in value. As for Japanese fishermen engaging in their business in Chosen, while in 1909 there were about 15,000 of them and their catch amounted to 3,760,000 yen (\$1,880,000) in value, in 1912 their total number increased to about 22,000 and the catch to 6,629,000 yen (\$3,314,500) in value, nearly double the amount for 1909. The reason for the great difference in the per capita catch by Japanese and Korean fishermen is to be found in the difference in the scale on which they carry on their business, the former doing so on an extensive scale and the latter on a very limited scale.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

FISHING INDUSTRY OF CHILE.

The fish and whaling industries of the Chilean waters prospered during last year. A Japanese capitalist organized a company here during the year for the purpose of developing the fish industry on this coast, with the result that plenty of fine fish are supplied in most of the markets of the country at 5 to 10 cents per pound. The headquarters of this company, which is capitalized at \$843,000, is at Valparaiso. It is proposed to ship at least 50 per cent of the catch to Asiatic markets. The waters of this coast are full of excellent fish, and fine lobsters are found in large numbers about the Juan Fernandez islands.

There are two whaling companies doing business in these waters, one with headquarters at Corral and the other at Valparaiso. The Corral Whaling Co., which is capitalized at \$630,000, caught 157 whales during the year that produced 6,700 barrels of oil and 3,000 pounds of whalebone. The catch of the Valparaiso company was 35 whales, from which 1,377 barrels of sperm and 1,222 barrels of black oil were extracted. No use was made of the bones by this company.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION EXHIBITS.

A United States Consular and Trade Report gives the following statement in regard to the transportation of exhibits to the Panama Pacific Exposition:—

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition, through its traffic department, has issued rules and regulations covering the transportation of exhibits to the exposition which will be held in San Francisco from February 20 to December 4, 1915. The information is contained in two pamphlets, one to cover domestic shipments and the other foreign shipments. These pamphlets also contain information as to steamship reductions in freight rates for sea carriage of exhibits as well as the special provisions and reductions made by the rail carriers, which, generally speaking, are on the basis of full freight rate to the exposition and free return to the original point of shipment if exhibits have not changed ownership.

Exhibits and merchandise should be securely packed to insure safe handling and transportation. Where boxes and crates are used in packing it is suggested that screws be used instead of nails, as it will then be easier to reassemble at the close of the exposition in December of next year.

Exhibits and merchandise intended for different buildings should be packed in separate packages and each package must contain an accurate and detailed list of the contents and should have affixed to it a special tag, which will be supplied by the exposition.

Arrangements have been made for the consolidation of less than carload shipments at New York, Chicago, and other points into carload lots. By means of this arrangement exhibitors may ship their goods to the nearest consolidated point and obtain the benefit of the carload rate plus a charge for the consolidation service from that point to San Francisco.

All charges, including terminal charges at San Francisco, are to be prepaid and shippers are cautioned that the exact amount of prepay is entered and receipted for on the bill of lading. Simply writing the word 'Prepaid' on the bill of lading is not sufficient. Full information and requirements relating to bills of lading on all shipments and invoices on foreign shipments are shown in the pamphlet, and this should prevent errors, delays and confusion.

The foreign pamphlet contains United States customs regulations under the 'Act providing for the free importation of articles intended for foreign buildings and exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and for the protection of foreign exhibitors' and calls attention to quarantine regulations for live animals, plants, shrubs, agricultural products, &c.

Automobiles, motor cycles, bicycles, aeroplanes, airships, balloons, motor boats, racing shells, teams, and saddle horses may be brought to the United States by non-residents for touring purposes or for the purpose of taking part in races or other specific contests under bond to export the same within six months, provided that no article shall be allowed such entry if intended for sale or imported for sale on approval.

NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

As supplementing the customs decisions, which appeared in Weekly Report Nos. 546 and 548, Commissioner W. A. Beddoe, Auckland, N.Z., has forwarded the following additional decisions for July:—

Goods.	Classification under Tariff and Item No.	Rates of Duty.	
		General Tariff.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods.
A. and m.s., viz. :—			
Ball-cages, for free-wheel bicycle hubs	As a. & m.s. (482)	Free.	
Paper, glazed manila cut anglewise, (<i>i.e.</i> , in the shape of a rhomboid), and declared for the purpose of manufacturing envelopes only.			
Steel balls, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter and over, suitable for ball bearings.			
Boots, viz., "Romeo" slipper-boots having ankle-high uppers of leather, elastic sides, and low heels.	As boots n.o.e. (96) (according to size).		
Grinding-paste (the Carborundum Company's "V.G. Compound").	As n.o.e. (483)	Free.	
Market reports, being plain reports on the produce markets abroad, and containing no special appeal or solicitation for business.	As printed papers n.o.e. (355) . . .	Free.	
Minor articles, viz. :—			
Boot ornaments of feathers on leather foundation, for fixing to insteps of shoes.	As minor articles (292)	Free.	
Dressmakers' circular-woven cotton peter-sham for skirt bands.			
Heel-protectors "Racine," for stitching inside uppers of shoes.			

NOTE.—"Not otherwise enumerated" appears as n.o.e.; "other kinds" as o.k.; "articles and materials suited only for, and to be used solely in, the fabrication of goods in the Dominion" as a. & m.s. Articles marked thus † are revised decisions.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

WORLD'S COAL PRODUCTION.

The production of coal in the six principal coal-producing countries of the world in 1910, 1911 and 1912 was as follows, tons in every case being the English ton of 2,240 lbs.:—

Countries.	1910. Tons.	1911. Tons.	1912. Tons.
United States of America†	447,854,000	443,189,000	477,202,000
United Kingdom	264,433,000	271,892,000	‡260,416,000
Germany	148,645,000	156,033,000	172,065,000
France	37,030,000	37,902,000	*39,745,000
Russia	24,460,000	25,998,000	Not available.
Belgium	23,532,000	22,683,000	22,603,000

† Including lignite. * Provisional figures.

‡ Excluding 2,263,000 tons of dirt.

The total known coal production of the world (exclusive of brown coal or lignite) in 1912 was about 1,100 million tons, of which the United Kingdom produced nearly one-fourth and the United States about three-sevenths.

The following statement shows the production of coal in the principal parts of the British Empire in the years 1910, 1911 and 1912 (the amounts are in every case stated in tons of 2,240 lbs.) :—

Country.	1910. Tons.	1911. Tons.	1912. Tons.
British India.. . . .	12,047,000	12,716,000	14,706,000
Australia.. . . .	9,759,000	10,550,000	11,730,000
New Zealand.. . . .	2,197,000	2,066,000	2,178,000
Canada.. . . .	11,526,000	10,110,000	12,958,000
Union of South Africa.. . . .	6,351,000	6,780,000	7,248,000

—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal*.)

TRADE CONDITIONS IN SANTO DOMINGO.

According to the report of the British Chargé d'Affaires at Santo Domingo, the sugar crop in 1913 was short on account of the long drought in 1912, and the delay in installing new machinery at some of the mills, only 78,849 tons having been shipped. The crop for 1914 was expected to exceed all previous records. It is interesting to note that one estate was to ship canes to the neighbouring island of Porto Rico for manufacture, 19,470 tons of cocoa were shipped, a decrease on that for the previous year. This decrease was attributed to the blockade of the principal cocoa ports at the time of the autumn crop and to the fighting in the main district of production. The tobacco crop was good, no less than 9,790 tons having been shipped as leaf. The industry, however, is considered to be in a very bad state, and the prices received are stated to be quite unremunerative.

Mr. Fisher does not speak favourably as to either the tobacco or the cotton industries. The decline in the coffee exports, only 1,048 tons being shipped as against 2,259 tons in the previous year, may be attributed to some extent to the recent political disturbance, of which the coffee district was the centre. Cotton exports had declined from 350 tons in 1912 to 247 tons in 1913, and the hope that this industry was regaining its former importance does not appear to be realized. There is a prospect, however, of the plantation of Sea Island cotton instituted by an American company proving a success.

A material increase took place in the shipment of bananas, which had risen from 223,492 bunches in 1912 to 592,804 bunches in 1913. These are spoken of as having been of good quality and as having fetched a high price. The shipment of cocoanuts had increased from 650,580 in 1912 to 958,093 in 1913. A considerable quantity of timber was shipped, the figures for 1913 being 3,218 tons of mahogany and 2,217 of lignum vitæ. Mr. Fisher mentions, however, that the accessible timber has been already cut, and the need of rail and road communication in connection with this industry becomes more pressing every day. The only product which had gone to Canada during these years was sugar. In connection with this article it is mentioned that the prospective abolition of the duties on raw sugar in the United States is attracting increased attention to the possibilities of that industry in San Domingo, especially as there is a large quantity of cheap virgin land available.—(*West India Committee Circular*.)

CUBAN TIMBER RESOURCES.

The forest areas of the island are mainly in the Santiago consular district, and although during the last decade immense areas have been cleared for cultivation it is estimated that about one-seventh of the cultivable area of Camaguey and Oriente Provinces yet remains in primeval forests. While undoubtedly there still exists in the Cuban forests much valuable timber, they have been depleted to a great extent of those valuable woods for which there is a demand in foreign markets, especially cedar and mahogany. The Government exercises control over the forests, whether

of public or private ownership, and no timber can be cut for any purpose without a permit being obtained from the chief of the bureau of forestry of the district in which the timber is located. Notwithstanding the stringent laws and regulations adopted to prevent the cutting of timber on lands by persons who have no right thereto, the forests on lands belonging to the State have been robbed and in a great measure stripped of their most valuable products. Much of the land classified as forest or timberland has long since been stripped of all timber of marketable value, and at the present rate of extraction with no effort at reforestation, it will not be long until no merchantable timber will be found in the island.

There were exported from the consular district to the United States during the calendar year 1913 mahogany logs containing in the aggregate 4,063,280 board feet, the declared value of which was \$243,814, and cedar logs containing 6,750,000 feet, valued at \$371,250. The declared value of all other hardwoods in the rough was \$47,291. There were also exported to the United States cedar strips used for the manufacture of cigar boxes, valued at \$102,254, and 685 tons of lignum vitæ worth \$18,181.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

BRITISH SUPPLY OF HOPS.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office has furnished the following statement of the registered supply of hops from abroad in the months of June, 1912, 1913, and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Germany	769	294	468
Netherlands.....			15
Belgium.....	312	176	179
United States.....	882	1,464	3,081
Natal	2		
Tasmania.....	78		52
New Zealand.....	590	420	276
Canada.....	94	224	3
	2,727	2,578	4,074
London	1,110	1,500	3,453
Liverpool.....	176	181	
Bristol	54		
Cardiff.....	94	84	
Goole.....	11	12	22
Grimsby.....	156	97	140
Harwich.....	269	125	20
Hull	3	43	28
Manchester.....		51	10
Newcastle.....		7	15
Queenborough.....	16		377
Southampton.....	561	427	
Grangemouth.....	75		
Leith	202	51	9
	2,727	2,578	4,074

MOTOR PLOUGH DEVELOPMENT.

Reviewing the whole field of operations of the cultivation of the land by mechanical means, one is forced to the conclusion that, during the past twelve months, whilst progress has been steady in respect of the employment of large and expensive plants for big areas, the real note of development proper has been in connection with the investigation of the possibilities of the small power-operated cultivating tackle. We

have often made references to that class of agrimotor which finds satisfactory employment in the breaking open of prairie land and in the cultivation of great tracts of crop-producing country, but, as we have said, during the past year little surprising development has taken place in that direction. We still know that for certain conditions the big power-driven agrimotor, acting as tractor and hauling after it gang implements, represents an extraordinary advance upon the horse or oxen-pulled ploughs or cultivators which have been in use in various parts of the world from time immemorial. It is in France that the most encouraging enterprise has to be noted in connection with the smaller classes of power-driven plant. A number of local organized ploughing and cultivating tests has, during the past year, been successfully carried out in provincial France. The prizes then offered, to say nothing of the accompanying prospects of business, have attracted quite a respectable number of constructors. That all those which have been so far developed as to be enabled to take their places in the ranks of the competitors are practical machines, we by no means agree. A new phase of industry such as this always attracts the unbalanced inventor, but it is from a flood of new ideas of this kind that eventually there evolved the one or two types which are destined ultimately to prove practicable solutions of the problems which have had to be tried.—(*South African Mining Journal*.)

HONG KONG AND THE CHINA TRADE.

In the China trade Hong Kong still maintains the first place by a considerable margin, the other four leading nations being Japan, Great Britain, the United States, and Russia, these five nations controlling 70 per cent of the total trade, which amounted to \$710,631,715 in 1913. The proportion of the Hong Kong import and export trade with China is 30 per cent, Japan 19 per cent, Great Britain 11.6 per cent, the United States 7.4 per cent, and Russia 6.8 per cent. China's imports in 1913 amounted to \$416,218,666, and exports for the same period \$294,413,049. Of all the countries Japan has made the greatest strides in its trade with China, as is indicated by these figures: In 1909, total \$70,266,005, and in 1913 \$134,970,319—an increase of \$64,704,314 in five years. Germany has increased its trade during the same period by \$18,776,557, Great Britain by \$27,356,274, Hong Kong by \$54,742,186. The trade of the United States with China has not varied appreciably in the past 10 years.

The position of Hong Kong in the Chinese trade as a transshipping point makes it almost impossible to state accurately the origin of all the merchandise imported, as the customs authorities can not go behind the documents showing the actual shipment and actual consignment. Hence it is inevitable that a large portion of the foreign trade should be credited to Hong Kong. A method by which more accurate returns would be possible has been suggested. By this method the trade of Hong Kong is deducted from the total, and the share of the remainder held by each country is then ascertained. This method has its objections, as the statistical secretary of the Chinese customs states in his report for 1913:—

“The presumption that a country's share of the trade passing through Hong Kong will be proportioned to its share of the direct trade seems not unfair at first sight, but it may be pointed out that it would probably not hold good in the case of America, Japan, and Russia, whose main approach to China is not via Hong Kong, and which by the method suggested would be credited with an undue share of the Hong Kong trade at the expense of other countries.”

The annexed table shows the foreign trade of China for 1912 and 1913:—

Countries.	1912.		1913.	
	Imports from—	Exports to—	Imports from—	Exports to—
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States and Hawaii.....	26,786,177	25,936,927	25,861,855	27,484,719
Hong Kong.....	109,373,008	76,504,282	125,294,352	85,503,923
British India.....	34,518,023	5,603,800	35,253,299	4,518,924
Great Britain.....	55,393,585	11,465,720	70,744,989	11,932,881
Germany.....	15,636,161	10,610,730	20,660,755	12,428,413
France.....	2,169,956	28,718,762	3,868,647	29,747,341
Russia ¹	15,711,805	33,445,624	16,171,608	32,792,649
Japan and Formosa.....	67,352,322	40,893,883	87,123,063	47,847,256
Singapore.....	6,367,629	4,691,217	6,522,854	5,513,478
Belgium.....	6,476,106	4,850,682	11,556,512	4,778,870
Other countries.....	10,307,035	31,163,469	13,160,732	31,864,595
Total.....	350,091,803	274,185,098	416,218,666	294,413,049

¹ By Siberia, Amur, European and Pacific ports.

(U. S. Consular Reports.)

UNITED STATES WOOD-PRESERVING INDUSTRY.

H. M. Consul-General at Chicago reports that, according to the local press, the wood-preserving industry of the United States had a record year in 1913. The figures are based on returns from 93 wood-preserving plants, of which 58 are commercial plants and 35 private plants (of which 26 are operated by railway companies), and in 1913 these plants treated 153,613,888 cubic feet of material, or 21.9 per cent more than in 1912. The 58 commercial plants treated 27,000,000 cross-ties, 10,000,000 lineal feet of piling, 132,000 poles, 98,546,000 board feet of timber, including primarily switch and bridge timbers, and 13,692,000 board feet of miscellaneous material. The 35 private plants treated 7,500,000 hewn cross-ties, 5,000,000 sawn cross-ties, 1,388,000 lineal feet of piling, 16,000 poles, 41,000,000 board feet of timber, and nearly 11,000,000 feet of miscellaneous material.

The total consumption of creosote oil by these 93 plants in 1913 was 108,373,359 gallons, an increase of 29.5 per cent over the previous year; the consumption of zinc chloride amounted to 26,466,803 lbs., an increase of 27.5 per cent, and of miscellaneous liquid preservatives 3,885,738 gallons, an increase of 26.4 per cent. The rapidly increasing consumption of preservatives in the United States warrants the serious consideration of the sources of supply, the quantity of creosote imported in 1913, for example, being 62 per cent of the total amount used. New plants for the manufacture of creosote oil are, however, being erected in the middle west and, if present plans materialize, should add about 10,000,000 gallons annually to the available supply of creosote.—(*Board of Trade Journal*.)

BRITISH SUPPLY OF LIVE ANIMALS.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office furnishes the following return of the registered supply of live animals from abroad in the United Kingdom, in the months of June, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	Oxen and Bulls.		Cows.		Calves.		Sheep and Lambs.	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913.	1914.
United States of America.....	2,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Channel Islands.....	23	17	172	72	10	13	.....	.....
Canada.....	949	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,689	17	172	72	10	13	.....	.....
London.....	2,617	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool.....	1,049	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton.....	23	17	172	72	10	13	.....	.....
	3,689	17	172	72	10	13	.....	.....

Swine—None.

SOUTH OF IRELAND MATCH TRADE.

Through the port of Cork alone no less than 7,694 hundredweight (cwt.=112 pounds) of matches were imported in 1912, while into Ireland as a whole 45,541 hundredweight were imported. The total value of the imports of matches into Ireland in 1912 was \$526,361. These imports are in the face of considerable match manufacturing in Ireland, so that the country is evidently an excellent market for the sale of matches.

In the province of Munster (the Cork consular district) the majority of the matches used come from London manufacturers, but a large Dublin manufactory also sells in good quantities. As the region contains a population which is much addicted to the use of tobacco and which utilizes candles for lighting purposes to an extent nowhere observable in the United States, the match trade is an important one. Many of the innumerable tobacco shops and small groceries buy direct from London through travelling salesmen; but at least seven or eight jobbers in the city of Cork sell in job lots to retail dealers and country storekeepers.

Three kinds of matches are common. Wax vestas are popular among the more prosperous people, and retail at 2 cents per box of about 100 or at 1 cent per box of about 30. The price charged by Cork jobbers to retailers for wax vestas is 18 cents per dozen 2-cent boxes. Pine vestas, which sell at approximately one-half the price of wax vestas, may be classed with the latter. They are a well-made, short-length match, and while they will not ignite as readily as American matches, are still rather more responsive to friction than either the wax vestas or the cheaper wood matches.

The great bulk of the matches consumed consists of common inexpensive matches about 2 inches in length, as contrasted with the 1½-inch length of the vestas. While these common matches are not safety matches, they do not strike except with great difficulty on any surface but sandpaper or rough stone. They ordinarily retail at 2 boxes for 1 cent, or 12 boxes for 5 cents (2-pence, halfpenny); and the jobbers obtain 35 cents per gross; that is, for 1 dozen packages containing a dozen boxes each from retailers. In some cases these matches are sold over the retail counter as low as three boxes for 1 cent.

The cheapest match on sale here is of Belgian or Norwegian origin, made to ignite only on a specially impregnated surface. These safety matches retail at 4

cents per dozen boxes, and find a moderate sale for use in kitchens and in the homes of the poorer people. They are purchased through the travelling representatives of British agencies or firms.

It appears highly probable that if prices could be made sufficiently low there would be a fair sale here for American matches. The ease of ignition which characterizes a number of brands of American matches would be an acceptable novelty here. Matches that can be struck on a cloth surface without injury to the latter are unknown, and one dealer here expressed the opinion that if introduced they would quickly become popular. The crucial consideration, of course, would be the price—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

TONNAGE OF EUROPEAN PORTS.

The following table shows the tonnage (in metric tons of 2,200 lbs.) of the vessels entered at the most important ports of continental Europe during 1913:—

	Tons.
Hamburg	13,797,000
Antwerp	13,761,591
Rotterdam	12,179,421
Marseilles	9,402,514
Genoa	7,251,674
Havre	5,065,915
Copenhagen	4,489,300
Bordeaux	2,832,740
Rouen	2,249,728
Dunkirk	2,232,983
Bremen	2,066,127

It may be seen by the above figures that the tonnage of the French ports is considerably less than that of the first German, Belgian and Dutch ports; it is due to the fact that, owing to its geological position on three seas, France has its traffic divided into three different ports: Marseilles, Havre and Bordeaux.—(*French Chamber of Commerce Report.*)

CHINESE MARKETS FOR STATIONERY.

According to the *Nachrichten für Handel und Industrie*, of Berlin, office requisites and material for teaching find at the present time a good opening in China, consequent on the introduction of modern teaching methods and European commercial practices. The following articles in particular appear to be readily saleable: Account books, ink, penholders, gum, slates, writing paper, rulers, pencils, chalk, penknives, erasers, copying presses, pins, envelopes, inkpots, and sponges. Japan supplies about 30 per cent of these articles; the rest come from the United States and from Europe.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

ENVELOPE SUPPLY FOR CHINA.

The United States Consul General at Shanghai received the following reply to an inquiry addressed to a large church publishing house in China in regard to the possibilities for the establishment of an envelope factory in that country:—

We are much interested in the question, for the reason that we are ourselves stationers as well as printers, and find the embarrassment of having to depend on Europe and the United States for supplies, which is both expensive and annoying.

As freight is charged by measurement in cubic feet and not per pound, the expense is high for this item. There are heavy shipments of foreign envelopes coming to Shanghai every year.

You can better understand the situation here, perhaps, when we explain there is at present no envelope-making machinery in all of China, and that Shanghai, Tientsin,

Hankow, Canton, Hong Kong, and other ports contain hundreds of foreign firms who must have envelopes, and the native or regular Chinese envelope will not meet the needs of the foreign business man. If a good envelope could be made here and offered the trade at a less figure than present prices there would naturally be a largely increased demand and sale.

The large foreign firms require thousands of envelopes, and at present import them or in a stress have them made locally.

We ourselves make annually many thousand envelopes by hand. We are compelled to do this because there is no firm in China carrying stocks of envelopes sufficient to fill wholesale orders. The reason such hand-made envelopes can not meet the demands of trade is that they are both somewhat crudely made and too expensive. For instance, we furnish a paper for a certain envelope which costs us, say, for this 20-pound 17 by 22-inch paper, that will make 2,000 envelopes, \$3 Mexican (Mexican dollar in China worth \$0.458 gold, July 1, 1914). It costs us \$1 Mexican for folding by hand, besides mucilage and cutting, so the finished envelope costs us \$2.50 to \$3 Mexican per thousand, or nearley \$1.50 gold.

Now, as duty in Shanghai on flat papers is but 5 per cent and the proposed new duties (which will not come into effect for some time, even if agreed to by treaty powers) will not exceed 12 per cent, added to the low cost of labour and the high prices obtained now, the opportunities for a good business in China are apparent. Shanghai is, of course, the place for such a business, as it is not only the largest city, but it is the natural distributing center for the whole country as much as New York is for America.

Another point of interest is that Chinese firms are beginning to use foreign styles of stationery, and there is, of course, a vast field there to exploit.

The duplex or lined envelope is popular in this market and has a large sale. The reason for its large use is that several sheets can be put in one thin envelope and postage saved, but the envelope must be opaque. Manila envelopes for circular use are largely used here, also official sizes of bags.

This market will like the American style envelope when it is known, or especially if it can be offered them at a low figure. An envelope for this market must be strong to stand the long travel and rough handling to Europe or America. Cream laid are not so good as bond or cartridge paper.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending August 13, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	165,601	72,032	32,784	72,750	343,176
Consolidated....	194,843	7,063	18,510	227,568	402,984
Empire Elevator Co.	148,167	13,191	24,318	383,317	568,993
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	385,258	3,015	12,394	.....	400,667
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	109,851	.....	25	508,140	618,016
Black & Muirhead .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G. T. Pacific	92,549	33,761	9,923	233,359	369,592
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	233,101	3,450	19,875	.....	256,426
Fort William Elevator Co.	65,226	85,801	3,054	378,051	532,132
Eastern Elevator Co.	57,118	61,137	3,194	.....	121,449
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	208,146	.....	29,170	397,327	634,643
D. Horn & Co.	19,070	13,647	3,490	89,755	125,962
Dominion Government Elevator.	96,042	45,314	5,012	105,831	252,199
Total terminal elevators.	1,729,972	338,411	161,749	2,396,107	4,626,239
Depot Harbour.....	.....	93,668	.....	.....	93,668
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	9,349	49,630	.....	.....	58,979
Midland Elevator Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiffin, G. T. P.	119,708	188,957	.....	.....	308,665
Port McNicol	406,656	93,440	48,605	.....	548,701
Collingwood	10,500	.....	.....	.....	10,500
Goderich .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.	2,490	80,841	.....	.....	83,331
Commercial Elevator Co.	3,283	22,989	.....	.....	26,272
Port Colborne	1,492,365	85,253	.....	.....	1,577,618
Prescott .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	608,883	131,300	47,134	45,100	832,417
" No. 2.	536,912	330,599	128,535	46,637	1,042,683
Montreal Warehousing Co.	25,809	187,924	95	5,230	219,058
Quebec Harbour Commissioners, Qu bec	2,005	231,973	.....	.....	233,978
Total public elevators.	3,217,960	1,496,574	224,369	96,967	5,035,870
Total quantity in store	4,947,932	1,834,985	386,118	2,493,074	9,662,109

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended August 13, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—			
No. 1 Hard.....	23,649	1,372,052	1,395,701
No. 1 Northern.....	916,604	1,287,341	2,203,945
No. 2 ".....	282,774	386,138	668,912
No. 3 ".....	119,083	91,742	210,825
No. 4 Wheat.....	34,195	28,987	63,182
No. 5 ".....			
No. 6 ".....			
Other.....	353,667	51,700	405,367
Totals, Wheat.....	1,729,972	3,217,960	4,947,932
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oats—			
No. 1 C.W.....	2,983	17,570	20,553
No. 2 ".....	244,442	905,088	1,149,530
No. 3 ".....	29,851	258,285	288,136
Ex. No. 1 Feed.....	5,758	8,175	13,933
No. 1 Feed.....		1,768	1,768
No. 2 ".....		108,781	108,781
Other.....	55,377	196,907	252,284
Totals, Oats.....	338,411	1,496,574	1,834,985
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Barley—			
No. 3 Extra.....			
No. 3 C.W.....	49,838	36,429	86,267
No. 4 C.W.....	65,577	102,141	167,718
Feed.....	11,018		11,018
Rejected.....	22,759	32,058	54,817
Other.....	12,557	53,741	66,298
Totals, Barley.....	161,749	224,369	386,118
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flax—			
No. 1 Northwestern Canada.....	2,242,867	50,330	2,293,197
No. 2 C.W.....	97,450	23,906	121,356
No. 3 C.W.....	24,297		24,297
Rejected.....			
Other.....	31,493	22,731	54,224
Totals, Flax.....	2,396,107	96,967	2,493,074
Total quantity in store.....	4,626,239	5,035,870	9,662,109

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Statement showing Receipts and Shipments of Grain at Fort William and Port Arthur for the Period from September 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914, with comparisons for 1912-13.

	RECEIPTS.					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.	Totals.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Month of September, 1913.	18,075,473	2,181,754	1,807,917	521,088	.....	22,580,232
Month of October, 1913...	37,546,215	7,614,762	2,853,599	2,069,901	3,411	50,087,888
Month of November, 1913.	30,946,217	10,992,031	2,080,884	3,573,927	906	47,593,965
Month of December, 1913..	17,883,688	7,927,622	1,454,068	2,621,501	7,491	29,894,370
Month of January, 1914...	3,309,258	1,405,072	357,334	547,712	749	5,620,125
Month of February, 1914..	1,184,374	510,824	142,639	202,707	.....	2,040,544
Month of March, 1914....	2,895,669	2,330,467	378,560	322,836	445	5,927,977
Month of April, 1914....	5,011,571	3,150,436	443,026	729,778	.....	9,334,811
Month of May, 1914.....	5,937,263	3,207,955	304,263	842,543	.....	10,292,024
Month of June, 1914.....	5,021,318	898,594	264,797	401,042	.....	6,585,751
Month of July, 1914.....	4,515,187	1,131,802	394,128	474,787	.....	6,515,904
Total, 11 months, 1914 ..	132,326,233	41,351,310	10,475,215	12,307,822	13,002	196,473,591
" 1913 ..	106,210,178	33,117,284	9,645,616	17,229,830	.....	166,202,908

SHIPMENTS.						
Month of September, 1913.	12,225,704	1,498,453	820,797	584,944	.....	15,129,898
Month of October, 1913...	33,647,212	7,152,416	1,582,471	2,004,852	.....	44,386,951
Month of November, 1913..	36,003,721	11,582,664	3,559,004	3,394,573	2,934	54,542,896
Month of December, 1913..	14,459,267	6,551,970	1,236,158	2,447,186	3,198	24,697,779
Month of January, 1914...	1,639,665	1,774,310	378,947	180,950	981	3,974,853
Month of February, 1914..	1,317,953	733,348	136,871	43,933	2,377	2,234,482
Month of March, 1914....	919,659	446,311	16,294	15,868	.....	1,398,132
Month of April, 1914.....	3,323,938	2,085,040	47,919	48,864	.....	5,505,761
Month of May, 1914.....	15,388,461	6,065,432	1,719,870	965,773	890	24,140,426
Month of June, 1914.....	6,599,450	4,050,633	696,495	264,334	.....	11,610,912
Month of July, 1914.....	5,978,361	602,756	482,914	1,824,315	.....	8,888,346
Total, 11 months, 1914.	131,503,391	42,543,333	10,677,740	11,775,592	10,380	196,510,436
Total, 11 months, 1913.	105,612,555	30,883,499	9,388,186	14,624,666	*405,174	160,914,080

* Screenings.

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

847. **Furniture.**—A Newfoundland firm asks for names of Ontario and Quebec manufacturers.

848. **Maple syrup.**—Manufacturers are asked to quote prices c.i.f. Newfoundland.

849. **Potatoes.**—A Newfoundland firm is desirous of getting in touch with Canadian exporters.

850. **Evaporated milk.**—Inquiry is made by a Newfoundland importer for names of Canadian manufacturers.

851. **Hay, oats and feeds.**—A Newfoundland dealer asks for quotations.

852. **Grain.**—A reliable firm in Rotterdam wishes to get in communication with responsible grain brokers in Montreal, who will be prepared to quote prices c.i.f. Rotterdam.

853. **Trunks.**—A Newfoundland merchant asks for names of Canadian manufacturers of trunks, suit cases, &c.

854. **Red fir poles.**—An inquiry is made for the addresses of Canadian saw-mills who can supply red fir poles suitable for telegraph and telephone posts.

855. **Plovers' eggs.**—A London firm wishes to ascertain the possibilities of obtaining supplies of plovers' or similar edible eggs from Canada.

856. **Brooms.**—A manufacturers' agent in Demerara, B.G., desires to represent Canadian manufacturers or exporters of brooms, &c.

857. **Dash leather.**—A firm in Barbados in the livery business invites correspondence with Canadian firms exporting dash leather.

858. **Papers, print.**—A printing and publishing firm in Barbados would like to receive quotations on Canadian 'news' print paper.

859. **Oats.**—Canadian exporters of oats desirous to appoint a representative in Cuba are invited to correspond with a good firm of commission merchants in Havana.

860. **Codfish.**—Inquiry is made by commission merchants in Santiago de Cuba (Cuba) for the names of Canadian exporters of codfish.

861. **Haddock.**—First-class Canadian exporters of haddock are invited to correspond with a firm of commission merchants in Sanitago de Cuba.

862. **Stockfish.**—A Santiago de Cuba firm is anxious to get in touch with Canadian exporters of stockfish.
863. **Potatoes.**—Canadian exporters of potatoes are invited to communicate with large firm in Santiago de Cuba.
864. **Oats.**—A large firm in Santiago de Cuba inquires for Canadian exporters of oats.
865. **Codfish.**—A firm in Havana is anxious to get in touch with Canadian exporters of codfish.
866. **Potatoes.**—Canadian exporters of potatoes desiring to appoint a selling agent for Cuba should correspond with firm in Havana.
867. **Beans.**—A firm in Santiago de Cuba would like to correspond with Canadian exporters of beans.
868. **Potatoes.**—Canadian exporters of potatoes are invited to correspond with Santiago de Cuba firm of commission merchants.
869. **Codfish.**—Inquiry is made by commission merchants in Santiago de Cuba for the names of Canadian exporters of codfish.
870. **Maize.**—A Santiago de Cuba firm inquires for Canadian exporters of maize.
871. **Foodstuffs.**—Canadian exporters of foodstuffs are invited to correspond with firm of commission merchants in Santiago de Cuba.
872. **Barbed wire.**—A firm in Santiago de Cuba wishes to represent Canadian manufacturers of barbed wire.
873. **Provisions.**—A Havana firm of brokers with connections throughout the Island is in a position to undertake the representation of first-class Canadian exporters of provisions. Bank references.
874. **Codfish.**—An old-established firm in Havana is anxious to represent first-class Canadian exporters of codfish. First-class references offered.
875. **Stockfish.**—A large firm in Havana is desirous of establishing relations with Canadian exporters of stockfish. Bank references offered.
876. **Herring.**—Canadian exporters of herring are invited to correspond with leading firm in Havana. Bank references offered.
877. **Haddock.**—A first-class firm in Havana is open to represent Canadian exporters of haddock. First-class references offered.
878. **Potatoes.**—A large firm in Havana is anxious to get in touch with first-class Canadian exporters of potatoes. Bank references offered.
879. **Scarfs.**—Canadian manufacturers of scarfs are invited to correspond with Havana firm.
880. **Collars.**—A Havana firm of brokers inquires for Canadian manufacturers of collars.
881. **Silk fabrics.**—Havana firm of brokers is open to represent Canadian manufacturers of silk fabrics.
882. **Raincoats.**—Inquiry is made by Havana broken for the names of Canadian manufacturers of raincoats.

883. **Velvet.**—Canadian manufacturers of velvet desiring to appoint a selling agent for Cuba should correspond with Havana firm of brokers.

884. **Flavouring extracts.**—A Newfoundland commission agent inquires for names of Canadian manufacturers.

885. **Gelatine.**—Canadian manufacturers are asked to quote prices to a Newfoundland inquirer.

886. **Maple syrup.**—A London firm wishes to obtain quotations for bulk supplies of maple syrup.

887. **Engines and boilers.**—A firm in Johannesburg with branches throughout the Transvaal, Free State and Natal, desires to receive catalogues, quotations and full particulars from Canadian manufacturers of small portable engines and vertical boilers, in capacities of 2, 4 and 6 and 8 h.p., suitable for small irrigation plants and general farm purposes. Quotations preferred f.o.b. Montreal and St. John.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Cancoma.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address, Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable address, Canadian.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montrel Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*
Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester, *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basingall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable address, Canadian.

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeget No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 S. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Australia (Mr. D. H. Ross)	1345
South Africa (Mr. D. M. McKibbin)	1352
British West Indies (Mr. E. H. S. Flood)	1355
Great Britain:—	
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	1358
Bristol (Mr. E. D. Arnaud)	1361
Glasgow (Mr. F. Dane)	1365
Trade of France	1369
The European War and Trade	1370
Canadian Crop Bulletin	1374
Australian Railway Workshop Tenders	1375
Foreign Fishery Notes	1375
Panama Pacific Exposition Exhibits	1378
New Zealand Customs Decisions	1379
Notes on Foreign Trade	1379
Canadian Grain Statistics	1387
Trade Enquiries	1390
Commercial Intelligenece Service	1392

1394

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, August 31, 1914.

No. 553.

ORIENTAL MARKET FOR WHEAT AND FLOUR.

**Inquiry into Important Trade Possibility Further Continued by Comprehensive
Report by Commissioner G. B. Johnson, Yokohama.**

The possibilities of the Orient as a market for Canadian wheat, and more particularly for Canadian flour, has been the subject of various notices, which have appeared in recent numbers of the Weekly Report. In Weekly Report No. 547, Commissioner G. B. Johnson, Yokohama, commented on the conditions of the flour milling industry of Japan. Further in Weekly Report No. 549 there appeared a comprehensive report by Commissioner Dr. J. W. Ross, Shanghai, which dealt very fully with the prospects for the increased importation of Canadian flour into China. In this same issue there was also published an article, which was concerned with the new rebate on imported wheat, recently instituted by the Japanese government. The market for flour in the Far East was again the subject of a special article which appeared in Weekly Report No. 551. Attention should also be called to the special supplement to the Weekly Report, which contained a report on the probable future of Canadian trade in the Orient, written by Mr. R. Grigg, Commissioner of Commerce. In this report, Mr. Grigg took up very fully the possibilities of China as a market for Canadian flour, and also made some remarks on the same subject in regard to Japan.

By way of further continuation of the inquiry into this important trade outlet for the staple products of Canada, Commissioner G. B. Johnson has contributed a report on the market for wheat and flour in Japan. This report, which appears below, deals comprehensively with the whole subject and affords important amplification of the notices on this topic which appeared in the previous numbers of Weekly Report, referred to above. There is also published in this issue a report by Commissioner W. D. Ross, Shanghai, in which he makes some remarks, which further amplify his report on the market for Canadian flour in China which appeared in Weekly Report No. 549.

JAPAN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Gordon B. Johnson.*)

YOKOHAMA, August 1, 1914.

WHEAT AND FLOUR IN JAPAN.

Japan is a comparatively small country with a large population, and to feed its fifty million inhabitants almost every acre which can grow crops is cultivated. While rice is the staple food of the Japanese as of all Asiatics, and will probably remain so

indefinitely, wheat is none the less being used more and more among all classes in the form of flour products such as bread, macaroni and cakes, and though of secondary importance to rice, it is evidently displacing that article of diet to some extent, so that the Japanese are becoming less wholly dependent than formerly on one form of food

RICE PRODUCTION.

The production of rice has not varied greatly in the past ten years, the crop in 1903 yielding 230,000,000 bushels and that of 1913 248,620,000 bushels, the average for the ten years being 243,000,000 bushels. In 1904 the yield of wheat was 19,099,000 bushels, rising steadily each year to 25,870,000 bushels in 1913. By reason of the fact that intensive cultivation is practiced in this country, and that every acre is utilized even to the upper slopes of high hills, it would appear that the possibilities have been almost reached both in rice and wheat production. Considerable quantities of food-stuffs are imported each year, Japan not being self-sufficing in this respect, and with the population increasing rapidly, wheat imports particularly will, without doubt, continue to show a marked advance from year to year.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT INTO JAPAN.

During the past ten years wheat imported into Japan has risen in value from 1,536,000 yen (\$768,000) in 1904 to 12,351,000 yen (\$6,175,500) in 1913, the most striking advance being for the year 1913 when the imports were nearly 200 per cent greater than those of the preceding year. The following table shows the imports of wheat for the past three years and the countries of production:—

	1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Picul.	Yen.	Picul.	Yen.	Picul.	Yen.
China.....	463	1,345	12,183	60,471	1,799	7,495
Kwantung Provinces.....	17,221	66,392	1,240	5,332	324	1,595
British India.....	123	572	3,372	16,565	3,380	16,654
United States of America..	840,729	3,448,261	996,068	4,277,639	2,189,545	9,491,501
British America.....	1	2	6,161	26,263	138,063	630,205
Australia.....	50,087	212,257	5,263	23,663	481,625	2,203,579
Other countries.....			1	1		
Total.....	908,624	3,728,829	1,024,288	4,409,938	2,814,736	12,351,029

Picul = 133 lbs. Yen = 50 cents.

The above table shows that while the imports from Canada (British America) have made a remarkable advance in the past three years, those from Australia show still more striking increase, and the figures for the United States for 1913 were more than double those for 1912. It is from these two countries that Canadian wheat exporters must be prepared to meet competition in the Japanese market. Imports from the other countries mentioned in the table are unlikely to ever be of serious proportions.

IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY.

There is good reason to believe that the quality of imported wheat is improving from year to year. Heretofore price has been mainly the deciding factor and quality of less importance, so that the imports from Canada have been of low grade, No. 4 Northern or lower; but last year considerable quantities of No. 3 Northern were

imported into the country, and the tendency among the Japanese millers is to buy this grade or No. 2 Northern. Their practice is to blend the Canadian and Australian hard wheats, or the American, with the softer domestic wheat. For flour, intended for baking bread, a proportion of Canadian or Australian wheat, having a high percentage of gluten, is used.

The American wheat that is mostly used in this country is the White Walla-Walla and the Red Walla-Walla, grown in the Pacific Coast states. The white is preferred to the red for most purposes as it produces a whiter flour, but is somewhat dearer in price, and softer than the red.

FREIGHT RATES.

It appears that Canadian exporters are at a decided disadvantage in regard to both freight rates and shipping facilities. The rate on wheat and flour from most Alberta points is 35 cents per 100 pounds, or, \$7.00 a ton, whereas the rate from Puget Sound ports for August shipment is \$2.50, for September \$3.00 and October \$3.50 a ton on vessels belonging to lines in the Seattle Conference. In the case of two lines running out of Seattle, the rate is \$1.50 a ton at the present time. With cheaper rates across the Pacific and better facilities for handling and storing in the United States coast ports, and the choice of many shipping lines, it is not surprising that the Canadian exports to this country are still small as compared with those from the United States. It is, however, probable that certain quantities of this cereal consigned from Puget Sound are in reality of Canadian production, advantage being taken of the better and cheaper facilities of the United States ports. It is known that at least one Calgary firm does business with a Seattle firm who ship to the Orient.

ADVANTAGES TO CANADIANS.

Wheat is now shipped to the Orient from Canada in sacks of 125 lbs., new strong sacks being used. This gives an advantage to the Canadian exporter over those of the United States, who often ship their wheat in sacks which are old and worn, sometimes it is stated causing a loss of as much as 5 per cent. Another advantage is the Canadian inspection facilities. In the United States the wheat undergoes only State or Chamber of Commerce inspection, and the result is that importing houses in Japan feel that the Canadian product has undergone a more rigid test. One firm in Canada who make a specialty of the Oriental trade, sold to Japanese firms in 1913 no wheat under the grading No. 3 Northern, and the prices obtained were better than could be got elsewhere.

COMPETITION FROM AUSTRALIA.

In regard to wheat from Australia, the figures given earlier in this report indicate the strides that that country has made of late years in this market. Australian wheat used in Japan is a hard wheat of good quality, and is very much liked by Japanese millers. On the regular steamers the freight is 15s. per ton, but in regard to tramp steamers or those under charter to convey timber, sulphur, etc., to Australia, much lower rates are, doubtless, quoted. In spite of the fact that this grain in order to reach Japan has to cross the equator, it nevertheless reaches its destination in the best of condition. This would seem to point to the practicability of Canadian wheat taking the Panama route to Europe by way of Vancouver without deteriorating in the passage through the tropics.

The railway rates on grain, flour, vegetables and other agricultural produce from the interior to the seaboard in New South Wales, are as follows:—

		In 6-ton Truck Load.	
		s.	d.
50 miles	.....	5	0 per ton.
100 "	.....	7	6 "
250 "	.....	10	0 "
500 "	.....	12	0 "

During 1913 the total imports of wheat from Australia equalled 31,852 tons of 2,000 lbs., valued at £220,357 18s. 0d. c.i.f. in Japan. During the first four months of 1914, Japan has imported from Australia 24,402 tons of 2,000 lbs., valued c.i.f. in Japan at £160,359 16s. 0d. The 1913-14 crop of New South Wales wheat is reported to be of excellent quality, and by the latest advices to hand, Sydney, May 20th, 1914, wheat was quoted at 3s. 11d. per bushel of 60 lbs. f.o.b. Sydney.

POPULARITY OF AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

It would seem that Australian wheat is liked better than any other that is used in Japan. No other wheat appears to combine in such a degree the qualities that Japanese millers desire for producing the best grade of flour, in combination with the domestic wheat. It is a hard white wheat with a high percentage of gluten, of large grains, thereby producing a larger proportion of flour, and it has a delicate flavour that is much appreciated. The best millers are willing to, and do, pay higher prices to obtain Australian wheat in preference to other imported wheats. It is, however, true that the Canadian No. 1 Northern has never been used here and only small quantities of No. 2, and the former at anyrate, it is stated, possesses all the good qualities of the Australian, if not superior to it. The Australian wheat in this market costs on the average 25 sen per picul ($12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 133 lbs., or $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel) more than Canadian No. 2 Northern. The latter at date of writing is quoted at Yen 5.20 to Yen 5.50 per picul, or \$2.60 to \$2.75 per 133 lbs., duty paid. American white Walla-Walla is Yen 4.85 to Yen 4.95 per picul, red Walla-Walla Yen 4.80 to Yen 4.90, and Australian of fair average quality is quoted at Yen 5.60 per picul.

Judging by the figures for the first four months of this year, the imports from Australia for 1914 will show another remarkable advance over all other years.

WHEAT FROM SOUTH MANCHURIA.

While wheat is not produced in South Manchuria (under Japanese influence) in sufficient quantities to form an article of export, so that very little has so far been shipped to Japan, it may be worth while to give the rates of freight prevailing:—

Railway freight to Dairen (per ton of 2,000 lbs.)—		
From Mukden	gold yen.	4.00
“ Tiehling	“	5.00
“ Changchun	“	8.30
Steamer freight from Dairen (per picul)—		
To Moji, Kobe and Osaka	“	0.11
To Yokohama and Tokyo	“	0.13
Extra charges (per ton of 2,000 lbs.)—		
Terminal charges for loading and unloading (train).....	“	0.30
Stevedorage at Dairen (port of shipment).....	“	0.24
‘Sampan’ freight from Yokohama to Tokyo.....	“	0.50
Picul = 133 lbs. Gold yen = 50 cents.		

NORTH MANCHURIAN PRODUCTION.

In regard to North Manchuria (under Russian influence) it may be stated that the total production of wheat in that province is 15,000,000 poods, equal, at 62 poods to the ton, to 241,936 tons. Of this amount roughly one-half is exported either as flour or wheat to the Priamur. The number of mills erected for the grinding of wheat is 19, of which 15 are in actual operation, some under foreign (Russian or Japanese) and some under native (Chinese) management. No foreign wheat is imported for mixing with the locally grown grain. The amount of flour manufactured during each of the years 1912 and 1913 was approximately 100,000 tons. Roughly, a third of

the total production of flour is exported—chiefly to the Priamur, to which the published quantities sent during the past three years were as follows:—

	Tons.
1911.	36,402
1912.	37,161
1913.	12,790

The reduced figures for 1913 are due to the closing from the 1st to 14th January of that year, of the Russian Free Zone along the Russo-Chinese land frontier, whereby flour for the large Amur market previously free, became liable to import duty. The situation thus created has, in part, been met by the despatch of locally-made (Harbin) flour to Aigun (Taheiho) situated on the Amur river, whence it is smuggled either in the form of bread or otherwise across the river into Russian territory. It follows therefore that the published figures for 1913 do not show the total amount of North Manchurian flour sent during that year to the Priamur (Southeastern Siberia).

Considering Manchuria as a whole there is an opening in that country for a second grade Canadian flour, as considerable quantities are imported yearly, the demand constantly increasing. Last year over 4 million bags (49 lbs.) were imported, of which over 2 million bags were from the United States.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT FROM INDIA.

Very little wheat reaches Japan from India, the value of the imports from that country for the past two years being slightly over \$8,000 for each year. Owing to competition freights from India rule low and are subject to fluctuations. At present one line running to Calcutta quote yen 3.45 (\$1.72) per ton of 2,000 lbs. on wheat to Japan.

IMPORT DUTY ON WHEAT.

The import duty on wheat is 77 sen per 100 kin, equivalent to \$5.83 per ton. On imported wheat manufactured into flour for export, a drawback to the importer of the whole amount is now allowed. This will be taken up subsequently in this report.

JAPANESE WHEAT CROP.

Earlier in the year it was predicted that the wheat crop in Japan would be a partial failure owing to unfavourable weather conditions, but it now appears that the crop will be little if any short of the average. It was anticipated at that time that greatly increased imports would be necessary, one authority asserting that foreign wheat to the value of 20,000,000 yen (\$10,000,000) would come into the country in 1914. Last year the imports reached the record figure of over 12,000,000 yen (\$6,000,000). It is generally believed that the figures for this year will greatly exceed the record of 1913, but will be less than the figures above quoted. There is an undoubted opening in this market for Canadian wheat in large quantities.

FLOUR.

The high import duty on flour entering Japan, amounting now to yen 1.85 per 100 kin, or 70 cents a hundred pounds, has encouraged this industry to such an extent that notwithstanding a rapidly-increasing consumption of bread and other flour products, the imports have fallen off from 10,324,420 yen (\$5,162,210) in 1903 to 1,780,065 yen (\$890,032) in 1913. During the period 1905-1912 the Japanese production of flour rose in value from 10,286,977 yen (\$5,143,488) in 1905 to 32,694,146 yen (\$16,347,073) in 1912.

JAPANESE FLOUR MILLS.

There are fifteen modern flour mills in Japan, in addition to many native mills grinding in the old-fashioned way. These modern mills are as follows:—

Place.	Name of Company.	Daily Capacity in Barrels.
Tokyo.....	Toa Flour Mill Co.....	700
".....	Japan Flour Mill Co.....	1,800 each (3 mills)
Kyoto.....	Kyoto Asahi Flour Mill Co.....	200
Kobe.....	Japan Flour Mill Co.....	700
".....	Masuda Flour Mill Co.....	1,000
".....	Japan Rice Polishing & Flour Mill Co.....	400
Osaka.....	Masuda Flour Mill Co.....	300
Dari.....	Dari Flour Mill, Ltd.....	2,300
Tatebayashi.....	Japan China Flour Mill Co.....	1,000
Kanagawa.....	"....."	400
Utsunomiya.....	"....."	300
Nagoya.....	"....."	800
".....	Nagoya Milling Co.....	100
Sapporo (Hokkaido).....	Sapporo Milling Co.....	200
Tairi.....	Tairi Milling Co.....	1,600

IMPORTS OF FLOUR INTO JAPAN.

The imports have, however, been increasing during the past three years the figures for 1911 being 294,443 picul valued at yen 1,702,961; for 1912, 280,470 picul worth yen 1,722,140; and for 1913, 286,143 picul of a value of yen 1,780,065. The figures in detail for the past three years are shown in the following table:—

	1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Picul.	Yen.	Picul.	Yen.	Picul.	Yen.
China.....	200	720	5,347	34,725	9	58
Great Britain.....					1,945	11,579
United States of America.....	280,934	1,625,823	254,784	1,566,419	256,454	1,600,711
Canada.....	7,139	41,163	18,189	107,857	24,731	149,345
Australia.....	5,904	33,222	1,909	11,526	2,741	16,408
Other countries.....	266	2,033	241	1,613	263	1,964
	294,443	1,702,961	280,470	1,722,140	286,143	1,780,065

Picul=133 lbs.

Yen=50 cents.

INCREASE IN IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

It is satisfactory to note that the imports from Canada for the past three years have increased. In 1911 the figures were 41,163 yen; in 1912 107,857 yen; and in 1913 149,345 yen, evidently showing that Canadian flour is taking the place of the imported flours, the imports from other countries apart from Canada, showing for the most part a decline for the same period, the increase in the total imports being largely accounted for by the increase from Canada.

PRINCIPAL PORT OF ENTRANCE.

Most of the flour entering Japan comes in at the port of Kobe, which is in a central position and well situated for distribution. A large city itself of 400,000

people, Kobe is within half an hour by rail of the great manufacturing centre of Osaka, containing a population of over a million, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours from Kyoto, with half a million people. Kobe is also the port of trans-shipment for products from America destined for Korea and Manchuria, ships in the American trade not touching at ports in those countries, but proceeding directly to Shanghai after leaving Japan. A considerable proportion of the flour imported into Japan is consumed in Korea and Manchuria, being imported by merchants at Kobe, and re-exported from Kobe to those countries in Japanese ships.

CONDITIONS OF IMPORT BUSINESS.

The import business in wheat and flour is mainly in the hands of Japanese firms, the mills and the flour business generally being under native control. Foreign firms handle only a small amount of this business. In the case of well-known and reliable Japanese importers, foreign shippers of wheat and flour give terms of 30 or 60 days, and in some cases 90 days. unknown firms are required to pay cash in exchange for ship's documents at port of shipment.

As will be seen from a foregoing table, the United States leads in flour exports to Japan, Canada being second in the list. United States flour used here is made from Bluestem wheat and white and red Walla-Walla. Imported Canadian flour is manufactured as a rule from a blend of No. 2 and No. 3 Northern.

WHEAT USED BY JAPANESE MILLS.

The modern mills in Japan generally use a blend of imported and domestic wheat, the American Walla-Walla being usually the foreign wheat used, except when the stock is short, when Canadian or Australian is substituted. In some of the best mills Australian wheat is very often used in preference to any other owing to its good quality, even when higher prices are quoted. For a strong glutinous flour for bread and cake making Canadian wheat is largely used in combination with the domestic article. Some of the millers are inclined to look upon Canadian wheat with disfavour owing to its extreme hardness, declaring that it is very difficult to grind. The more up-to-date mills, however, are not troubled by this price alone being the deciding factor.

In the case of one of the largest and most progressive of the flour mills, the manager stated that about 10 per cent to 15 per cent of their output of flour is made from a blend of Australian and No. 2 Northern in proportion to 70 per cent to 30 per cent for best quality. For a good grade of flour No. 3 Northern is blended with Japanese wheat in proportion of 20 per cent or 25 per cent to 80 per cent or 75 per cent. This makes up the remainder of their output, about 90 per cent to 85 per cent. This firm exports a low-grade flour to Korea and Manchuria.

PRESENT CONDITIONS OF FLOUR BUSINESS.

At the present moment the flour business in Japan is in a depressed condition owing to over-production and in consequence a large accumulation of unsold flour is in stock throughout the country, consisting of over a million bags both domestic and imported. Prices have consequently sagged to a low level, being about 50 sen (25 cents)—per sack of 49 lbs.—lower than last year for domestic flour, which is at present quoted at yen 2.25 (\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$). The best American flour is selling for yen 3.00 per sack (\$1.50) and Canadian 'straight grade' at yen 2.80 (\$1.40). An improvement in the immediate future is not considered probable as yet.

JAPANESE REBATE INSTITUTION.

To give Japanese millers a better chance to compete with American millers in Korea, Manchuria and China, in which countries the import duty is small, the

Government has recently decided to include imported wheat among the articles on which the Japanese import duty of 27 sen per 100 kin ($13\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 132 lbs.) will be entirely paid back to the importer when the flour manufactured from it is exported. The millers are however not optimistic with regard to the outcome, as they do not believe they can compete with American flour in those markets, largely because of the high prices for bran obtained by mills in the United States, as compared with the prices obtained by the Japanese mills for the same article in this country, which is sold for only about half as much. It is stated that the failure of a large flour mill at Hong Kong was due to this fact, its output being unable to compete with flour from the United States because of the high price for bran obtained by the Pacific coast mills. As 22 per cent of wheat consists of bran, the price obtained for the latter must make a decided difference in the price at which the flour can be sold in competitive markets.

PROSPECTS FOR CANADIAN FLOUR.

While the present time is inopportune for the despatch of Canadian flour to Japan, owing to the congestion in the market, this condition is no doubt only temporary, and as the season which promotes a brisk demand for flour is close at hand, it is believed that the price may possibly advance, if the stocks now accumulating can be got rid of in the meantime.

As has already been pointed out, the imports of flour have been increasing for the past three years, the increase being entirely in Canadian flour, which shows a tendency to oust the United States product.

It is a matter for serious study as to whether or not the time is opportune for a certain amount of co-operation among Canadian millers, who are, or might become, interested in the Oriental market, in regard to the sale of their product in the east. Only very-wealthy concerns can stand the expense of properly studying conditions here, advertising in, and exploiting this market, and maintaining big organizations to look after sales abroad. The market in the Orient is well worth the effort to capture. Serious study of conditions would reveal the quality and brands of flour specially suited to local requirements, and the enormous Oriental business now in the hands of United States mills, which they evidently find very profitable, might be shared by Alberta and British Columbia mills to a much greater degree than is the case at present. Certain brands manufactured particularly for this market, when once known and liked, would always be in demand.

CHINA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Dr. J. W. Ross.)

SHANGHAI, July 25, 1914.

CANADIAN PRODUCTS REQUIRED IN CHINA.

The following is a list of some of the commodities which China is regularly importing from foreign countries, and of which Canada already supplies a part.

The object of this Report is to show that the quantity coming from Canada might be very largely increased, as will be seen from the figures of the gross imports when compared with the quantity which she now actually sends in.

LUMBER.

Chinese Customs Returns for 1913, which are now available, show a large increase of the imports of foreign soft wood timber over that of the preceding year. The gross total imports of soft wood lumber in 1913 was 161,375,117 square feet, while those for 1912, not including the amount re-exported, were 78,912,408—an increase of over 100% during the year notwithstanding the heavy imports of 1912. As pointed out in the Weekly Trade Report No. 545, the foreign lumber trade with China during the past five years has been expanding rapidly, and the quantity now coming in will probably be exceeded in the future.

CAUSES OF INCREASE IN IMPORTS OF LUMBER.

The cause for the large increase in the importations during 1913 were partly due to the extensive construction of public buildings during that period, also to the fact that the city of Hankow had to be practically rebuilt after the sacking and burning of that city in 1911. Nanking was also almost destroyed during the rebellion of last year, and is now undergoing reconstruction in a much more substantial and foreign-like manner than formerly, and in every provincial capital extensive building operations are going forward at this moment, and much imported lumber is being used. In addition, railway construction has demanded many thousands of sleepers and much heavy timber.

CANADA'S SUPPLIES STATIONARY.

It is extremely regrettable that with this heavy increase of imported lumber coming into China, Canada has taken so little part in supplying the demand, for no increase is shown in the imports of lumber from Canada in 1913 over those of 1912. China, however, is only beginning to build, and as stated in the report referred to above, lumber and building material of every description will be required in this country in increasing quantities year by year for some time to come.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SECURING TRADE.

In order to secure her share of this very large and increasing business, Canadian millers, manufacturers and shippers should consider the following points of the trade:—

A special study should be made of the grade of lumber which is now being sold in China, and which is called China Grade. It is neither No. 1 nor No. 2. Shipping and freights, the loading and discharging of cargo, time charters, etc., and the system of sales and cables, base rates and flat rates, etc., are also points of the business which are being worked out by competitors and which should not be overlooked. It would seem, too, that the Timber Inspection Bureau is of much assistance to Puget Sound shippers.

As to shipping and freights and the loading of cargo, the British Columbia merchants are probably at a disadvantage when compared with those on Puget Sound. Business arrangements have been made here, and business connections, too, should be established to handle and distribute the timber at this end. The China Import and Export Lumber Co. have been of late improving their position and greatly extending their business. This firm occupies large piling grounds on the water front, have branch agencies in Hankow and Nanking, and business connections throughout the whole of Central China. The ss. *Monteagle* cleared from Seattle on her last voyage for Taku Bar with a cargo partly consisting of 1,000,000 United States railway sleepers for North China railways.

FLOUR.

In the matter of flour, the question is quite different from that in respect to lumber. In regard to the latter commodity, as has already been shown, China cannot supply any timber of a suitable quality to satisfy the demands of the country, while wheat on the other hand has become one of the staple natural products of the nation.

By reference to Weekly Report No. 549, it will be seen that at the present moment the China trade in foreign low grades of flour (which is the kind mostly imported) is unusually dull. This is entirely due to certain local conditions prevailing for the time being, and to a very low rate of exchange. But those conditions cannot be supposed to act together indefinitely. The present stock of flour on hand is not large, and should exchange again advance to the figures of 1912, a demand for foreign flour will once more arise.

FLOUR IMPORTS INTO CHINA.

From Chinese Customs Returns, the gross total importation of foreign flour into the country in 1913 was 2,621,355 piculs (Picul 1 = lbs. 133 $\frac{1}{3}$) or bbls. 1,783,234, while the importations for 1912 were piculs 3,236,344, or bbls. 2,201,504, showing a decrease of piculs 614,989, or bbls. 418,360, for 1913. But the quantity imported in 1913 was considerably above the total of 1911, and far in excess of the importations during 1909 and 1910.

The total importations of foreign flour into China for the five years 1909-13 were as follows:—

1909..	piculs	634,955 or barrels	431,942
1910..	"	742,750 "	505,272
1911..	"	2,189,205 "	1,487,265
1912..	"	3,236,344 "	2,201,594
1913..	"	2,621,355 "	1,783,234

These figures show a great expansion of the flour trade for the past three years.

During the greater part of 1912, exchange rates were high and general conditions were unfavourable to the profitable importation of flour. China had not fully recovered from the effects of the revolution of the previous year, and rice and native

food grains were held at an inflated figure, so that importations for that year may not be considered to represent the demands of the country under normal and peaceful conditions.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Of the countries supplying China with flour, Hong Kong is given as the largest exporter, having sent to the different ports in 1912 1,577,889 piculs, or very nearly half of the total quantity imported. As Hong Kong is a shipping port only, and does not produce any flour herself, all of this must have been foreign flour which was brought in to the port for distribution to the large cities of Southern China, and as Hong Kong is also a free port, the Colonial Government does not maintain a trade statistical department nor publish trade reports, so it is quite impossible to trace the country of origin of any commodity coming into the colony. Thus it cannot be determined how much of the flour sent out of Hong Kong had originally come from Canada, or how much from Japan or from the United States or Australia.

The sources of supply of all foreign flour imported into China proper during the year 1912 were as follows:—

Hong Kong	piculs	1,577,889 = barrels	1,073,394
United States	"	851,428 = "	579,202
Japan	"	712,544 = "	484,723
Russia (Amur ports)	"	22,610 = "	15,381
Siberian Frontier	"	16,094 = "	10,948
Australia	"	16,877 = "	11,481
Canada	"	8,746 = "	5,950
The balance	"	30,156 = "	20,514

coming from various other countries.

The large southern cities of China draw the greater portion of their supply of flour from Hong Kong. Direct shipment from other countries being insignificant, and as freight rates to the latter port from Pacific coast ports, Japan and Australia are practically the same as to Shanghai, Hong Kong, not being subject to the same competition with native milled flour as is the case in the northern port, presents therefore a better market for foreign grades of flour than does Shanghai.

MARKET PROSPECTS FOR FLOUR.

In common with many other countries in regard to their food supply, China must always have fat years and lean years. There is nearly always a shortage of food commodities in some portions of the country, and the deficiency must be made up by importations from abroad. The present year has been more favourable than the average, but the stocks on hand are not large, and as is confidently expected, the advance in exchange in the autumn will insure the more profitable importation not only of flour but of all commodities coming into China.

Canadian flour stands very high in this market, and is considered a stronger flour, containing more gluten and having superior bread-making qualities than flour from other sources. The only objection yet heard of was, in some cases, its unusually dark colour. The Chinese bakers must have a white flour, no matter what the quality may be.

SALTED FISH.

For the five years 1909-13, Canada has been sending a certain quantity of salted herring into this market. Shipments during the year 1909-10 reached considerable

dimensions. But for the past two years there has been a perceptible diminution in the trade. The figures for 1913 being but a fraction of those for 1910.

The total quantity of pickled herrings which Canada exported to China during the years under review were:—

1909..	brls.	93,983	valued at	\$176,265	Canadian currency.
1910..	"	145,749	"	264,217	"
1911..	"	49,947	"	107,541	"
1912..	"	31,249	"	86,252	"
1913..	"	12,625	"	27,280	"

Such a falling off in the trade of any commodity in so short a period leads one to suspect that there may be causes at the back of the business which have operated to reduce the result in the manner shown above.

REASONS FOR DECLINE.

Careful inquiry and investigation has shown that not a single individual or firm who have had any experience with the salted herring trade with China in former years have been satisfied with the result, and none of them are very keen about engaging in the business again, notwithstanding that there is always a demand in the proper season for more of these fish than the trade can supply.

However, the matters of complaint are not beyond remedy, and if certain conditions of the trade are observed and corrected, there is no reason why this business should not flourish once more.

Through an interview with a gentleman engaged in this business who has visited Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo and the British Columbia coast, and who has made a special study of the trade from conditions on the spot, the following points have been learned:—

The business on the British Columbia coast does not seem to be in the hands of regular and well established business houses, and consequently commercial houses on this side are not able to make any permanent connections in the trade.

The business is also very much in the hands of the Japanese. Those gentlemen favour their own people both in sales and shipping. If there is a shortage of the fish in Japan, then shipments intended for China are diverted to the former country, and orders booked in Shanghai for interior points cannot be delivered.

The fish are often very badly cured and are frequently decomposed before arrival.

There is no system of inspection, and fish caught too late for this season's sale are held over until next year and sold as the new season's catch.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF THE TRADE.

It may not be generally known to the trade that fish of this class have some special connection with the Chinese festival known as "Tsing Min," which in a manner corresponds to the Christian festival of Easter, the date of which changes each year in the same manner as the Easter date changes, and this year it fell due on April 5. This is the reason why there is such an enormous consumption of this special kind of fish in China, and they are sent far into the interior of the country.

From this it also follows that the fish should be on this market not later than March 1, otherwise they cannot be sold for delivery very far outside of Shanghai.

SUGGESTIONS FOR REGAINING TRADE.

In order to get this business upon a more regular basis, all haphazard methods of curing, packing and delivery should be eliminated. Some adequate inspection of

the product would also seem to be necessary. The purchaser is entitled to some guarantee that he is getting what he is paying for. The season should also be accurately studied, for if the fish arrive too late they cannot be sold.

From the extent of the trade done in this product for the three years 1909-10-11, it would appear that the precautions stated above are not too much to ask, and that the business is of sufficient importance to justify some effort being made to retain and increase it. The salted fish trade in China is an exceedingly large and important business, and in addition to pickled herrings, it would seem that there should also be a large demand for salted salmon or other fish.

There has recently been formed in Shanghai a Russian company to engage in importing fish of all kinds from the Amur River district, Kamskatka and the Siberian Pacific coast. Already a considerable quantity of fish come into China from that part of the world.

TINNED MILK.

The tinned milk trade with China is of comparatively recent origin. Ten or fifteen years ago very little came into the country, and that only for the use of the foreign community. But gradually the example set by the foreigners and the missionaries has spread, and tinned milk is now being used in thousands of the better class of Chinese homes.

The importation of condensed milk in tins from all countries in 1912 amounted to 394,458 dozen tins, valued at Hk. Tls. 624,876—\$406,170 Canadian currency, while that for 1913 was 490,307 dozen tins, valued at Hk. Tls. 791,546, or \$515,505 Canadian currency, showing an increase of nearly 100,000 dozen tins for the year.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

From Chinese Customs Returns, Canada is given credit for having sent into this country in—

1909—79,096 dozen tins valued at.	hk. tls.	126,569
1910—62,226 " " " " " " "	"	100,180
1911—44,656 " " " " " " "	"	90,921
1912— 7,178 " " " " " " "	"	12,909

Hk. tls. 1 = 65 cents Canadian currency.

The countries of origin of the importations for 1913 are not yet available.

From the Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion for 1913, no tinned milk would seem to have been sent into China from Canada for either of the years 1912 nor 1913, yet from Chinese returns Canada would seem to have exported to this country in the first named year over 7,000 dozen tins. What is of most importance, however, is the fact that there is a regularly increasing trade being done here in various brands of condensed milk in tins, and this trade is likely to expand and increase. The people are beginning to learn that condensed milk is the best food for invalids and delicate children, and so the demand is growing year by year.

POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED.

To any who wishes to enter this market with a good and reliable brand of tinned milk, it can be safely promised that there will be found a market here for probably many years. There are, however, certain points of the business and also of the market which should be carefully studied.

First, the nature and quality of the milk must correspond to that of the brands which are at present successful on this market. Broadly speaking, although there are many brands upon the market, two kinds of condensed milk only are at present being extensively sold. One is the old fashioned heavy sweet condensed milk, the other is what might be called evaporated cream.

The second point to be most carefully observed is to select a suitable name and trade mark or "chop." All local names must be abandoned. Such have no meaning to the Chinese. Some successful names for tinned milk now upon this market are the "Milkmaid Brand," "The Eagle Brand," "The Bear Brand" and "Carnation Cream." Any of these names are easily understood and remembered.

All condensed or preserved milk intended for the China trade must be put up in hermetically sealed tins, as much of it must be sent far into the interior of the country. Glass containers only add to the risks of transportation.

The points to observe may be summarised thus: Study the character of the brands of milk now most popular in this market. Select an attractive and suitable name. Adopt some kind of trade mark or chop. Always maintain the quality. Employ the utmost care in sealing the tins, for some of them may be a long time in the country before being sold. Produce a milk as white in appearance as possible, and meet competitors in price. By following these rules, a large and continuous sale should be assured.

TINNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AND JAMS.

British Columbia fruit packers will do well to study the China market, for it has great possibilities of a demand for the products which they can supply. English jams and marmalade, United States tinned fruits, vegetables and preserves and Australian jams have for years had a quite extensive sale in all the open ports of China, and the demand will surely increase.

In promoting this trade, the same points must be observed as those mentioned as applying to condensed milk. But in the case of jams, glass containers would have a better appearance. All labels must be attractive, and the word Canada or Canadian must always appear. Good articles of this class when put up in an attractive manner will always find a ready sale in the China market.

WOOD PRODUCTS—PULP.

The importation of wood pulp into China is not a large business, nor does the demand seem to be increasing. The importations for 1913 were considerably in excess of those for 1912, but then again they were less than the total of those for 1911, so the consumption of wood pulp for the three years 1911-12-13 one with another average practically the same figures.

For the three years considered, China imported wood pulp to the amount of:—

1911—42,008 piculs = tons	2,800	valued at	hk. tls.	130,147 = \$84,595 Canadian currency.
1912—22,886 " " "	1,526 " "		72,774 =	47,303 " "
1913—36,626 " " "	2,442 " "		110,984 =	72,139 " "

The Chinese are said to have been the first people to manufacture paper, and so for many hundreds of years and through thousands of generations, the business has been carried on until the manufacturers, although working under the most primitive of methods, have been able to bring their products to wonderful perfection. Thus it is that it is only in the manufacture of paper for foreign newspapers and for books printed in foreign languages that foreign made paper is employed, and much of this is imported from other countries.

SOURCES OF SUPPLIES.

Of the total amount of wood pulp annually imported, about half is Scandinavian pulp. The prime reason for this is that the agents for the principal foreign paper mill in China is a Danish firm with important commercial connections in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, so the bulk of their orders go to that part of the world. Germany has also during the past five years supplied a fair proportion of the amount imported. While Canada in 1912 sent in only Piculs 856, or about 1,200 lbs.

The agents for the Paper Mill Company above mentioned placed an order last month for Scandinavian pulp as follows:—

450 tons mechanical at £5-10 per ton C.I.F., and 200 tons strong sulphide at £7-7.

This company import about 800 tons of pulp per annum.

The above figures show that a fair amount of wood pulp comes annually into this country, and the amount may possibly increase. It would, therefore, be well for Canadian manufacturers to supply the Canadian Trade Commissioner with samples and prices of their products to enable the latter to introduce the article should occasion arise.

DOORS AND WINDOW FRAMES, STAIRS, MOULDINGS, ETC.

A large demand for manufactured wood of this description must arise in this country. There are exceedingly few wood-working factories in China, and those are of very small extent or capacity. The Chinese carpenter is a slow worker and his tools are exceedingly primitive, so his dimensions are never accurate. He does not see the necessity of having his door frames quite plumb, and as windows are never made to slide up and down, a little off the actual perpendicular does not seem to matter.

Considerable orders for doors and window frames have recently been sent to British Columbia mills and several inquiries have been made for information and prices, so further orders may confidently be expected to follow. This business should develop very extensively and eventually attain large proportions.

ASBESTOS CEMENT SHEETS.

An order was recently received by a broker in Shanghai for Canadian asbestos cement sheets, but overland freight rates were so high that the business did not go through. This should be an exceedingly important trade in China, fire protection here being very inadequate. The above mentioned broker is still working upon this business, and expects more comprehensive samples of the material from the manufacturers.

The Panama route should materially assist the coming to China of all such commodities from Eastern Canada.

COTTON CLOTH.

This is a very large trade and represents China's greatest importation, far above that of any other foreign commodity. This business is of so great importance that it will be made the subject of a special report at a later date. At present it can only be pointed out that China imported in 1913 cotton goods of all description to the value of Hk. Tls. 182,419,023 or \$118,572,365 Canadian currency.

During the years 1909-10, Canada supplied a certain amount of the quantity brought in, but for the three following years, the importations coming from that country have been negligible.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Leather boots and shoes are comparatively little worn by the Chinese people. Importations in 1912 amounted to only 417,000 pairs valued at Hk. Tls. 700,000, which by comparing the number imported with the value shows that the quality of the article must have been exceedingly cheap.

By further inquiry, it is learned that more than 50 per cent of the imported quantity came from Russia through the Siberian frontier towns. This would go to show that the goods must have been of very inferior quality, and were purchased mostly by the Manchurian peasantry. The better class of the Chinese rarely wear leather shoes, and when they do, the effect is not very pleasing. They do not know how to take care of leather boots nor how to polish them, and keep them clean. Leather shoes does not go well with Chinese garments, and the appearance of a pair of rusty black or brown leather shoes below a pale blue gown is not a good taste.

A considerable trade, however, might be done in shoes made specially for the Chinese. They should not be of leather, but of some black waterproof material or felt, nicely and neatly made. A low shoe, almost a slipper in fact is required, with a fairly heavy sole and low heel, without lining for summer wear, and if necessary having a fleece lining for the winter. The average Chinaman's feet are very small, probably due to the long ages of foot binding on the part of their mothers.

ENAMELLED WARE.

Hand wash basins, jugs, cups, plates, etc. of either white or blue enamelled ware have a large sale in China. The importation in 1912 were of the value of Hk. Tls. 775,552 and in 1913 Hk. Tls. 1,148,395. Of the total importations Austria-Hungary supplied in 1912 over 50 per cent.

OTHER COMMODITIES.

Other commodities which should find a market in China in greater or less quantity are:—

Heating stoves and grates, wire, nails and rivets, typewriters, lawn mowers, fleece-lined underwear, tinned biscuits.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Harrison Watson.*)

LONDON, E.C., August 14, 1914.

FOOD SUPPLIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The annual special agricultural statistics for 1913 relating to the imports and exports of agricultural produce, compiled by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries appear appropriately at a time when the serious problem of the maintenance of food supplies during the war is receiving the most profound attention.

MEAT.

Because of the continued rise in the price of all kinds of meat in British markets as well as in other countries, and the great interest aroused in the question, the subject of meat supplies has been given special prominence, and the various aspects of the trade are illustrated by a series of tables, of which the most pertinent are reproduced.

In the first table, the imports of the past three years of the total overseas supply of meat (excluding poultry, game, and minor items) are shown in comparison with the average of four previous quinquennial periods, and the most striking point is the practical disappearance of the trade in live animals.

	Live Cattle.		Beef.	Live Sheep.		Mutton.	Pigmeat	All kinds.†
	Thousands.	Equivalent weight in thousands of Cwts.	Thousands of Cwts.	Thousands.	Equivalent weight in thousands of Cwts.	Thousands of Cwts.	Thousands of Cwts.	Thousands of Cwts.
1891-95.....	447	3,040	2,712	407	234	2,154	5,241	13,710
1896-1900.....	548	3,634	3,929	607	346	3,347	7,904	19,765
1901-05.....	509	3,312	5,051	319	175	3,771	7,685	20,872
1906-10.....	390	2,527	6,431	59	33	4,729	6,870	21,450
1911.....	198	1,294	8,089	48	26	5,475	6,513	22,375
1912.....	46	307	8,645	15	8	5,144	6,058	21,244
1913.....	12	78	9,901	*	*	5,417	6,448	22,831

* Less than 1,000. † Including "meat unenumerated."

DECLINE IN IMPORTS OF LIVE ANIMALS.

For some years past, the only countries from whence live cattle and sheep have reached these shores were Canada and the United States, and these supplies have very rapidly dwindled during the past three years. From both countries supplies of dead meat have also decreased, but the decline in live animals has been much greater than in the carcass trade.

In this connection it is stated that although various commercial interests have been affected by this trade transformation, owing to the improved methods of preserving the condition of perishable commodities during transportation, it is of comparatively small importance to the consumer whether the meat reaches these shores alive or dead. Indeed, whereas at one time only animals slaughtered at the end of the voyage competed with the higher quality of home supplies, this distinction has also largely disappeared, because in many cases carcasses landed after a voyage are scarcely distinguishable from the carcasses of animals slaughtered on arrival.

The total imports of meats in 1913—22,831,000 cwt.—are the largest ever received in a year, and the total value (£54,777,000) was much the largest sum ever paid for imported meat, showing an increase of over £7,000,000 more than in 1912.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

The largest single source of supply was Argentina, which sent over $8\frac{1}{2}$ million cwt., Australia coming next with nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ million cwt.; other considerable suppliers of over a million cwt. being, in order: United States, Denmark and New Zealand, the relative importance of the principal sources of oversea supplies during the past seven years being as follows:—

—	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Australia.....	4.7	3.9	7.3	12.9	10.7	10.3	15.1
Canada.....	7.8	7.1	5.9	4.6	4.3	2.5	1.6
New Zealand.....	11.2	9.8	11.9	13.1	10.3	11.6	10.9
Argentina.....	19.8	25.3	28.7	32.3	37.8	41.5	38.1
Denmark.....	9.3	10.8	10.1	10.1	10.7	12.2	11.5
Netherlands.....	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.4	3.4	3.0	4.3
United States of America.....	41.8	36.6	28.6	18.0	19.3	14.7	12.8
Uruguay.....	0.6	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.4	2.2	3.4
Other Countries.....	0.7	1.2	1.4	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.3

It is noted that the United States on which, six years ago, we depended for two-fifths of our meat imports, now sends only one-eighth, while Argentina which then sent one-fifth now sends two-fifths. Canada has become relatively unimportant, but her deficiency has been more than made good by Australia, while New Zealand has maintained her position. On the whole the proportion supplied from the Dominions has increased, and amounted in 1913 to over 27 per cent of the total import.

It appears that but for the increased supplies from the Argentine and Australia, the imports of meat would have showed a serious decline.

INCREASE IN HOME SUPPLIES.

The significant feature of the following table of the total meat supplies of the United Kingdom is that imported meat supplies were practically no larger in 1912-13 than they were twelve years previously, when the population was about $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions less—the difference in the quantity received in the two years being only 168,000 cwt. Indeed, during the last two years shown in the table the quantity imported was reduced by 462,000 cwts. Home supplies have on the whole increased, and approximately three-fifths of the total meat consumed is bred and fed in the United Kingdom:—

Year ending June 4th.	TOTAL QUANTITIES.			PERCENTAGE.		PER HEAD OF POPULATION.		
	Home.	Imported. (<i>Net.</i>)	Total.	Home.	Imported. (<i>Net.</i>)	Home.	Imported. (<i>Net.</i>)	Total.
	1,000 Cwts.	1,000 Cwts.	1,000 Cwts.	%	%	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1900-1.....	29,330	20,936	50,266	58·3	41·7	79·5	56·8	136·3
1901-2.....	29,847	20,488	50,335	59·3	40·7	80·2	55·0	135·2
1902-3.....	29,856	18,745	48,601	61·4	38·6	79·5	49·9	129·4
1903-4.....	29,366	20,595	49,961	58·8	41·2	77·6	54·4	132·0
1904-5.....	29,849	20,789	50,638	58·9	41·1	78·2	54·4	132·6
1905-6.....	29,252	21,843	51,095	57·3	42·7	75·9	56·7	132·6
1906-7.....	29,424	21,365	50,789	57·9	42·1	75·7	55·0	130·7
1907-8.....	30,033	21,537	51,570	58·2	41·8	76·6	55·0	131·6
1908-9.....	30,667	20,841	51,508	59·5	40·5	77·6	52·7	130·3
1909-10.....	30,602	19,514	50,116	61·1	38·9	76·7	48·9	125·6
1910-11.....	29,693	21,566	51,259	57·9	42·1	73·8	53·6	127·4
1911-12.....	32,052	21,203	53,255	60·2	39·8	79·0	52·3	131·3
1912-13.....	31,087	21,104	52,191	59·6	40·4	76·0	51·6	127·6

In fact, only the maintenance of home supplies has prevented serious shortage, and if, as it would appear, less meat has been eaten per head during recent years, the reduction may probably be attributed rather to the natural check to consumption consequent upon higher prices than to any voluntary alteration in dietary.

IMPORTS OF DEAD MEAT.

The next table shows the quantity of each kind of dead meat imported into the United Kingdom from each country and British possession during the year 1913, and it is interesting to note in connection with bacon and hams, and pork (fresh and salted), that Canada has provided about 5 per cent of the total.

QUANTITIES of each kind of Dead Meat Imported into the United Kingdom, during the Year 1913.

Countries from which Consigned.	BEEF.		MUTTON.		PORK.		Bacon.	Hams.	MEAT UNENUMERATED.		Total.	
	Fresh.*	Salted.	Preserved otherwise than by Salting.	Fresh.*	Preserved.	Fresh.*			Salted.	Fresh* or Salted.		Preserved otherwise than by Salting.
							Cwts.	Cwts.			Cwts.	
Foreign Countries:—												
Argentina.....	7,171,875	1,006	168,181	1,012,347	16,256	.....	13	223	314,727	8,926	8,693,554
Austria-Hungary.....	.....	59	955	.....	.....	.....	664	25	173	492	52
Belgium.....	.....	.....	146	.....	.....	8,646	.....	.....	.....	894	1,040
Brazil.....	.....	.....	255	160,543	10,322	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	172,575
Chile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,382	73
China.....	.....	.....	119	15	.....	992	1,994	885	27	1	3,899
Denmark.....	304	7	6,704	2,967	140	5,706	2,334,945	1,250	89,876	2,076	2,621,825	
France.....	17	15	.....	.....	.....	167	207	155	13,881	4,269	28,770
French Possessions in the Pacific.....	.....	.....	1,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,810
Germany.....	16	365	1,197	.....	.....	2,367	7,322	1,018	1,031	3,286	16,602
Iceland and Greenland.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	2	84	16	8	997	24
Italy.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150
Japan (including Formosa and Japanese leased Territories in China).....	.....	.....	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310
Morocco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
Netherlands.....	1,951	105	237	123,048	.....	460,922	185,718	310	208,971	4,325	988,875
Norway.....	.....	188	157	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	877	209	1,492
Peru.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	156
Portugal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Russia.....	.....	.....	122	.....	.....	71	211,654	169	3,554	1,597	217,791
Servia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	504	114	.....	.....	618
Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	7	57
Sweden.....	134	185	6	.....	.....	3,882	61,907	1	7,941	41	75,441
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,020	1,020
Turkey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	.....	.....	2	208
United States of America.....	1,462	46,528	10,756	.....	1,047	12,019	42,266	760,567	84,111	84,927	2,847,054
Uruguay.....	429,360	.....	145,753	164,983	791	.....	1,803,371	14,319	17,733	14,319	772,939
Total, Foreign Countries...	7,605,119	48,474	336,759	1,463,906	28,556	491,505	238,583	764,797	744,412	127,644	16,453,385	

British Possessions :—											
Australia	1,347,464	1,308	299,681	1,665,859	44,148	372	5,738	115	60,837	23,784	3,447,998
Canada	6,555	1,308	2,173	1,139	1,139	2,014	243,522	90,082	9,368	1,493	357,654
Channel Islands	4					134			1	65	204
Falkland Islands			68	3,337	3,337					30	3,435
Hong Kong			66								6
Malta and Gozo											66
New Zealand	244,168	52	9,191	2,200,525	9,043	2,253		1	17,840	1,817	2,484,899
West Indies, British										5	5
Total British Possessions. . .	1,598,191	1,360	311,179	3,866,384	57,667	2,759	249,260	90,198	88,055	27,200	6,294,267
Total	9,203,310	49,834	647,938	5,330,296	86,223	240,597	4,857,890	854,995	832,467	154,844	22,752,652

GENERAL SITUATION.

In referring to the fact that two-fifths of the total meat supply of the United Kingdom comes from oversea, the report concludes as follows:—

In whatever aspect the statistics of the supply of meat for the United Kingdom are regarded they suggest serious consideration. For a generation and more the nation has rested in the assurance that oversea supplies of food stuffs were available, so to speak automatically, and that any slight diminution was only accidental and temporary. It would appear, for the first time for many years, that as regards meat at any rate, a higher level of prices cannot be relied upon to draw at once additional supplies to the British markets.

Allowance must no doubt be made for the slowness of response to price-stimulus in the case of a commodity such as beef, for which three or four years must elapse before the result of fresh enterprise can affect the market of the finished article, but this applies in a less degree to sheep, and still less to pigs.

A consideration of the causes underlying the situation as regards meat supplies, present and prospective, would be outside the scope of this Report. The subject belongs rather to the next part of this volume, when the latest returns of live stock throughout the world come again under review. Here it must suffice to note that the British consumer has been protected from a rise in the price of meat which would have made it a rare luxury for large masses of the community, only by the policy which has maintained and encouraged the breeding and feeding of stock at home. It has sometimes been suggested in recent years that the British consumer has, in the time of peace, little personal concern in the continued cultivation of wheat in this country. Whatever truth there may have been in this contention, it is evident from the figures above given that the personal interest of the consumer in the maintenance and extension of the home production of meat is very direct.

SUPPLY OF BUTTER.

It is noted that there was a slight increase in importations of both butter and margarine in 1913, although the supply of butter from abroad has remained practically stationary in recent years—1906 and 1910 being years of maximum importation, the same conditions also applying to the margarine trade.

As will be seen, increased consignments of butter came to hand last year from Denmark, the Netherlands, Russia, and Australia, but the New Zealand supply was smaller.

The Netherlands still supply practically all the margarine imported.

QUANTITIES of Butter Imported into the United Kingdom from 1909 to 1913 inclusive.

Countries from which Consigned.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Foreign Countries :—					
Argentina.....	73,553	65,944	24,209	67,244	72,418
Austria-Hungary.....	251	25	.....	2	.....
Belgium.....	9	32	95	95	445
Canary Islands.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark.....	1,764,027	1,726,091	1,707,178	1,618,048	1,706,759
Egypt.....	11	30	15	10	.....
France.....	413,306	361,249	171,080	246,652	248,579
Germany.....	2,944	3,481	2,291	2,355	396
Iceland and Greenland.....	2,751	3,308	3,413	3,973	4,256
Italy.....	14,018	9,028	2,485	1,534	965
Netherlands.....	148,567	154,537	104,655	113,716	153,172
Norway.....	29,476	22,081	29,813	30,634	20,132
Russia.....	601,712	584,040	638,284	683,650	751,414
Spain.....	26	.....	.....	11	.....
Sweden.....	312,142	345,684	360,357	335,014	332,331
Switzerland.....	.....	7	99	1	.....
Turkey.....	1	.....	30	.....	.....
United States of America.....	693	756	23,052	2,596	164
Foreign Countries— Total.....	3,363,537	3,276,293	3,067,056	3,105,535	3,291,031
British Possessions :—					
Australia.....	396,986	667,966	896,085	549,396	594,552
Canada.....	22,522	16,805	61,936	27	813
Cape of Good Hope.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Channel Islands.....	96	34	6	76	26
East Indies, British.....	774	1,767	1,163	924	868
Natal.....	166	.....	.....	.....	75
New Zealand.....	278,581	362,674	276,446	349,012	251,663
Orange Free State.....	.....	.....	.....	189	.....
British Possessions— Total.....	699,275	1,049,246	1,235,636	899,624	847,997
Total.....	4,062,812	4,325,539	4,302,692	4,005,159	4,139,028

CHEESE.

As regards cheese, the supply—2,297,000 cwts.—was the smallest amount since 1896, due mainly to the diminution of Canadian supplies, which, it is remarked, is partly set off by increased consignments from the Netherlands.

QUANTITIES of Cheese Imported into the United Kingdom, from 1909 to 1913 inclusive.

Countries from which Consigned.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Foreign Countries :—					
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	109	.....	2	.....	.....
Belgium.....	325	854	618	442	1,804
Brazil.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Denmark.....	217	1,122	459	164	62
France.....	23,401	20,911	17,977	16,030	15,218
Germany.....	949	1,054	609	568	651
Greece.....	24	47	22	32	17
Italy.....	77,228	85,267	75,157	91,060	101,794
Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Netherlands.....	285,329	231,832	207,917	268,286	291,895
Norway.....	87	378	286	217	154
Portugal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Russia.....	68	45	63	453	1,802
Sweden.....	1,085	426	.....	93	12
Switzerland.....	10,793	11,454	11,064	12,266	12,580
Turkey.....	130	112	68	51	.....
United States of America.....	54,617	38,247	150,321	21,227	22,449
Total, Foreign Countries.....	454,365	391,753	464,563	410,890	448,457
British Possessions :—					
Aden and Dependencies.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Australia.....	599	3,710	12,602	1,408	7,933
Canada.....	1,566,546	1,607,064	1,473,275	1,352,570	1,293,768
Channel Islands.....	.....	.....	17	2	.....
East Indies, British.....	4	9	22	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Malta.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Natal.....	29	18	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand.....	368,531	453,785	397,845	543,917	547,192
Total, British Possessions.....	1,935,725	2,064,587	1,883,763	1,897,897	1,848,883
Total.....	2,390,090	2,456,340	2,348,326	2,308,787	2,297,340

EGGS.

The importation of eggs was the largest yet recorded, and valued at £1,200,000 more than in 1912.

It is mentioned that the value of eggs imported has increased almost continuously for the past twenty years, and was in 1913 nearly £6,000,000 more than in 1893. The greater part of the increase in quantity last year was contributed by Russia.

QUANTITY of Eggs Imported into the United Kingdom from 1909 to 1913 inclusive.

Countries from which Consigned.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.
Foreign Countries—					
Algeria.....					333
Argentina.....				71	
Austria-Hungary.....	156,030	164,415	122,707	119,759	106,038
Belgium.....	8,650	10,249	5,907	3,974	8,746
Bulgaria.....	98	158	220	158	432
Canary Islands.....			43		
China.....	1	121	491	1,062	301
Denmark.....	411,384	437,656	479,158	434,858	511,793
Egypt.....	86,251	69,987	82,480	127,237	131,585
France.....	125,742	108,912	78,244	80,363	84,274
Germany.....	73,538	60,877	69,305	62,961	61,649
Italy.....	105,091	89,621	92,533	115,001	101,495
Madeira.....	166	17	4	11	
Morocco.....	67,911	38,786	25,795	34,036	13,722
Netherlands.....	73,880	71,139	72,884	96,147	117,282
Norway.....		21	7	9	
Portugal.....	1,502	1,182	1,503	1,522	667
Roumania.....		22	1,035	9,999	27,143
Russia.....	978,556	1,106,110	1,205,027	1,161,252	1,374,393
Servia.....			219	192	542
Spain.....	3,054	2,550	2,777	3,796	1,474
Sweden.....	31,125	37,240	41,315	36,662	46,194
Turkey { European.....	328	200	29		
{ Asiatic.....	1,230	1,805	1,332	292	302
United States of America.....	144		1,122	72	704
Total—Foreign Countries.....	2,124,681	2,261,068	2,284,137	2,289,434	2,589,069
British Possessions—					
Canada.....	478	233	1,765		234
Cape of Good Hope.....	8		3	1	4
Channel Islands.....			67	131	48
East Indies, British.....					79
Gibraltar.....	84		943	541	158
Malta and Gozo.....				88	
New Zealand.....	1	5	32	11	2
Total—British Possessions.....	571	228	2,810	772	525
Total.....	2,125,252	2,261,296	2,286,947	2,290,206	2,589,594

Lard is not dealt with in the table, but it is stated that the receipts of lard from abroad exceed 2,000,000 cwts. for the first time since 1906, and the value was much greater than in any previous year.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

In connection with this branch it will be seen upon reference to the table that the total imports of wheat, including flour expressed in its equivalent weight of grain, was only slightly less than the record quantity of 1912.

Of the year's total, 65½ million cwt. was from foreign countries as compared with 58 million cwt. in 1912. The imports from the United States increased from

25½ to 42½ million cwts.; those from Argentina fell from 19 million cwts. to 15, and those from Russia from 9 to 5.

The British Empire supplied 57 million cwts. as compared with 65½ in 1912. The quantity from Canada showed a slight increase, but Australia sent 2¼ million cwts. less, and India 6½ less, and owing to these decreases, the contribution of the Empire, which in 1912 for the first time exceeded half the total, fell in 1913 to 46½ per cent.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Special figures have been compiled to illustrate the percentage of total imports of wheat and flour received from the principal sources of supply during the past seven years:—

—	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Australia.....	7·4	5·3	9·2	11·5	13·0	10·4	8·7
Canada.....	13·1	16·4	17·2	17·1	16·9	21·9	22·5
India.....	15·8	2·7	12·9	15·1	18·0	20·5	15·3
Total: British Empire....	36·4	24·5	40·0	44·1	48·5	53·1	46·5
Argentina.....	19·0	29·2	17·8	12·8	13·3	15·3	12·3
Chile.....	0·1	2·0	1·5	0·5	0·1	0·5	0·6
Germany.....	0·5	0·6	1·0	0·8	0·4	0·7	0·9
Russia.....	9·9	4·7	15·8	24·3	16·2	7·3	4·1
United States of America...	28·9	36·3	22·2	15·2	17·9	20·9	34·8
Total: Foreign Countries .	63·6	75·5	60·0	55·9	51·5	46·9	53·5

QUANTITIES of Wheat (Grain) Imported into the United Kingdom from each Country,
1909 to 1913.

Countries from which Consigned.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Foreign Countries :—					
Argentina.....	20,037,800	15,131,800	14,748,600	18,783,700	14,756,200
Austria-Hungary.....		35,400			
Belgium.....	88,100		1,500	600	
Bulgaria.....		146,700	63,800	123,800	
Chile.....	1,670,200	633,500	112,700	655,800	765,100
China.....	3,500	10,100			
Denmark.....		5,700	500	200	500
Egypt.....			2,800		
France.....	800	2,200	80,720	44,100	1,400
Germany.....	364,200	98,100	51,300	316,100	447,600
Italy.....	19,990		100	300	
Japan.....		600			
Morocco.....	1,700		700	1,940	
Netherlands.....	27,000	400		800	1,600
Persia.....		70,900	416,800	538,400	10,000
Portugal.....	50				
Roumania.....	527,200	939,200	1,952,300	697,000	38,600
Russia.....	17,844,840	28,941,600	18,106,100	9,005,000	5,011,100
Spain.....	20,900				
Sweden.....			200	300	200
Tripoli.....			200	200	
Turkey.) European.....	20,800	27,600	165,500	6,200	35,700
) Asiatic.....	28,500	106,700	248,300	287,800	5,300
United States of America.....	15,504,100	10,948,900	12,939,229	19,973,994	34,067,944
Uruguay.....	44,300	7,100		12,400	
Totals, Foreign Countries.. . . .	56,203,980	57,106,500	48,891,349	50,448,634	55,141,244
British Possessions :—					
Australia.....	9,700,100	13,117,500	13,910,720	11,908,505	10,126,658
Canada.....	16,615,745	16,449,200	14,373,700	21,551,100	21,787,900
East Indies, British.....	14,633,200	17,916,738	20,161,518	25,379,400	18,766,100
New Zealand.....	701,400	630,600	730,500	284,900	56,200
West Indies, British.....		2,100			
Totals, British Possessions.....	41,650,445	48,116,138	49,176,438	59,123,905	50,736,858
Total.....	97,854,425	105,222,638	98,067,787	109,572,538	105,878,102

QUANTITIES of Wheat Flour Imported into the United Kingdom from each Country,
1909 to 1913.

Countries from which Consigned.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Foreign Countries :—					
Algeria.....			300	1,000	
Argentina.....	85,400	101,400	88,000	100,000	191,300
Austria-Hungary.....	107,698	124,207	106,650	116,195	99,691
Belgium.....	64,900	65,250	35,300	36,200	32,100
Brazil.....			3,100	13,000	17,500
Bulgaria.....	10,000				3,200
Canary Islands.....		100			
Chile.....	300				
Denmark.....		2,300		100	300
East Africa, Portuguese.....			1,000		400
Egypt.....		100	1,300	700	1,000
France.....	534,680	438,900	399,700	370,700	301,700
Germany.....	586,660	587,900	282,025	370,560	455,800
Greece.....		29,700	13,650	600	
Italy.....	44,600	107,500	130,600	151,200	102,500
Japan (including Formosa).....			3,000		
Netherlands.....	63,600	59,300	34,100	24,900	42,400
Norway.....	20	700	100	100	200
Roumania.....	27,700	110,100	81,400	63,000	48,600
Russia.....	10,071	4,353	5,428	790	2,380
Spain.....	400				
Turkey.....	1,500	800	1,600	15,700	1,800
United States of America.....	6,929,011	5,123,780	5,116,411	4,212,604	6,157,644
Uruguay.....	700			1,400	
Totals, Foreign Countries.....	8,467,240	6,756,390	6,303,064	5,478,749	7,458,515
British Possessions :—					
Australia.....	521,000	407,800	445,400	690,550	349,075
Canada.....	2,059,400	2,783,701	3,268,768	4,003,877	4,168,563
Cape of Good Hope.....				3,400	
Channel Islands.....		400	500	100	500
East Indies, British.....	4,200	12,100	47,400	12,800	1,500
Malta and Gozo.....		100			
New Zealand.....	700				
Totals, British Possessions.....	2,585,300	3,204,101	3,762,068	4,710,727	4,519,638
Total.....	11,052,540	9,960,491	10,065,132	10,189,476	11,978,153

FRUIT.

Concerning fruit, as a special report on this subject was made only a couple of weeks ago, it suffices to state that Canada shipped apples to the extent of 1,264,223 cwt., the only importation of importance which, with pears (35,813 cwt.), formed a bulk of the quantity supplied.

WOOL.

As to wool, it need only be mentioned that the total quantity imported in 1913 was previously exceeded only in 1912 and 1909. Four-fifths of the total supply came from the British Empire, but it should be noted that this is the third successive diminished supply from that source since 1910, during which period wool imports from foreign countries have risen from 136 to 165 million pounds.

EFFECT OF WAR UPON SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

While food is naturally the first consideration, it is certain that another and immediate result of the war will be the dislocation of trade in merchandise generally,

owing to the cessation of supplies from European countries, from which the United Kingdom imports large varieties of goods of all kinds, in which not only hostile, but also unfortunately friendly nations will be involved.

EFFECT ON TRADE WITH GERMANY.

To take Germany alone, the total value of merchandise imported into the United Kingdom from that country reached in 1913 the great figure of £80,510,716, a steady increase upon £70,048,152 in 1912, and £65,280,739 in 1911, and these do not include the goods supplied to British firms for export trade which, being shipped direct to the country of consignment, do not appear in the British trade returns at all.

The imports include a vast variety of goods of all kinds, and according to the classification adopted in the United Kingdom figures, consist roughly of 16 per cent as to food, drink and tobacco; 9.5 per cent as to raw materials, and 74.5 per cent as to manufactured articles.

In the first category in addition to products already mentioned in this report, the principal article is sugar (refined and unrefined) and prominent among raw materials are bristles, feathers, hides, manures, oils, skins, timber, rubber, and seeds, but the list is a long one.

The bulk of the business is, however, in manufactures, and the list covers almost every branch of trade. The principal totals are afforded by: Apparel, arms and ammunition, motor cars and cycles and parts, chemicals, drugs, and dyestuffs, china and earthenware, clocks, cotton manufactures (including gloves, hosiery, lace, ribbons, and trimmings), electrical goods, fancy goods, glass and bottles, hardware, scientific instruments, leather and its manufactures, machinery, brass and bronze manufactures, iron and steel manufactures (including iron and steel partly and wholly manufactured), zinc, pianos, oilseed cake, paper, silk (including ribbons), rubber manufactures, starch, toys and games, woollen and worsted manufactures (including stuffs and hosiery, and also yarns).

OPENINGS FOR CANADIAN TRADE.

Even in these early days the matter is commencing to receive attention, and although it should be the British manufacturer who will reap the chief advantage from these altered conditions, there are certain lines in which Canadian manufacturers ought to be able to obtain a share of the business if they can quote competitive prices, and above all, fill orders promptly and regularly.

As an example, information has been received by an influential body of hardware dealers, that as it is practically sure that certain goods which Germany has been supplying in increasing quantities will no longer be procurable, importers must look for other sources of supply, and wishing to enquire into the prospects of being able to obtain hardware generally from Canada, preliminary steps have been taken to ascertain how they are situated.

It seems likely that the chief opening would be for export trade controlled by United Kingdom houses, but to illustrate the extent to which German competition has invaded this market, trade returns show that in 1913 imports into the United Kingdom from Germany of wire nails reached 19,959 tons, and of wrought iron tubes 37,434 tons.

A similar state of affairs must affect many of the other branches of trade, and in articles for the production of which Canada possesses natural advantages, manufacturers who can produce economically upon a large scale and are advantageously located for export, should have exceptional opportunities for securing export trade, if they are prepared to take it up in a serious manner.

ENQUIRY FOR TELEGRAPH POLES.

As a further illustration, it might be mentioned that a firm on the list of contractors to the post office for supplies of telegraph and telephone poles has advised us of his desire to obtain quotations for large quantities of these posts from Canada, whereas it would appear from enquiries since made that in the past these poles have been drawn entirely from Scandinavia and the Baltic, which are, of course, advantageously situated for freights, and it is only due to the probable difficulties of obtaining shipments from the continent that the possibility of obtaining the poles from Canada is being considered.

POSSIBLE SHORTAGE OF PAPER.

Another example is supplied by the following article, which is published in the *London Times* of Wednesday, August 12:—

‘A problem of great interest and importance is how far and how long paper manufacturers and newspaper proprietors will be able to provide the amount of paper necessary to satisfy the unprecedented demand for war news.

‘In this country there is ordinarily consumed and exported about 15,000 tons weekly of news and white paper in reel made from wood pulp. This includes paper used for magazines and the like. The consumption has risen 25 per cent owing to the demand for war news, and the increase would have been much greater but for the fact that the size of the newspapers has been rigorously cut down. A large percentage of this paper comes from Newfoundland and the continent. From Newfoundland we get about 900 tons weekly, and from the continent 2,600 tons. The continental supply comes from Scandinavia, Germany, Belgium and Holland. The colonial supplies, though interrupted, have not been seriously interfered with, and it is hoped that this will continue to be the case. But the continental consignments have for the moment ceased, so that the available supplies are diminished to that extent. One immediate result has been to raise the price of paper. A fortnight ago the price was about 1d. a pound; now it is 1½d. Some 11,500 tons of paper are being manufactured in this country at the present time and to this amount has to be added the supply from Newfoundland.

‘It is obvious that the total supply is at present far short of the demand. The increase of 75 per cent in the cost of paper is a serious matter for the printing trade generally, and for newspaper proprietors in particular; but a question of even more vital moment is the continued supply, now that the continental shipments of wood pulp have been stopped. According to the best informed sources of information, stocks are being drawn upon to the extent of 19,000 tons a week instead of the normal 15,000 tons. It is estimated that the reserves are normally equivalent to ten weeks’ supply, but that at the present rate of consumption these will only last for about six weeks.’

PERMANENT RESULTS UNPREDICTABLE.

The course of events, not the least of which is the question of transportation, must have an immense bearing upon the whole matter, but as the war must obviously affect the trade and productive capacity of almost all the European countries, supplies of many goods must in due course be obtained from other parts of the world.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. F. Dane.)

GLASGOW, August 6, 1914.

CROP PROSPECTS FOR SCOTLAND.

The drought, which was the principal feature of the weather during June, continued over the greater part of the country until the middle of July. The absence of rain was accompanied by high temperatures, and the land in many cases became very dry, all crops suffering to some extent from the want of moisture, but more especially barley, oats, turnips and pastures. During the latter part of the month some rain fell, but in many districts it was insufficient to overcome the effects of the previous drought, and the majority of the reports emphasise the urgent need of more rain. The most serious shortage is in the east-central and south-eastern counties, the conditions on the whole being better in the western, northern, and some of the north-eastern districts. The intense heat of the first two or three weeks of the month of July suddenly gave place to a spell of very cold weather, and about the 23rd, 24th and 25th, unusually low temperatures for the season being general over almost the whole country. Heavy thunder showers fell about the beginning of the third week. At the end of July the weather had again become fairly warm, with a moderate rainfall. So far as farm work was concerned, rapid progress was made with turnip-hoeing, and with the harvesting of hay, which is generally a light crop, but of good quality. Except in the case of wheat, straw is short in the chief grain-growing districts. The crops are maturing quickly—in some cases prematurely—and in the earliest districts harvest has begun and will be general by the middle of August. Later sown turnips have suffered severely, both from drought, and from the attacks of insect pests.

WHEAT CROP.

Of the cereal crops, wheat is undoubtedly the best, having withstood the drought much better than barley or oats. Almost all the reports on it are very favourable, and its condition is most promising. In Kincardine, where a month ago the wheat was beginning to suffer, it has been improved by the rain. In North-East Forfar the condition of the crop is fair, but in the southwest part of the country it is not quite up to the normal. Elsewhere, the crop is satisfactory in all respects. In South-East Perth, for example, it is said that the ears are now full, and the straw on the whole, is of good length; in Northeast Fife the wheat is vigorous and healthy, and is ripening quickly and evenly, harvest being expected to begin in about a fortnight; while in Lothians and Berwick the prospects are also very good.

The only estimate or the yield which is below the average is that of Southeast Forfar, where a deficiency of 5 per cent is expected. For Scotland as a whole, the present estimate point to the yield exceeding the normal by a little less than 10 per cent.

BARLEY CROP.

The reports on the barley crop are somewhat varied. Generally speaking, the best are those from the north, northeast and west, while those from the east-central

and southeastern districts are less satisfactory. But there are exceptions to this general statement.

As regards the estimates of the yield, only a few districts are at all above the average. These are Berwick, with a small surplus, Moray, Nairn, Inverness and Uist, with increases of 5 per cent, and Bute and Kintyre with 10 per cent. On the other hand, decreases are expected in a considerable number of cases, the largest deficiencies being 15 per cent in South Ayr and 10 per cent in Southwest Forfar and Northeast Fife. Dumfries is just a little below the normal. In the other districts not mentioned, the yield is expected not to vary much from the usual. It may accordingly be said that the crop as a whole will be scarcely up to the average, but that it will be less than 5 per cent below it.

OATS.

Oats like barley, vary considerably, but the reports all over are more adverse, and indicate that this crop will be the poorest of the cereals. Its condition, on the whole, is most satisfactory in the northern and the more westerly districts. On deep, moist land it is fairly good, but on soils that are at all light or thin it is more or less stunted, with short straw but a moderately good head. Some improvement took place as a result of the rain during the latter part of the month of July, but as a rule it came too late to restore the crop and to postpone ripening until growth was further advanced. While the reports in general are to this effect, there are one or two exceptional notes.

The estimates of the probable yield are, on the whole, unsatisfactory. Only in three districts are they as much as ten per cent. over the average. All the other parts of the country are expected to have yielded less than normal, the deficiency in most of them being about 5 per cent. Looking at the figures, and in view of the fact that the advanced state of the crop precludes the likelihood of there now being much improvement, it appears probable that the produce of the oat crop as a whole will fall short of the average by very nearly 10 per cent.

BEANS.

Beans give promise at present of being generally a satisfactory crop. All over they are vigorous and healthy, but they, too, would have benefited by more rain. In Northeast Fife they are badly in want of it, and in Southwest Fife the straw is rather short, while in Kirkcudbright they have also been affected by the want of moisture. In South Ayr they are under the average, but are improving, and in Berwick they are in good strong condition and are podding well. The estimates of the yield are 5 per cent. over the average in Berwick and North Ayr and 10 per cent in Renfrew, 5 per cent under the average in Perth, Fife, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Kirkcudbright, and 10 per cent. under it in South Ayr.

POTATOES.

Potatoes, though not uniformly good, are at present one of the best crops of the year, especially if the districts where the earlies are chiefly grown be excluded. In the north, Shetland is the only county where the crop is said to be bad, and in Caithness it is only fairly good. In the other counties as far south as Banff, there are no adverse comments on the crop. In Northwest Aberdeen it is not yet very vigorous, but has improved recently, and in Southwest Aberdeen the crop is healthy, but is still somewhat late owing to the frosts in spring. Considerable improvement has recently taken place in Central Aberdeen, and the potatoes there may yet reach the average, though in several parts much damage is being done by crows; in the northeast part of the county most of the potato fields appear quite satisfactory, but many of the potatoes are very small for this time of the year; while in East

Aberdeen the crop is described as being unequal, but good on the whole. From Kincardine southwards the reports generally are excellent, a typical one being that from Southwestern Forfar, which state that the potatoes, though they would now be better for a heavy rainfall, are strong and hardy, with no disease, and on all good farms they are the best crop of the season. The only exceptions in these reports are that in Southeast Perth the potatoes, which hitherto had grown vigorously, have been slightly checked during the last week of the month by cold winds, and that in Northeast Fife they are rather poor on light soils, though good on all deeper land. In the important potato-growing districts of the Lothians they are said to be "uncommonly good." In the western and southwestern counties the reports on the whole are equally favourable, save that in South Ayr the early crop was a small one, and similarly in Dumfries the earlies planted in February and March have given a poor yield. No disease is as yet reported from any part of the country.

As might be expected from the foregoing, the estimates of the yield are generally good, and the produce of the crop as a whole is likely to exceed the average.

TURNIPS.

The outstanding feature in connection with this crop has been the attack by the larva of the 'diamond-back' moth, an attack more severe and widespread than has been experienced for many years. Apart from the insect attack, the lack of moisture in the ground has been much against the growth of the turnips. The earlier sown have generally done fairly well, especially on land that is neither very stiff clay nor very dry and sandy, but the later sown in many cases have made very little progress. In Southwest Forfar, for example, some of the late sowings never came to the hoe, and in North and East Perth they are very disappointing and "can never come to much." Even with the most favourable weather now, it seems evident that the damage done in June and July cannot be altogether repaired, and roots for winter feeding will almost inevitably be rather scarce.

MANGOLDS.

Mangolds are a fairly good crop all over, but the weather has been too dry even for them, notwithstanding their deep roots. Thus, in the Lothians they are fairly vigorous and healthy, in Berwick they are promising well but want rain, while in Renfrew and Ayr they are said to be good or average. In Northwest Lanark, on the other hand, they are looking bad owing to the drought, and in Kirkcudbright they have not done well. Should there be a sufficient rainfall now, however, there seems every probability that the crop as a whole will give an average yield.

HAY.

Save in parts of the northern and northeastern districts, the weather was highly favourable for hay-making, and a large proportion of the crop was secured in a very short time and in excellent condition. Timothy hay, where sown, is generally in process of being made. In Shetland and most of the western islands little cutting has yet been done, while in Orkney, Ross and Inverness the rain during the latter part of July retarded the work considerably, and a good deal in these counties is still unsecured. From Moray to Kincardine matters have been delayed to some extent, and in Central Aberdeen some of the hay intended for seed had not been cut by the end of the month. In this connection it may be added that the hay for seed in North Ayr was cut under unfavourable conditions, but is making very slowly. The quality of the hay is generally very good, the only exceptions being in the above districts where it was exposed to rain or mists from the sea.

The effects of the dry summer are evident in the estimates of the yield of the crop, especially the "seeds" hay. The only increases over the average are 10 per cent in Central Argyll, and 5 per cent. in Orkney, Skye, Moray, the Lothians, and Peebles, Uist, North Argyll and Bute and Kintyre give average estimates, but in all the other districts there are decreases, varying from 5 to 20 per cent., and averaging about 10 per cent. The estimates for meadow hay are a little better, more districts being about the average and the deficiencies being of smaller amount.

FRUIT CROP.

The small-fruit crop is now practically over for the season, and the results, particularly in regard to quantity, have been generally disappointing. From the principal strawberry and raspberry-growing districts in Perth and Lanark the reports, in most cases, show that the crop was well under the average. For example, in Northeast Perth the yield of the strawberry crop is put at 15 cwts. per acre, and that of raspberries at 30 cwts. In Kintyre and Bute, however, strawberries and raspberries were stated to be a full average crop, and in Dumfries, being improved by recent rains, they were average. Currants taken all over were a fair crop, except in Lanark, where they were poor. Gooseberries were the best of the small fruit this season, the crop in some districts being about 10 per cent over the normal. The only unfavourable report on these came from Ross, where they were stated to be an indifferent crop. Orchard fruit promises to be nearly an average crop in most districts, but more rain is required to bring the fruit up to a normal size.

TIMBER TRADE.

Business in the west of Scotland timber trade, which had hardly got more than started after the holidays, has been brought to almost a standstill by the war news. There is considerable speculation as to its effect on values, which will be to a large extent influenced by the supplies on hand. Of the woods largely used in this market in two instances only (pitch pine and Oregon pine) can the supply be described as ample, they representing about a half of the entire stock of timber of all descriptions on the Clyde at present. Speaking broadly, the position of affairs may be said to be that on a basis of the first six months' consumption; the total amount of timber in the Clyde represents approximately from four to five months' supplies. Stocks in some instances are exceptionally light, the most notable probably being Canadian and Russian spruce deals, teak, birch, mahogany and furniture woods generally. The position appears to be that the lightly stocked woods at least will advance in value if for no other reason that the impossibility of replacing them except at a considerable addition to the cost.

NORWAY AND DENMARK.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT

(*Mr. C. E. Sontum.*)

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, August 6, 1914.

NORWEGIAN TRADE SITUATION.

In Norway and Denmark the only thing which has occupied the people's mind during the past two or three weeks has been the grave political crisis and the war. Although at the present time of writing none of these countries are involved, the market nevertheless is very unsettled, and there is now practically no foreign business being done either in the way of export or of import sales. The steamers coming in are laying up, awaiting further developments. What the wholesalers and dealers had

on hand of groceries, provisions and flour is now fetching abnormally high prices. Coal and other fuels are also getting very high in price.

THE WOOD-PULP MARKET.

Under the circumstances there is very little business doing in pulp, as no export can take place, so the market as a consequence is entirely down. There is no money to obtain from foreign countries, and whether the mills can be kept running will depend on what position the banks take towards furnishing money for wages. Further it is feared, that the cellulose and paper mills must close down for want of coal; but this does not concern the mechanical mills, that are run by water power. During the next week the Wood-pulp Association of Norway is going to have a meeting, when a resolution will be adopted as to the position the mills are going to take during the present crisis.

DANISH IMPORTS OF WOOD-PULP.

According to a report by the Norwegian Consul-General at Copenhagen the import into Denmark of wood-pulp during the first quarter of 1914 as compared with the same period in 1913, was as follows:—

	1914.	1913.
Mechanical, dry... ..Eng. tons	79,600	175,600
“ moist... ..“	7,494,000	7,153,000
Chemical, dry... ..“	300,400	321,300
“ moist... ..“	4,687,500	2,619,300

NEW PULP MILL IN SWEDEN.

The Iggesund Company, which with a capital of \$800,000 carries on a wood-pulp mill and an iron foundry, has resolved to start a sulphite and sulphate mill with an early production of 10-12 thousand tons English.

NORWEGIAN WOOD-PULP MILL IN RUSSIA.

The shareholders in the Russian stock company ‘Dubrowka,’ which was started by Scandinavian business men, held their yearly meeting of the directors in Christiania a short time ago. It was resolved to enlarge the capital from 2 million roubles to 4 millions and to buy a new paper machine, whereby their paper production will come up to 18,000 tons English per year.

OXALIC ACID FROM SAWDUST AND WOOD-OFFALL.

At the chemical section of the centenary exhibition of Norway, now being held in Christiania, there is shown samples of oxalic acid produced from sawdust and wood-offall.

The firm, which produces this is the stock company, I. N. Jacobsen & Co., of Frederiksstad, Norway, and as far as is known, they are the only manufacturers in Norway of such acid, of which they make nearly 1½ million pounds per year. It is all exported to foreign countries, where it is used for dyeing purposes. As there are only very few factories of this kind in existence, it is said to be a well paying industry.

NAVIGATION AND CANADA.

As Canada and the United States will now be for some time the principal countries, from which Norway can obtain her supply of food products and other life necessities, as well as corn for cattle feed, and as the Norwegian ship owners have a large number of vessels engaged in traffic with Canada and the United States, the Norwegian Ship Owners' Association have resolved to apply to the Bank of Norway that there may be made an arrangement whereby for the convenience of Norwegian ship owners, the amounts due for freight can be paid by telegraph or letter to such banks in Canada and the United States as the Bank of Norway may authorize, after which the amounts thus paid in are to be paid over to the ship-owners or placed on account for disposal through the head office of the Bank of Norway. Under the circumstances it will be to the advantage of the ship owners to have money available for disposal in Canada and the United States.

TRADE OF CANADA—TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE.

No. 1.—Summary of the Trade of Canada.

	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE.			
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable goods	291,002,450	363,370,524	450,756,603	379,827,670
Free goods	170,310,532	193,804,095	233,221,911	199,312,779
Total imports, merchandise.....	461,312,982	557,174,619	683,978,514	579,140,449
Coin and bullion.....	13,554,439	21,906,486	6,021,821	14,642,803
Total imports.....	474,867,421	579,081,105	690,000,335	593,783,252
Duty collected.....	75,655,891	94,841,332	117,274,150	100,182,715
EXPORTS.				
Canadian produce—				
The mine	42,389,091	44,012,900	57,857,228	58,059,877
The fisheries.....	15,380,370	17,080,449	17,233,575	20,172,843
The forest.....	43,514,655	41,743,304	43,518,571	43,241,666
Animal produce.....	51,931,634	47,110,762	45,156,126	55,569,932
Agricultural products.....	83,096,784	124,341,756	153,299,145	184,864,711
Manufactures.....	34,711,220	36,475,637	45,826,663	61,720,376
Miscellaneous	268,270	101,417	116,792	197,664
Totals, Canadian produce.....	271,292,024	311,866,225	363,008,100	423,827,069
Foreign produce	16,134,186	17,359,443	21,762,174	25,707,387
Total exports, merchandise.....	287,426,210	329,225,668	384,770,274	449,534,456
Coin and bullion.....	7,507,556	9,725,350	14,801,991	24,227,640
Total exports.....	294,923,766	338,951,018	399,572,265	473,762,096
Aggregate trade.....	769,801,187	918,032,123	1,089,572,600	1,067,545,348
IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.				
Australia.....	474,827	372,144	520,566	639,855
British Africa.....	575,539	354,166	408,088	464,353
" East Indies.....	4,491,938	5,404,572	7,731,466	6,306,322
" Guiana.....	4,050,567	5,137,525	3,374,465	3,712,472
" West Indies, including Bermuda	5,781,216	6,355,968	4,608,632	5,283,316
Newfoundland.....	1,879,568	1,780,066	2,032,210	1,731,477
New Zealand.....	856,765	1,573,422	3,326,509	3,380,155
United Kingdom.....	110,510,192	120,342,719	144,463,562	121,461,739
Other British.....	987,076	1,011,554	1,565,147	1,796,163
Argentine Republic	2,243,468	3,135,022	4,020,081	2,440,861
Belgium.....	3,245,509	3,645,963	4,282,937	4,380,166
France.....	11,430,530	12,714,431	15,284,642	13,970,547
Germany.....	10,475,269	11,536,061	14,623,357	14,203,651
Holland.....	1,996,545	2,675,043	3,185,404	2,661,616
Japan.....	2,443,076	2,921,077	3,142,467	2,571,100
United States.....	297,025,811	380,113,639	448,617,588	382,745,693
Other foreign.....	16,399,525	20,007,733	28,813,214	26,033,866
EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.				
Australia.....	3,813,834	4,116,631	4,069,345	5,248,021
British Africa.....	2,441,480	2,679,953	3,626,678	4,671,286
" East Indies.....	172,343	307,550	536,453	710,048
" Guiana.....	584,044	595,516	649,891	661,474
" West Indies, including Bermuda	4,432,801	4,734,635	4,447,662	5,063,956
Newfoundland.....	3,971,903	4,463,557	4,697,453	4,610,552
New Zealand.....	1,002,814	1,595,172	1,667,361	2,093,641
United Kingdom.....	136,183,864	161,625,335	182,508,964	209,609,699
Other British.....	675,044	769,896	1,317,216	1,907,467
Argentine Republic.....	2,907,578	3,112,966	1,981,819	1,867,500
Belgium.....	2,811,848	3,791,624	5,224,390	4,687,537
France.....	2,611,374	2,162,163	2,951,658	3,793,173
Germany.....	2,789,800	3,636,963	3,518,160	4,675,723
Holland.....	1,435,105	2,069,045	3,515,031	5,629,013
Japan.....	549,882	604,683	1,275,287	1,464,200
United States.....	118,888,242	132,155,798	167,393,250	206,748,530
Other Foreign.....	9,661,351	10,529,531	10,191,647	10,320,276

No. 2.—Principal Articles Imported for Consumption into Canada.

TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE.

Articles Imported.	1914.			
	1913.	Total.	From United Kingdom.	From United States.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ale, beer and porter.....	1,396,314	1,246,652	385,334	830,358
Animals, living	3,322,885	2,206,632	334,548	1,776,582
Books, periodicals, &c.....	6,661,279	6,804,614	1,448,220	4,962,345
Breadstuffs.....	11,580,349	9,164,084	832,087	5,922,357
Bricks, tiles, clays and mfrs. of	3,652,373	3,060,889	488,549	2,562,719
Carriages, carts, wagons, cars, &c.....	20,685,825	17,733,200	718,472	16,950,169
Cement	1,637,767	257,617	60,211	188,044
Coal, coke, &c.....	48,321,276	47,418,505	187,943	47,171,439
Cocoa, chocolate, &c.....	2,172,790	2,711,819	1,249,207	612,980
Coffee	2,846,688	2,359,661	220,498	202,737
Cordage, rope and twine.....	2,971,826	4,153,021	409,903	3,736,544
Cottons.....	38,546,868	35,608,033	16,272,148	16,883,551
Curtains	741,568	517,212	385,716	104,470
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c.....	16,374,670	14,872,813	2,944,754	7,627,548
Earthenware, china and graniteware.....	3,479,931	2,941,719	1,700,820	537,519
Electric apparatus.....	9,691,038	8,363,351	867,126	7,038,917
Fancy goods.....	4,982,166	4,799,553	1,754,982	1,126,630
Fish.....	2,476,636	2,145,829	247,597	740,819
Flax, hemp, jute and mfrs. of	9,595,159	8,013,095	4,624,705	809,869
Fruits	16,586,254	17,820,173	1,040,352	13,453,320
Furs, skins and mfrs. of	7,632,288	3,285,852	694,460	1,696,146
Glass.....	5,637,342	4,812,324	1,295,728	1,894,022
Gloves and mitts.....	2,778,943	2,622,051	1,142,492	282,907
Grasses, fibres and mfrs. of	2,571,266	1,813,084	65,984	1,558,440
Grease	1,235,923	1,090,238	17,504	1,057,956
Gunpowder and explosives	1,461,016	1,190,860	419,735	725,824
Gutta percha, India rubber and mfrs. of	11,280,964	8,414,658	2,329,399	5,788,068
Hats, caps, bonnets, &c.....	6,038,849	5,311,206	2,517,787	2,193,829
Hides and skins other than fur	13,268,578	8,503,997	668,759	2,082,595
Leather and mfrs. of	9,801,411	8,217,249	1,623,095	6,493,004
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total.....	175,153,390	130,298,804	17,233,493	106,429,819
Brass and mfrs. of	5,474,812	3,913,562	383,663	3,333,561
Copper and mfrs. of	7,679,735	5,695,218	78,281	5,541,969
Iron and steel and mfrs. of.....	141,665,765	104,089,107	13,147,116	86,049,676
Tin and mfrs. of	7,469,318	5,605,586	1,370,240	4,053,860
Musical instruments.....	2,151,781	2,136,645	107,431	1,780,818
Oils	17,515,783	16,474,306	532,871	15,347,598
Oilcloth.....	2,696,364	2,066,023	1,609,999	442,722
Paintings, drawings, engravings, &c	1,894,148	1,800,772	659,835	844,771
Paints and colours.....	2,559,280	1,922,146	598,938	1,003,489
Paper and mfrs. of	8,671,686	7,592,856	1,572,100	5,114,489
Precious stones.....	4,426,467	2,850,443	1,185,039	160,942
Provisions.....	11,753,470	9,993,960	623,400	6,726,605
Ribbons.....	1,705,269	1,914,355	696,795	163,962
Seeds	1,663,005	1,652,535	214,269	1,273,431
Settlers' effects	15,434,889	12,950,588	3,912,206	8,426,561
Silk and mfrs. of	9,420,689	9,679,205	3,451,913	1,539,055
Soap.....	1,343,942	1,271,638	144,775	959,317
Spirits and wines	6,943,914	6,933,753	3,254,020	142,935
Sugar, molasses, &c	19,778,450	18,233,056	839,516	589,692
Tea	6,874,876	6,495,703	2,673,601	23,933
Tobacco.....	7,378,827	6,736,753	741,386	4,680,555
Vegetables	3,225,145	3,467,373	230,614	2,663,847
Watches.....	1,769,274	1,436,781	147,001	796,000
Wood and mfrs. of	28,701,236	23,029,009	560,056	21,749,108
Wool and mfrs. of.....	34,794,591	28,593,032	23,647,741	2,016,785
Total value of Principal and other articles Imported:—				
Dutiable Goods.....	450,756,603	379,827,670	94,495,080	227,108,528
Free Goods.....	233,221,911	199,312,779	26,966,091	141,008,858
Total imports, merchandise.....	683,978,514	579,140,449	121,461,171	368,117,386
Coin and bullion.....	6,021,821	14,642,803	468	14,628,307
TOTAL IMPORTS	690,000,335	593,783,252	121,461,639	382,745,693

No. 3.—Principal Articles of Canadian Produce Exported from Canada.

Articles Exported.	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING APRIL.			
	1913.	Total.	1914.	
	\$	\$	To United Kingdom.	To United States.
Animals, living—Total.....	2,840,573	11,403,270	433,822	10,741,162
Cattle.....	2,145,043	8,872,311	427,427	8,283,288
Horses.....	511,746	844,308	5,420	806,450
Sheep.....	82,136	127,620	4,006	107,722
Breadstuffs—Total.....	125,894,861	152,863,483	121,010,280	16,828,793
Barley.....	5,033,176	5,523,453	4,407,162	786,325
Bran.....	1,583,321	1,543,575	26,752	1,354,697
Cereal foods.....	1,781,209	2,327,287	1,529,062	30,356
Oats.....	5,733,486	12,918,023	4,705,312	7,353,602
Oatmeal.....	626,273	525,428	500,864	13,001
Wheat.....	90,823,517	109,532,654	99,056,594	6,730,759
Wheat flour.....	19,809,770	19,842,956	10,669,764	135,257
Coal, coke, cinders and charcoal.....	5,201,404	3,956,597	81,102	2,883,825
Cordage, rope and twine.....	871,331	902,603	28,308	721,687
Fish—Total.....	16,646,434	19,663,158	6,307,293	6,697,246
Cod, &c., dry salted.....	4,308,647	4,421,665	87,376	1,133,239
Lobsters, canned.....	3,334,724	2,903,915	1,011,455	706,044
Salmon, canned.....	3,986,991	6,273,156	5,036,291	94,186
Fruits—Total.....	4,740,588	4,399,903	3,501,923	243,561
Apples, fresh.....	4,028,421	3,321,895	2,992,685	63,529
Furs, skins and mfrs. of.....	5,637,512	5,342,088	3,038,873	2,027,476
Hay.....	2,496,868	1,867,731	225,028	1,511,269
Hides and skins, other than fur.....	7,605,604	8,832,665	12,340	8,823,268
Leather and mfrs. of—Total.....	1,537,484	4,127,251	1,751,116	2,169,017
Sole and upper.....	1,145,674	3,152,309	1,471,439	1,523,334
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total.....	63,693,893	68,395,558	17,721,214	38,668,881
Aluminum in bars, blocks, &c.....	1,378,419	1,959,918	660,676	824,131
Asbestos.....	2,663,947	2,730,545	309,362	1,871,762
Copper.....	10,293,544	9,367,838	627,404	8,740,434
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, &c.....	12,143,212	13,216,856	108,605	13,101,000
Iron and steel and mfrs. of.....	10,010,218	12,115,897	1,024,439	2,113,089
Nickel.....	4,976,692	5,524,433	1,183,214	4,309,893
Silver.....	19,941,156	19,942,907	12,998,134	5,529,500
Paper.....	7,902,433	13,512,817	524,245	11,491,234
Potatoes.....	749,131	1,040,889	3	398,219
Provisions—Total.....	26,849,387	25,404,746	22,115,660	3,787,784
Butter.....	241,971	322,518	32,170	119,032
Cheese.....	20,524,244	17,978,443	17,615,958	200,492
Meats—Bacon and hams.....	5,477,207	4,602,905	4,316,789	280,547
Seeds.....	18,461,550	23,252,870	9,476,902	11,656,983
Settlers' effects.....	2,438,724	2,978,521	301,936	2,565,697
Whisky.....	1,028,303	1,062,708	31,633	865,613
Wood and mfrs. of—Total.....	49,915,323	50,968,146	11,723,942	35,976,018
Logs.....	935,615	585,591	63,266	521,989
Lumber—Deals, pine.....	1,089,617	1,535,876	1,473,009	42,846
" spruce and other.....	5,598,387	6,213,934	5,598,007	543,298
Laths, palings and pickets.....	2,120,393	1,871,290	24,758	1,817,511
Planks and boards.....	20,955,346	19,847,977	1,709,889	15,816,159
Shingles.....	1,431,627	2,193,159	2,298	2,155,884
Timber, square.....	1,244,488	557,482	537,144	8,331
Wood blocks for pulp.....	7,162,220	7,269,375	.....	7,269,375
Wood pulp.....	5,542,514	6,891,462	1,145,906	5,504,100
Total Value of Principal and other Articles Exported:				
Canadian produce.....	363,008,100	423,827,069	201,305,027	170,260,458
Foreign produce.....	21,762,174	25,707,387	8,304,468	12,314,782
Total exports, merchandise.....	384,770,274	449,534,456	209,609,495	182,575,240
Coin and bullion.....	14,801,991	24,227,640	204	24,173,290
TOTAL EXPORTS.....	399,572,265	473,762,096	209,609,699	206,748,530

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN RUSSIA.

Russia, as a market for agricultural machinery has lately been engaging the attention of the various British consuls resident in that country. Although present disturbed conditions do not warrant any considerable extension of this trade, it yet has important possibilities, and is one that has a special interest to Canadians. In 1913 Canada exported to Russia \$1,841,483 worth of agricultural machinery.

DETAILS OF THE TRADE.

The following details of the trade with Russia in agricultural machinery are from a report by the acting British Consul-General at Odessa, which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal*:—

The demand for up-to-date labour and time-saving agricultural machinery of foreign manufacture increases annually. The local factories are so occupied with the manufacture of small and simple machines that they are unable to devote their energies to the instalment of plant for the manufacture of more complicated machines, apart from the fact that they lack proper systems of economical production.

United States manufacturers retain about 90 per cent of the trade in self-binders and reapers, the balance being made up of Canadian, United Kingdom and German makes, of which the last two bear an infinitesimal proportion to the total. The large American syndicate controls the market in these machines, making it almost impossible for the smaller producers to compete.

Thanks to United Kingdom manufacturers having fallen into line with their competitors in the matter of giving credit extending over three years, they have regained the prestige which they lost some few years ago, and the sales of British threshing machinery have now reached record figures. It is remarked that purchasers invariably give the preference to British threshing machinery, as on account of its greater weight it is more economical and durable. United States firms have tried to enter the market, but have met with little success. Many of the Russian factories are making small-sized horse and motor-driven threshing machines, and the motor-driven variety may in course of time seriously affect the sales of steam-driven sets.

American and German manufacturers hold the trade in seed drills and corn planters, but large quantities are now being made by local factories.

Harrows of the disc pattern have met with the approbation of purchasers, and are supplied by United States, Canadian and German firms.

Germany continues to do a good business in the better classes of ploughs, both single and multiple, and the United States are also competing to a small extent. The bulk of the single ploughs sold, however, are of local manufacture.

The better qualities of chaff and root cutters are imported from the United Kingdom and Germany, but local factories are manufacturing inferior qualities in large numbers.

RUSSIAN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY INDUSTRY.

Somewhat more fully the British Vice-Consul at Berdiansk, thus reports on the Russian agricultural machinery industry and trade:—

Russian factories produce ploughs and seeders of the highest quality which to a great extent have supplanted the foreign article. Native makers were the first in the market in the manufacture of hand delivery reapers and never gave a chance to

foreign competitors, who after trying to get a share of the trade had to give it up. The enormous sales of the last-mentioned machine have latterly somewhat fallen-off in consequence of unfavourable weather conditions during the harvest time. Owing to its simplicity it is a peasant's machine, but there are signs that the demand for it has reached its limit or perhaps is falling-off, and the demand for the more perfect self-raking and self-binding reapers is gradually increasing. All this goes to prove that the cultivation of the soil by small farmers is making rapid progress. Horse gears and threshers found ready buyers in 1913, most of the makers being sold out. Multiple ploughs with seeders combined were largely in demand towards the end of the year; these are for use in spring.

The selling prices at the works of some of the principal machines of Russian make were:—

	Roubles.
Ploughs, Russian type, with fore carriage, according to size.....	15 to 30
Multiple ploughs combined with seeders, Russian type—	
3-share	60
4-share	73
5-share	80
Hand delivery reaper, Russian type.....	135 to 140
Self-rake reapers, 5-foot	165

The Russian government, in order to give native makers a chance to compete in the production of certain machines which are extensively imported, now gives a subsidy to those making them in the country. Harvesters of the self-raking and self-binding class and also steam threshers enter the country duty free, and now each of these of native manufacture receives a premium from the government of 1 rouble per poud. This measure took effect from January 1, 1913, and the production of self-raking reapers reached 18,000, for which the makers received 500,000 roubles as subsidy. No self-binding reapers were made as no works were properly laid out for their production, but 1914 will see a number of these machines upon the market, and there can be no doubt that in a few years the importation of harvesters will nearly cease, unless the increase in the price of raw material should counteract the advantage of the premiums. Portable engines, when imported along with threshing machinery or steam ploughs, pay a duty of 75 copecks per poud, the same as other agricultural machinery, but if imported alone the duty is 3 roubles 20 copecks per poud, for they are then considered to be industrial machines. There is a subsidy also for portable engines of 1 rouble 25 copecks per poud. In order to receive the premiums on any of these machines they must be made in the country of Russian material, and in the case of portable engines proof is required that they are sold by the makers for agricultural purposes only.

Siberia takes a considerable part of the production of the Russian works in ploughs, seeders, hand delivery reapers and horse threshers, while the demand there for improved harvesting and dairy machinery is mostly met by foreign productions.

The works which were started for making manila twine for self-binding reapers have had to close down; they found it impossible to compete with foreign duty-free twine.

The trade in agricultural machinery cannot be said to be in a healthy state, even though the demand for such is increasing. Machines are sold on long credit; even small implements costing 20 roubles are very seldom bought for cash, the payment often being arranged on the instalment system like sewing machines. However this may answer in the latter case where failure to meet payment may risk the forfeiture of the machine, it cannot be called a success in the sale of agricultural machinery in Russia. There comes a bad harvest, no instalment is paid; a second failure of the crops and the chances of the dealer getting in his outstanding debts diminish. The majority of the dealers are men of small means and often of smaller honesty; seeing that they have little or nothing to lose either of the one or the other, they run heavy risks, hoping for big profits, but when losses come they promptly transfer them to

the shoulders of the manufacturer or his agent. At the present moment there are many millions of roubles figuring in the books of manufacturers and agents which will in all probability never come in. The system seems radically wrong; it cannot endure, and has already ruined several firms whose assets according to their books far exceeded their debts. It is demoralising the peasant, who is now beginning to feel that he may pay up how and when he likes, and in fact there is practically no way of enforcing prompt payment. A few years ago the Russian peasant was fairly punctual in settling up his accounts in the autumn, but the instalment system has given him the idea that, if the seller can wait one season for his money, he can wait a second, and third, and before thinking of paying for his plough bought on credit he will go and buy a gramophone.

MARKET IN POLAND.

The British consul at Warsaw contributes the following information in regard to Poland:—

The following machinery is sold to farmers in Poland:—Ploughs (locally made and of German origin), cultivators (German and American), seeders, horse-drills (American, German, Austro-Hungarian; British makes are considered to be too expensive), harvesters (American and British) and food preparing machinery. A large amount of garden implements are imported from America. Steam threshing sets are of British, German and Austro-Hungarian origin.

British dairy farming machinery has been driven out by Finnish, Swedish, Dutch and German makes owing to the high price of British makes.

DEMAND FOR POWER PLOUGHS.

In regard to the possibilities of Russia as a market for motor or steam ploughs, the *British Export Gazette* has the following remarks to make:—

Russia, and particularly Siberia, with their rich agricultural potentialities, are necessarily countries where the power plough should be widely adopted, yet few markets offer so many obstacles to the successful introduction of this class of equipment. Motor ploughs driven by petrol, for instance, are handicapped by the high price of the fuel, though the substitution of crude oil types ought to be possible. It is, of course, also an admitted fact that the motor plough is not always sufficiently powerful to deal with the heavy soil and to withstand the consequent rough treatment it suffers.

It would, therefore, appear that the solution of the difficulty lies with the steam plough, but here again is the disadvantage that water is not in too plentiful supply in many districts. There can be no doubt, however, that the steam plough is increasingly finding favour in the Russian and Siberian markets, and it is so far satisfactory to know that British models are in considerable favour.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended August 1, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living :—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves.....	509	23
Sheep and lambs.....	—	—
Swine.....	—	—
Horses.....	242	201
Fresh meat :—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)..... Cwts.	217,564	188,289
Mutton " " ".....	77,126	115,298
Pork " " ".....	3,525	8,631
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)..... "	13,303	14,305
Salted or preserved meat :—		
Bacon.....	102,436	90,408
Beef.....	1,349	658
Hams.....	16,856	15,479
Pork.....	4,988	6,287
Meat, unenumerated, salted.....	2,062	2,150
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned).....	15,705	5,534
Dairy produce and substitutes :—		
Butter.....	104,835	88,417
Margarine.....	28,622	31,642
Cheese.....	54,225	99,989
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums.....	—	—
" cream.....	218	402
" condensed.....	19,133	23,846
" preserved, other kinds.....	93	259
Eggs..... Gt. Hnd.	461,212	375,343
Poultry..... Value £	1,978	2,875
Game.....	167	97
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)..... Cwts.	4,072	3,294
Lard.....	39,025	24,926
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—		
Wheat.....	2,160,700	3,003,400
Wheatmeal and flour.....	143,900	185,100
Barley.....	205,000	127,400
Oats.....	287,600	385,100
Peas.....	24,960	44,663
Beans.....	1,060	8,600
Maize or Indian corn.....	1,169,800	709,900
Fruit, raw :—		
Apples.....	25,208	8,961
Pears.....	21,560	55,301
Hay..... Tons.	1,297	412
Hops..... Cwts.	153	1,292

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended August 8, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves.....	No.	451	
Sheep and lambs.....	"	—	
Swine.....	"	—	
Horses.....	"	280	1,004
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen).....	Cwts.	167,071	161,594
Mutton.....	"	82,049	71,623
Pork.....	"	3,279	1,271
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)....	"	6,445	13,178
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon.....	"	87,636	76,022
Beef.....	"	668	328
Hams.....	"	21,214	15,123
Pork.....	"	4,318	4,573
Meat unenumerated, salted.....	"	1,439	2,778
Meat preserved otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned).....	"	11,583	8,090
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter.....	"	86,086	82,336
Margarine.....	"	27,316	30,044
Cheese.....	"	59,677	48,176
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums.....	"	—	—
" cream.....	"	232	283
" condensed.....	"	20,160	29,106
" preserved, other kinds.....	"	205	1,017
Eggs.....	Gt. Hnd.	455,104	320,858
Poultry.....	Value £	1,369	252
Game.....	"	155	—
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen).....	Cwts.	11,847	5,490
Lard.....	"	29,613	25,367
Corn, grain meal and flour :—			
Wheat.....	"	2,724,700	2,027,400
Wheatmeal and flour.....	"	175,000	208,800
Barley.....	"	254,300	129,800
Oats.....	"	254,700	340,600
Peas.....	"	70,649	9,610
Beans.....	"	4,590	2,160
Maize or Indian corn.....	"	1,766,300	914,400
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples.....	"	15,899	4,206
Pears.....	"	40,088	15,527
Hay.....	Tons.	1,086	287
Hops.....	Cwts.	347	533

MOTORS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERMEN.

Canadian firms in a position to supply motor engines and motor engine fuel will find a valuable market in Newfoundland. The fishing fleet within the past two years has been installing motors in the boats with the result that not only is there a brisk demand for engines but there is also a steadily increasing consumption of gasolene.

Last year, according to statistical returns, motor engines valued at \$140,000 were imported into the Colony. This year it is estimated the imports will approximate \$500,000. The representatives of two United States concerns have spent the entire summer in and around St. John's, and up to the end of July they had been able to place 275 orders. Engines of five, seven and nine horse power composed the bulk of these orders, but in some instances higher powered engines were purchased. The prices for the smaller powered engines ranged from \$180 to \$255. So far as could be learned no Canadian firm is actively engaged in soliciting this market. A few years ago a Nova Scotia concern, now in liquidation, sold a considerable number of motors. The two United States companies referred to seem to have largely gained control of the market. The fact that there is a rebate on the duty for engines for fishermen's use provides a stimulus for this trade.

In the matter of motor fuel, Canadian firms should be at a great advantage. Oil from the United States sells at 50 cents a gallon, which is only $\frac{1}{4}$ of an imperial gallon. Gasolene in Canada can be purchased at 25 cents per gallon. As indicative of the demand, one fisherman requested one of the motor engine representatives from the United States to secure for him 50 drums of gasolene as an initial order. Inquiries for supplies of oil are also constantly noted in St. John's.

Canadian firms in a position to supply either engines or fuel would do well to investigate the conditions in Newfoundland. While the market for engines may not be an expanding one, that for motor fuel will steadily increase, and with the advantage of price in favour of Canadian concerns, a profitable business might be built up. Oil for the use of fishermen is also subject to a rebate of duty.

DELAY IN SHIPMENTS TO WEST INDIES.

Special Commissioner Watson Griffin, now touring the West Indies in the interest of Canadian trade, has lately had brought to his notice instances of delays that have occurred in shipments from Canada to the West Indies when made via Halifax or St. John. These delays, it is alleged, arise chiefly during the transit to the port of shipment and are often of a longer duration than five weeks. It is pointed out moreover that delays of this nature are of frequent occurrence. As an instance the case is cited of one of the largest importers of flour and provisions in Trinidad, who recently placed an order for oats with a firm in Montreal. He received invoices and drafts which indicated that the shipments had been made; delivery, however, was in one case made over six weeks, and in another over seven weeks after the date of invoice. Again, two lots of oats were invoiced on the same date and drafts of that particular date had come to hand, but sixty days after the date of invoice only one of these two lots of oats had been delivered.

In nearly every instance of such delay brought to the attention of the Canadian Commissioner, the importer declared that these delays were so serious that unless

they were remedied they would be compelled to discontinue shipping by way of the Canadian route, and would instead ship by way of New York. All inconveniences of this sort cannot but have an injurious effect on Canadian trade with the West Indies, and are especially to be regretted in view of the efforts made by the Department to increase the trade of the Dominion with this section of the Empire.

SOUTH AFRICAN MARKET FOR PLOUGHS.

In the report from Commercial Agent Mr. D. M. McKibbin, which appeared in Weekly Report No. 552, some remarks were made on the market for agricultural machinery in South Africa. In view of this the following note on the South African market for ploughs taken from a United States Consular Report should be of interest:—

From the best information obtainable it appears that 80 to 90 per cent of the ploughs in use in this country are of the moldboard type. One of the most experienced American salesmen of agricultural machinery and implements stated to me that all through South Africa, just as in the United States, the particular type of ploughs best adapted to a given district depends entirely upon the nature of the soil. He emphasized the fact that certain ploughs made for use in the Southern States of the United States were found to be entirely unsuited to the soil in certain other States in the West. A practical mechanic, sent out by one of the large American concerns, informed me that, generally speaking, disc ploughs are suited to the soil of the western part of Cape Province (which practically coincides with this consular district) and all parts of Natal. He further stated that, also generally speaking, moldboard ploughs are best suited to the soil of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. It was clearly stated, both by selling agents and practical mechanics handling American agricultural machinery and implements, that no hard and fast rule can be applied in determining what type of ploughs is best adapted to different parts of this country. In each instance the character of the soil in a given locality has to be taken into consideration.

MISSIONARY WORK HAS BROUGHT RETURNS.

Those American manufacturers of ploughs who several years ago sent experts to this country to demonstrate the good points claimed for their implements, and to remain in the country and watch the development of the business for several years in succession, have succeeded in building up a steady demand for their ploughs. It has been my observation that very little advantage will be gained simply by sending a salesman through the country on an occasional trip unless a really good practical man is left behind to follow up the work, supply spare parts for repairs, and to make helpful suggestions in cases where farmers are not getting satisfactory results, as well as to prevent competitors from unfairly undoing the pioneer work which has already been done.

While this entire country has suffered lately from drought and labor disturbances, the consensus of opinion is that greater attention will hereafter be given, both by the Government and private individuals, to developing the agricultural resources of the country. The carrying out of the irrigation projects now in course of construction or to be undertaken in the near future, will bring thousands of acres of land under cultivation which have heretofore lain idle. Both business men and farmers have come to realize that mining, hitherto the chief industry of this country, is a

vanishing asset, and that the future of South Africa is wrapped up in its agricultural developments. Population considered, there is likely to be a growing demand for modern agricultural machinery and implements. The white population of the whole country is slightly over 1,200,000, but the per capita purchasing power of this population is unusually high.

BRITISH CONSULAR REPORTS.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT ON THE TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

(By Mr. Vice-Consul W. M. Royds.)

GENERAL TRADE.

The total foreign trade of the Philippine Islands for 1913 amounted to £21,059,529, a decrease of £3,201,437 as compared with 1912, though considerably more than for any previous year. This result may be considered as satisfactory, when the prevailing conditions, both domestic and foreign, calculated to disturb trade, are taken into account. Foremost among these must be placed the political situation resulting from the change of government and governing party in the United States, which was accompanied by the immediate commencement of promised modifications in the policy of the United States towards the Philippine Islands. Instead of being content with 'filipinising' the Insular government by slow degrees from the bottom upwards, as has been the scheme of the former administration for working towards the ultimate independence of the islands, and under which almost all the higher government offices were kept in the hands of Americans, the new democratic governor-general, who arrived during the latter part of 1913, took immediate steps to place Filipinos in many of the highest and most responsible positions, beginning with the allotment to them of a majority in the Philippine commission, the upper house of the Legislature, thus giving native legislative control in both houses.

The resulting uncertainty as to whether the United States contemplated abandoning all control over the islands in the near future, produced a general feeling of uneasiness and distrust in all connected with the local commercial world, and for a time almost paralysed business.

At the time of writing this report the depressed feeling shows some signs of relaxation, and business conditions are rather brighter, but the volume of 1914 trade is sure to show the effect of the feeling of want of confidence, which is not yet fully removed.

The question of the future status of the Philippine Islands has still to be taken up by the United States Congress, and will probably be discussed towards the end of 1914. Until then no real settling of conditions can be expected.

Other causes of the falling-off in the year's trade were the revision of the tariff in America, the scare of war with Japan in the early summer, which produced a very depressing effect for a time, and the damage to the crops, especially hemp and copra, following on the prolonged-drought of 1911-12, the full effects of which were felt in 1913.

Export duties (to countries other than the United States of America), which had previously been imposed on the following articles at the rates given, were abolished under the new tariff law:—

	Per 1,000 Kilos. Gross Weight.			
	Pesos	c.	£	s. d.
Hemp	15	0	1	11 0
Sugar	1	7	0	2 3
Copra	2	0	0	4 2
Cigars and tobacco	26	0	2	14 0

The only tax on goods leaving the islands now is a loading and port tax, levied on all exports at the rate of 4s. 2d. per 1,000 kilos. gross weight.

Under the new United States tariff, the limit previously imposed on the free entrance to the United States of cigars and sugar from the Philippine Islands (all other goods have always been free without limits) has also been removed. Hitherto, any excess over 150,000,000 cigars and 300,000 tons of sugar per annum was liable to the ordinary tariff rates when sent to the United States. Neither of these limits was, however, reached in any year, though they will probably both be exceeded in the course of the next few years. The prospect of free sugar under the new tariff does not affect the Philippine Islands so much as United States and Hawaiian producers, as sugar can be produced in these islands so much more cheaply than in those places.

With the opening of the Panama canal an increase of business in certain directions is looked for, and investigations are being made as to what may be expected through the opening of new trade routes. Manila, however, will only be 41 miles or so nearer to New York by this route than by Suez, and Hong Kong only some 245 miles, so that it is unlikely that the Philippines will be much affected in any way, or at any rate not in anything like the same degree as those Pacific countries in higher latitudes north or lower latitudes south of the equator, which will be brought so much nearer to the eastern coast of America by the new waterway.

The total value of imports in 1913 was £11,106,830, and of exports £9,952,699, as against £12,847,479 and £11,413,487 respectively in 1912. The excess of imports over exports, viz., £1,154,131, is less by £279,861 than that shown in 1912, but exceeds that of 1911 by £438,059. The import of rice, to which previously the adverse balance of trade was due, fell off a great deal in 1913, but the fall in exports, together with larger imports of cotton goods, coal and machinery served to counterbalance this.

The following table gives the figures of the total trade for the last five years:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1909.....	6,475,920	7,275,903	13,751,823
1910.....	10,358,200	8,464,263	18,822,463
1911.....	10,005,092	9,289,020	19,294,112
1912.....	12,847,479	11,413,487	24,260,966
1913.....	11,106,830	9,952,699	21,059,529

TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.

United States.—Imports from the United States, amounting to £5,557,554 in value, again show a continuation of the steady gain which has been theirs since the Payne-Aldrich tariff of 1909 gave them the favoured position they enjoy, and in 1913 for the first time contribute more than 50 per cent of the total. Exports to the United States show the large falling-off of £1,329,212—from £4,752,966 to £3,423,754. This is chiefly due to the fact that China took most of the sugar produced in the Philippine Islands, whereas in former recent years by far the greater part has gone to the United States. Copra exports also fell off considerably. The United States gain in imports was chiefly in cotton goods (at the expense of Japan), in iron and steel manufactures, wheat flour, motor cars and leather manufactures.

United Kingdom.—Imports from the United Kingdom fell off slightly, from £1,198,065 in 1912 to £1,120,008 in 1913, while exports remained practically the same as in 1912. Cotton goods, replaced by those of United States manufacture, again account for most of the loss in imports. In exports, the higher average value of hemp counteracted the smaller quantity as compared with 1912. No sugar went to

the United Kingdom in 1913. Copra shows a slight decrease, offset by cocoanut oil, which appears for the first time since 1909.

France.—Imports from France were stationary, while exports show a decrease of £675,164, from £1,817,425 to £1,142,261, due chiefly to a falling-off in the shipments of copra. Knotted hemp also shows a considerable decrease. In imports, French motor cars continue to have a small and increasing hold on the local market, alone of foreign makes; these are chiefly commercial vehicles, but recently several French passenger cars have been sold. The large drop in imports from French Indo-China is on account of the small amount of foreign rice required in 1913.

Germany.—Germany's trade with the Philippine Islands in 1913 showed but small variation from that of 1912, and neither imports nor exports changed to any extent in total value. In imports, cement showed a large increase over 1912, in which year also the import of cement from Germany greatly exceeded that of any previous year. This increase was made at the expense of Hong Kong.

Japan.—In both imports and exports, Japan's share of trade in 1913 increased. The falling-off in imports of cotton goods, owing to American competition under tariff protection, was offset by increase in the imports of coal, for which Japanese firms had obtained large contracts locally, and in silk goods and vegetables; glassware was also imported in considerably increased quantities. The exports to Japan owe their increase to hemp, copra and sugar.

Australia.—Imports from Australia fell off from £702,732 to £557,935 in value, while exports showed a small gain. In imports, coal was the greatest loser, owing to Japanese and Chinese competition, aided by the cheaper rates of freight. Meat and dairy products also decreased. Mining machinery and parts thereof showed large gains, many of the new gold dredges coming from Australia. The import of cattle also increased.

British India shows the large falling-off from £514,657 to £138,591 in the imports, chiefly in rice and crude cacao, both of which will in future be produced in greater quantities at home for the Philippine Islands market. Exports increased in value from £252,524 to £276,485, hemp and tobacco accounting for this.

IMPORTS.

The chief increases in imports were for iron and steel manufactures, cotton manufactures, coal and cement, large decreases appearing in the case of rice, meat and dairy products and cattle.

Iron and steel.—Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof again show an increase, the value in 1913 being £1,794,563 as against £1,288,412 in 1912.

Business in iron, steel and hardware during the past year has been good, owing to the large amount of construction work that is taking place, and the great bulk of this business has been placed in the United States. The manufacturers there seem to make a point of securing the trade here, and they are always prepared to meet competition unless they are well booked up with orders for their home trade.

Generally speaking, the prospects for the future as far as the consumption of iron and steel products, particularly bars and roofing is concerned, may be considered bright, but the bulk of the supplies will probably be drawn from the United States.

With the growth of the sugar industry, more modern mills will be required, and British manufacturers will doubtless have further opportunities in this line owing to the excellent results of British mills already installed, and the good opinion they have won. As last year, motor cars and vehicles showed increased imports, nearly all from the United States, though France seems likely to improve her position, especially in commercial vehicles.

Cattle.—The import of cattle from Wyndham, Australia, continued to flourish, but the high price of meat, due to the limitation of imports to a single source of supply, raised many complaints in 1913.

Meat and dairy products showed a decrease, mainly in importations from the United States of America and Australia. Meats and butter fell off, while lard compounds and substances increased.

EXPORTS.

Nearly all exports showed a decrease in 1913, especially copra, sugar and tobacco. The only large gain is in the case of cocoanut oil, a comparatively new and growing export, to which, of course, some of the decrease in copra export is due.

Hemp.—The total amount of hemp exported in 1913 was 117,904 tons, valued at £4,400,226, a decrease of 54,443 tons and £198,872 on the export of 1912. The production of 1913 amounted to some 960,000 bales, a decrease of about 30 per cent on the production of the previous year. This fall in production is almost entirely due to the drought and destructive typhoons of 1911-12, mentioned in the last annual report.

Sugar.—The total export in 1913 amounted to 154,816 tons, valued at £1,465,185, as against 194,449 tons valued at £2,020,904 in 1912. This decrease was anticipated in the previous report.

Tobacco and manufactures.—Manila cigars have not yet recovered the ground lost by the export in recent years of inferior qualities in bad condition, which led to so many complaints by purchasers abroad. The former restriction to 150,000,000 cigars allowed into the United States duty free from the Philippine Islands has been removed, as well as the export duty to countries other than the United States, which amounted to 26 pesos (£2 14s.) per 1,000 kilos. gross weight, so that the conditions for export are more favourable than formerly and only wait on the manufacturers providing for the improvement and reliability of quality demanded.

LUMBER CONCESSIONS.

A concession of 150 square miles of land in the northwestern part of the Island of Mindanao, 60 per cent of which is forest, comprising lauan, yacal, lumbayao, guijo, tanguile, apitong, and many other varieties of the excellent hard woods of the Philippine Islands, has been granted to a company, known as the Kolambugan Lumber and Development Company, the controlling interest in which is held by two large British lumber companies. Tenders for this concession were called for by public advertisement in December, 1913, and this company's offer was the only one received. The concession is granted for a term of twenty years.

Pineapple canning.—A canning factory in mid-Luzon with a capacity of 8,000 cases per month is about to start work, and should be exporting its output before the end of 1914. This company is also experimenting with roselle, the fruit of which will be manufactured into roselle sauce; 20 acres of this crop have been planted. A fibre is also obtained from roselle which is said to be good for paper making.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES, 1913.

Country.	1913.	
	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
British Empire—		
United Kingdom.....	1,120,008	1,889,312
Australasia	557,935	128,523
British East Indies.....	138,591	276,485
Hong-Kong	110,304	662,274
Canada.....	18,853	1,478
Other colonies and dependencies.....	586	3,300
Total, British Empire.....	1,946,277	2,961,372
United States.....	5,557,554	3,423,754
Austria-Hungary.....	33,597	39,655
Belgium	59,799	113,364
China	455,136	342,931
France.....	301,701	1,142,261
French Indo-China	564,091	2,559
Germany	601,758	362,833
Italy.....	47,832	103,408
Japan	706,923	817,611
Netherlands	38,205	59,796
Dutch East Indies.....	88,759	12,751
Siam	96,810	2,634
Spain	258,109	510,939
Switzerland.....	146,205	10,232
Other countries.....	204,074	46,599
Grand total.....	11,106,830	9,952,699

IMPORTS INTO THE PHILIPPINES, 1911-13.

Articles.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£
Animals—			
Cattle.....Number.	202,740	157,536	35,126
Horses....."	9,773	8,431	2,478
All other.....	3,661	1,351	1,651
Total.....	216,174	167,318	39,255
Brass and manufactures thereof.....	44,732	56,636	52,965
Cereals and cereal products.....	405,761	644,338	521,674
Cars and carriages.....	258,737	301,239	338,509
Cement.....Lbs.	131,336	107,964	169,103
Coal.....Tons.	253,963	219,816	330,014
Cotton and manufactures thereof.....	1,900,924	2,289,392	2,467,563
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof.....	1,287,236	1,288,412	1,794,563
Meat and dairy products.....	593,174	788,393	680,107
Oils.....	362,031	446,919	440,137
Rice.....Lbs.	1,410,835	2,710,105	659,290
Silk and manufactures thereof.....	159,084	190,110	174,234
Spirits, wines and malt liquors.....	100,610	98,348	82,410
Tobacco and manufactures thereof.....	36,932	51,092	64,837
Wool and manufactures thereof.....	63,492	88,445	68,206
All other articles.....	2,780,021	3,398,952	3,223,963
Grand total.....	10,005,092	12,847,479	11,106,830

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

WORLD'S OIL PRODUCTION.

The world's production of crude petroleum in 1912 amounted to about 52,921,750 tons, the sources, respective quantities and percentages being as follows:—

COUNTRY.	1912 short tons.	Percentage of total.
United States	32,897,060	62.16
Russia	10,174,560	19.23
Mexico	2,910,000	5.50
Roumania	1,987,360	3.76
Dutch East Indies	1,672,000	3.16
Galicia	1,298,620	2.45
India	1,101,450	2.08
Canada	38,750	0.073
Other countries	841,250	1.59

If the whole of this crude petroleum were employed as fuel in steam raising it would not replace, allowing for its higher thermal efficiency, much more than five and one-half per cent of the world's output of coal, whilst if used in internal combustion engines it would be equivalent, as a source of power, to about 16 per cent of the coal. Only a small proportion, however, of the crude petroleum can be regarded as available for use as a source of power, for by far the greater part is in demand as an illuminating agent and as a lubricant for machinery.

As the United States produces over 62 per cent of the world's production of petroleum, it is interesting to note that Dr. Day, of the United States Geological Survey, considers that, at the present rate of increase of the output of petroleum, the known oilfields of the United States will, on the basis of the minimum quantity of oil obtainable, be exhausted by the year 1935, while, even if only the present output were maintained the supply would, on the same basis, not last more than 19 years.—(*Canada-West Indies Magazine*.)

GERMAN EXPORTS OF CHEMICALS.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig reports that the statistics for the first half of this year show that the growth of the exports of German chemical products has considerably abated in strength as compared with last year. The value of the exports of chemical products during the first six months of this year was 490,670,000 marks, as compared with 482,880,000 marks during the corresponding period of 1913, and 394,040,000 marks in the first six months of 1912. The greatest increase was in pharmaceutical products which rose from 50,270,000 marks to 57,250,000 marks, followed by a rise in the exports of dyes and dyeing stuffs from 150,920,000 marks to 153,420,000 marks, artificial manures from 25,800,000 marks to 27,500,000 marks, and ether and alcohol from 21,310,000 marks to 22,260,000 marks. The exports of chemical basic materials only rose slightly from 197,120,000 marks to 198,190,000 marks. The Customs figures show a heavy decline during the half year in the value of the exports of explosives, munitions, and inflammable goods, viz., from 33,620,000 marks to 27,780,000 marks. Not much attention need be paid to this decline, however, as these goods in particular are largely exported under other descriptions.

The imports of chemical basic materials and products have increased by about 50 per cent in quantity since 1907. In the first half of this year the imports of these

goods amounted to 1,221,879 metric tons, valued at 271,980,000 marks, as compared with 1,154,500 metric tons, valued at 245,780,000 marks, in the corresponding period of 1913. The increase is almost entirely in chemical basic materials, acids, salts, and other basic chemical compounds. The value of the imports of pharmaceutical products increased from 19,340,000 marks in the first half of 1913 to 23,400,000 marks in the first half of this year. The value of the imports of artificial manures fell from 16,650,000 marks to 15,020,000 marks, and of explosives, munitions and inflammable goods from 840,000 marks to 620,000 marks.—(*Board of Trade Journal*.)

WOOD PULP INDUSTRY IN SWEDEN.

In view of the remarks on the wood pulp and paper industry of Scandinavia in the report by Commercial Agent C. E. Sontum, Christiania, appearing in this number, the following extract from a report of the United States Consul at Goteborg, Sweden, may be of interest:—

The value of the wood pulp produced in Sweden increased from \$938,000 in 1886 to \$30,000,000 in 1912. In 1912 there was produced in the country 1,556,499 metric tons of pulp, of which 41 per cent was dry chemical, 23 per cent moist chemical, 32 per cent moist mechanical, and 4 per cent dry mechanical. Last year there were exported 1,007,457 metric tons of pulp from Sweden, of which 177,677 tons were from Goteborg. The wood pulp invoiced for export from Goteborg to the United States in 1913 was valued at \$2,083,141, or \$93,610 less than for 1912. Almost all of the pulp shipped from this port to the United States is the dry chemical product.

Prices of wood pulp fluctuated considerably during the year. The level of prices was rather high at the beginning of the year, but declined toward the close of the year. The price of strong chemical pulp was between \$38.86 and \$39.93 per metric ton at the beginning of the year, declining later as low as \$34.84, but rising again to \$37.52. Easy-bleached chemical pulp sold for \$42.88 per metric ton, but fell later as low as \$37.52. Bleached chemical pulp sold for \$53.60 per metric ton. Comparatively little of the latter pulp is produced in Sweden. Sulphite pulp, easy bleached and strong, seemed to be most in demand.

Prices of mechanical pulp were low, but increased somewhat in the autumn. Prices of moist mechanical pulp varied between \$7.50 and \$8.58 per metric ton.

The paper industry has advanced considerably during the last thirty years. In 1912 there were produced 278,984 metric tons of paper valued at \$15,706,190, and 38,554 metric tons of cardboard, pasteboard, etc., valued at \$1,483,149. Over one-half of the paper produced was cartridge, packing, and other heavy paper, and over 46 per cent was writing, document, printing, and other paper not gilt, silvered, or glazed. The production of high-grade paper is therefore comparatively small.

The exports of paper and pasteboard from Sweden in 1913 amounted to 211,569 tons, of which 150,283 tons passed through the port of Goteborg. About 85 per cent. of the exports consists of heavy packing, wrapping, and printing paper.

The imports of paper and pasteboard into Sweden consist mainly of high-grade writing paper, parchment paper, coloured paper, and certain special grades of paper board.

KOREAN TRADE PROGRESS.

A natural outcome of the progressive influences set in operation by the annexation of Korea by Japan in 1910 has been that the commercial expansion of the former country has gone ahead by leaps and bounds, the total volume of trade during 1913 being double that in 1909, the year prior to the era of Japanese control. In fact, within four years there has been a growth from £5,289,000 to nearly £10,250,000. Much of this commercial awakening is undoubtedly directly attributable to the careful Japanese handling of Korean finances, the equitable adjustment of the taxation system, and the construction of railways, highways, harbour and other works in the

several territories, while, as an instance of the economic changes achieved by these factors, may be mentioned the growth in the issue of bank notes, and the generally increasing banking business throughout the country.

The present feature of Korea's trading activities, however, is the heavy importation of a remarkably wide range of manufactured goods, considerably in excess of the exports. The increase in the total imports has not only, as might be supposed, been caused by the quantities of constructional material required in connection with the various public and other works already referred to, but also by the requirements of an ever-expanding volume of Japanese immigrants, and by the advancing purchasing power of the general community, the trade affording considerable openings of which the merchants at Seoul, the capital, and at such ports as Chemulpo, Fusan, Wonsan, Mokpo and Chimampo, etc., have not been slow to take advantage. Many firms at these centres, indeed, have their own buying connections in London or on the continent. These, with other European, Chinese and Japanese firms, to-day negotiate an import trade which embraces every variety of goods from machinery, railway material and metals, to cotton and woollen manufactures, matches, etc., the United Kingdom supplying a substantial proportion. The producing and exporting activities of Korea, however, are not being allowed to lag behind other developments, and each year sees increased attention to the agricultural claims of the country. The cultivation of rice, wheat, beans and cotton in the south, and of millet and oats in the north, constitutes the main industries at present, but the extensive proved deposits of gold, copper and iron ore, coal, etc., offer rich potentialities awaiting exploitation as capital becomes available. American industrialists particularly have interested themselves in this mineral wealth, and have been working the deposits for some years; but the more extensive of these activities in this direction, based on a greater influx of capital into the country, will undoubtedly mark a still greater era in Korea's development.—(*British Export Gazette.*)

IMPORTS OF LUMBER INTO SEVILLE.

The district suffers through the scarcity of lumber. Timber lands are almost entirely lacking, and the science of forestry is hardly known. For generations the lack of domestic wood has been felt and lumber has been increasing in cost until prices are almost prohibitive. The agricultural sections of the district support orange and olive orchards, cork-oak and chestnut groves, but these trees are too valuable for use as lumber, although their woods are occasionally used here for decorative inlay in fine cabinet work. Imports of lumber are therefore extensive, and include a certain amount of oak, poplar, evergreen oak, beech, mahogany, walnut, and other fine woods. By far the largest imports, however, are of pine from Russian and other northern European ports, which during 1912 amounted to 30,447 short tons, and in 1913 to 41,070 tons. Imports of other woods aggregated 3,353 short tons in 1912 and 1,587 tons in 1913. In addition, about 4,549 short tons of shooks and staves were imported into Seville during 1913 for barrel and hogshead making, of which amount some 62 tons came direct from the United States. Of the finer woods, some of which come from the United States, most are imported into Seville through Barcelona. A steamship service, however, just inaugurated for freight trade between Seville and southern United States ports has contracts that will assure the importation direct to Seville of much American lumber that was previously transhipped at Barcelona. The present building operations in this city should widen the market for lumber of almost every class, although the style and construction dispense largely with wood; floors, baseboards, and wainscoatings are generally of artistic tiling, and even the door and window frames are sometimes of metal. Furniture (except native wicker) and, in fact, all wooden objects are usually expensive; and it will probably be only through increased imports that these prices will decline, for it is hardly presumable that the denuded regions of the district will be reforested, valuable as they now are for cereal growing and pasturage.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

COLOMBO A COMING WORLD PORT.

The development of Colombo into a great world port, linked by railway with the mainland, and directly in the highway between Europe and the far east, which cannot be claimed by either Bombay or Calcutta, will help still further in the expansion of Ceylon's agricultural resources, but it will do much more. It will create a commercial population for the port comparable with that of Singapore and Hong Kong. Colombo will become a great entrepôt into which goods from Europe, America, and Asia will be poured, to be distributed as widely. For Ceylon itself the range of imports will become broader and the volume greater. At present it is a particularly good market for cotton goods, cement, lampware, metal goods, biscuits, confectionery and agricultural implements. With the construction of better roads also there is a growing inquiry for motor cars both for pleasure and industrial use, especially the latter. The growing importance of Colombo will, it is certain, also encourage local importers to demand much more consideration from shippers than is sometimes accorded at present. There are persistent complaints in regard to belated deliveries, and the excuse often made that delay in delivery is due to holding orders until accumulations are such that lower freights can be secured, naturally does not appeal to importers, who are more interested in prompt delivery than minute freight advantages. American shippers appear to have deserved special censure in this respect, orders sometimes not being filled till 15 months after booking, whereas merchants in Ceylon are justified in looking for delivery within three, four, or at the most five months.—(*British Export Gazette*.)

TRINIDAD PETROLEUM INDUSTRY.

The petroleum industry has now become the principal mining industry in Trinidad, and there is every hope that at no distant date it may prove to be a very important factor in the prosperity of the colony. Although in the year 1912-13 the actual drilling work done by most of the companies is reported by the Inspectors of Mines not to have been satisfactory, and as a consequence the exportation of crude petroleum fell from 7,000,685 gallons in 1911 to 4,295,737 gallons in 1912, yet the wells that have been drilled have been sufficient to prove that the oil sands in certain districts hold large quantities of oil at no great depth. The following extract from the annual report of the Inspector of Mines shows the position of the petroleum industry at the close of the year:—'In my last report I stated that the petroleum industry had not made satisfactory progress during the year then under review. During the past year no great amount of field development work has been done, but that which has been done, and the negotiations with various corporations which have been now carried to a successful issue, will, I think, mark it as the most important, so far, in the history of the oil industry of the colony. When and if the history of these negotiations comes to be written in full, I think it will be gratefully recognized with what minute care and skill difficult and delicate situations have been treated and with what success the negotiations have been steered to a successful termination, and I hope the great services rendered to the colony by the inter-departmental Committee, which acted for it in London and advised the Secretary of State, will be as fully recognized as they deserve. We are now in the position of knowing that at least three powerful corporations will be soon operating independently in the development of the oil fields of Trinidad, and we shall therefore shortly know what position it is going to take in the oil world.'—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal*.)

SWEDEN'S SUPPLY OF FOODSTUFFS.

Despite the heavy production of grain, Sweden is not self-supporting in the production of wheat, rye, and Indian corn, but is more than self-sufficing in the production of meat products and animals for slaughter, as appears from the following table of imports and exports in this line for 1913:—

Articles.	Exports.	Imports.	Articles.	Exports.	Imports.
	£	£		£	£
Barley.....	2,790,474	21,540	Beef and mutton.....	10,638,762	4,452,953
Corn.....	.....	134,237,679	Pork.....	17,345,587	5,777,382
Oats.....	150,734,984	141,837,095	Neat cattle.....	*42,160	*2,861
Rye.....	.....	201,025,153	Hogs.....	*18,543	.....
Wheat.....	.....	440,517,288	Sheep.....	*2,493	.....

* Head.

Of the wheat imported about 37 per cent comes from Russia, 37 per cent from Germany, 10 per cent from Denmark, 6 per cent from British East India, 6 per cent from the United States, and most of the remainder from Argentina and France. Corn comes from Argentina, but imported through Hamburg and Copenhagen mainly. About 80 per cent of the rye imported comes from Germany, and almost all of the rest from Russia and France. About one-half of the oats imported comes from Germany, one-third from Russia, and the remainder mainly from Argentina.

The output from the grain mills of Sweden in 1912 (the latest year for which statistics are available) was valued at \$30,740,491. The principal products were:—Wheat flour, \$14,524,867; rye flour, \$8,500,375; oatmeal, \$1,548,264; hulled rice, \$970,969; bran, \$3,764,378.

The output of the domestic milling industry is not sufficient to supply the home market, as is shown in the following table of exports and imports of Sweden for 1913:—

Articles.	Exports.	Imports.
	£	£
Wheat flour.....	455,466	19,044,460
Rye flour.....	213,326	27,759,195
Bran.....	57,161,706	137,974,776
Oatmeal.....	10,671,087	.....

(U.S. Consular Reports.)

ENGLISH MARKET FOR PEARS AND PEACHES.

An inquiry has been received as to the prospects of shipments of American pears and peaches. Several authorities who have been consulted agree that it is difficult to obtain accurate information concerning the English pear crops in consequence of the wide area over which the cultivation extends, but the chief impression among those in touch with the fruit growers is that this season's crop is a very fair one, and promises to be much in excess of last year's. A similar condition is reported here as prevailing with the French crops, which influences prices

considerably in the English market. Prices in 1913, owing to shortage of domestic and of Continental supplies, were unusually good, as high as \$9.75 per barrel being received for the best; but if this year's crop is as successful as conditions now indicate, nothing approximating these figures can be expected, since in an ordinary year prices run from \$2.90 to \$3.90 per barrel up to \$4.85 for the best grades of pears. Pears reach this market packed in barrels.

As to the prospect for American peaches, those in the trade who have been interviewed are of opinion that this delicate fruit is liable to arrive overripe, and therefore must be sold promptly for the best prices obtainable. The market sentiment is that American peaches are a dangerous article to touch on this market, save on a small scale and experimentally. The French product is able to compete with advantage on account of the short voyage.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

RUSSIAN IRON INDUSTRY.

The iron industry in Russia has its principal centre in the Odessa district, and, therefore, it is principally this district which is affected by the increased activity in the mining of coal and iron in Russia.

The state of affairs is such that it is now doubtful whether the Russian iron industry can cope with the growing demands made upon it by naval shipbuilding yards, railways, and machinery, &c., works. There has also been a renewal of house building, into the construction of which there enters an ever-growing quantity of iron and steel.

The following figures show the output of pig iron, half-finished and finished products during each of the past five years, together with the estimated output for 1914:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914 esti- mates.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Pig-iron.....	2,821,000	2,999,000	3,630,000	4,111,000	4,756,000	5,207,000
Half-finished products	3,079,000	3,482,000	3,885,000	4,433,000	5,110,000	5,594,000
Finished products.....	2,628,000	2,966,000	3,272,000	3,676,000	4,224,000	4,627,000

A semi-official estimate indicates that from 2,400 to 3,200 miles of railway per annum for a series of years will have to be equipped with rails, quite apart from the demand for rails for repairs. This includes narrow gauge lines, though the ordinary gauge lines predominate largely.

During the years 1909 to 1912, both inclusive, there was no particularly great activity in the construction of rolling stock, and on this account the demand is likely to be large for the next few years.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

TIMBER RESOURCES OF JAPAN.

The area of forest land in Japan is said to be approximately 50,000,000 acres, or almost half the area of the country, and State-owned forests comprise about 40 per cent of the forested area. The Empire is so well adapted to the development of forestry that, as facilities for communication improve, a steady increase is expected in the revenues derived from this source. The estimated revenues from the Government forests for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, are \$5,360,000, while the expenditures for the same period are given as \$2,327,000. Provision has been made for extensive improvements in administration, and subventions have been granted for the afforestation of waste public lands. Meteorological observatories are to be established.

The exports of lumber and its products in 1912 and 1913 were as follows:—

Items.	1912	1913	Items.	1912	1913
Bamboo.....	\$214,197	\$255,288	Wood shavings:		
Boards for tea boxes. . .	584,452	547,014	For match boxes....	\$89,736	\$88,049
Match sticks... ..	112,381	113,953	Other.....	25,998	43,440
Railway sleepers.....	873,090	962,523	All other wood.....	2,023,742	3,217,200
Telegraph poles.....	39,085	29,373	Total.....	3,962,681	5,256,840

The markets of the United States and China are said to show increasing demands for railway ties and other hardwood from the Hokkaido.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending August 13, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushe's.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	122,664	42,492	34,185	72,759	272,100
Consolidated.	78,364	4,734	14,032	229,229	326,359
Empire Elevator Co.	79,411	.....	9,005	358,732	447,148
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	327,944	7,658	9,856	.....	345,458
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	17,885	.....	331	509,542	527,758
Black & Muirhead. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G. T. Pacific.	80,421	25,509	9,318	229,367	344,615
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	110,874	1,650	14,910	.....	127,434
Fort William Elevator Co.	33,744	11,013	1,664	378,074	424,495
Eastern Elevator Co.	40,724	.....	1,488	.....	42,212
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	203,875	.....	18,761	407,811	630,447
D. Horn & Co.	17,887	8,866	3,491	89,992	120,236
Dominion Government Elevator.	47,559	.....	5,121	107,042	159,722
Total terminal elevators.	1,161,352	101,922	122,162	2,382,548	3,767,984
Depot Harbour. ....	.....	39,363	.....	.....	39,363
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	8,683	32,129	.....	.....	40,812
Midland Elevator Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiffin, G. T. P.	169,774	46,803	.....	.....	216,577
Port McNicol.	444,722	63,557	48,605	.....	556,884
Collingwood.	10,500	.....	.....	.....	10,500
Goderich.	181,227	134,452	.....	.....	315,679
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co. ....	.....	221,332	.....	.....	221,332
Commercial Elevator Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Colborne.	931,418	64,253	.....	.....	995,671
Prescott. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	386,141	59,677	10,536	45,100	501,454
No. 2.	497,826	213,957	100,204	46,637	858,624
Montreal Warehousing Co.	25,810	50,096	95	25,338	101,339
Quebec Harbour Commissioners, Quebec	2,005	183,994	.....	.....	185,999
West St. John, N.B.	2,641	.....	.....	.....	2,641
Total public elevators.	2,660,747	1,109,613	159,440	117,075	4,046,875
Total quantity in store.	3,822,099	1,211,535	281,602	2,499,623	7,814,859

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended August 20, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—			
No. 1 Hard.....	51,481	883,281	934,762
No. 1 Northern.....	545,517	1,280,764	1,826,281
No. 2 ".....	247,301	337,006	584,307
No. 3 ".....	41,651	119,981	161,632
No. 4 Wheat.....	23,258	8,260	31,518
No. 5 ".....			
No. 6 ".....			
Other.....	252,144	31,455	283,599
Totals, Wheat.....	1,161,352	2,660,747	3,822,099

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oats—			
No. 1 C.W.....	17,571	17,571	17,571
No. 2 ".....	68,179	614,843	683,022
No. 3 ".....		246,073	246,073
Ex. No. 1 Feed.....	1,756	8,174	9,930
No. 1 Feed.....		2,767	2,767
No. 2 ".....		90,118	90,118
Other.....	31,987	130,067	162,054
Totals, Oats.....	101,922	1,109,613	1,211,535

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Barley—			
No. 3 Extra.....		36,429	36,429
No. 3 C.W.....	35,186	61,426	96,612
No. 4 C.W.....	40,552	95	40,647
Feed.....	11,018		11,018
Rejected.....	23,045	7,750	30,795
Other.....	12,261	53,740	66,101
Totals, Barley.....	122,162	159,440	281,602

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flax—			
No. 1 Northwestern Canada.....	2,226,728	70,438	2,297,166
No. 2 C.W.....		23,906	23,906
No. 3 C.W.....	97,537		97,537
Rejected.....	24,297		24,297
Other.....	33,986	22,731	56,717
Totals, Flax.....	2,382,548	117,075	2,499,623
Total quantity in store.....	3,767,984	4,046,875	7,814,859

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

888. **Spruce gum.**—Inquiry is made by a large importing firm in Newfoundland for names and addresses of dealers in the Maritime Provinces.

889. **Oatmeal and flour.**—A Lancashire corn merchant wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of flour and oatmeal immediately.

890. **Commercial and manufacturing.**—Trade agent having correspondents in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, is about to open an office in Manchester, England, for the sole convenience of Canadian firms and offers the address and use of this office (which will follow the lines of a commercial bureau) and services generally to any firm desiring same and at a very low rate. All business transacted with efficiency and economy. Further services, such as the supplying of confidential and reliable information regarding the financial and other status of any person or firm in the United Kingdom, correspondence, appointing agents, interviewing, negotiating, &c., are offered. The office will be centrally situated in Manchester and an early application for accommodation is necessary as only a limited number of firms can be accepted.

891. **Corn whisks.**—A London company is in the market for small hand corn whisks and invites samples and quotations from Canadian manufacturers.

892. **Detachable link belting.**—A Glasgow house is desirous of getting in touch with a Canadian manufacturer of detachable link belting.

893. **Asbestos.**—A Glasgow importer of crude and fibre asbestos is open to do business with reliable Canadian shippers.

894. **Mica.**—A Glasgow importer of mica, thumb trimmed and sheets, is anxious to make connection with first-class Canadian house in a position to ship.

895. **Oils.**—A paint and oil house, Glasgow, wishes to purchase lubricating oils from a first-class Canadian firm.

896. **Asbestos.**—A Glasgow firm, importers of asbestos millboards, cloth, lagging and slates is anxious to make connection with reliable shippers of these goods.

897. **Corn.**—A Reading firm inquires for exporters of corn, grain and flour.

898. **Wheat.**—A Coventry firm inquires for quotations from exporters of Canadian wheat.

899. **Corn.**—An Oldbury firm is open to receive quotations from exporters of Canadian corn, grain and flour.

900. **Barley.**—A Staffordshire firm inquires for exporters of Canadian barley.

901. **Apples.**—A Loughboro firm is open to receive quotations from exporters of Canadian apples—Baldwins, Greenings and Spies.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Austria-Hungary:

Trieste, British Consul General.

Belgium:

Antwerp, British Consul General.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.

Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

China:

Harbin, British Consul.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.

Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Vice-Consul.

Panama, British Consul General.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul.

St. Petersburg, British Consul.

Vladivostock, British Consul.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.

Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Turkey:

Constantinople, British Consul General.

Turkey-in-Asia:

Smyrna, British Consul General.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable Address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne, Cable address, Cancoma.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Waterville.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable address, Canadian.

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable Address, Canadian.

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbege No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood & Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Oriental Market for Wheat and Flour:—	
Japan (Mr. G. B. Johnson)	1395
China (Dr. J. W. Ross)	1403
Great Britain:—	
London (Mr. Harrison Watson)	1410
Glasgow (Mr. F. Dane)	1425
Norway and Denmark (Mr. C. E. Sontum)	1428
Canadian Trade for Twelve Months to June	1430
Agricultural Machinery in Russia	1433
British Agricultural Produce Imports	1436
Motors for Newfoundland Fishermen	1438
Delay in Shipments to West Indies	1438
South African Market for Ploughs	1439
British Consular Reports:—	
Philippine Islands	1440
Notes on Foreign Trade	1445
Canadian Grain Statistics	1452
Trade Inquiries	1454
Commercial Intelligence Service	1457

1457

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, September 7, 1914.

No. 554

A WORD TO CANADIAN PRODUCERS.

Canadians are intensely interested in the gigantic struggle now staged on the battlefields of Europe.

There is being fought out and there will be decided the mastership of the Old World—the control of the seas—the question of liberty and democratic government in Europe.

Though primarily a quarrel between three great European powers, it has developed into a war for the existence, integrity and supremacy of the British Empire.

The British Empire is now or soon will be represented on the battlefield by troops from the Motherland, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa which releases British soldiers and substitutes her own in their place.

Involved in this war is the question of commercial ocean transport and overseas trade.

For years Germany has made superhuman efforts towards building up a great industrial system at home and a vast overseas trade with its attendant strong commercial marine.

Comparing 1893 with 1913, her industrial output has wonderfully increased, and the same is true in reference to her export of industrial products.

Her sea tonnage from 1,511,579 to 3,153,724.

Her foreign trade from \$1,678,780,600 to \$4,966,298,400.

In 1913 her exports were as follows:—

To Great Britain	\$342,291,600
Canada	14,473,833
Australia	21,063,000
South Africa (British)	11,162,200
New Zealand	2,546,600
United States	169,741,600
France	187,996,200
Russia	209,440,000
China	29,226,400
Japan	29,202,600
South America	157,960,600
all other countries	1,227,862,387
Total	<u>\$2,402,967,000</u>

Under present war conditions she has lost for the time being nearly all this trade; her industrial production has been greatly reduced and her commercial marine has been practically swept from the seas.

What this means to Germany, we can all see; a total loss during the continuance of the war and a long period of struggle after ensuing peace to regain even a part of her former proud and profitable position, and a probable total loss of her expensive and hardly bought colonial possessions.

What we do not so clearly see is that this immense void in production and distribution must be filled—others must step into her place to make and distribute what Germany has for the time been forced to surrender.

For the British Empire—home and overseas—the instant pressing duty is to possess itself of a generous share of the production and trade thus lost to Germany, and so to reap the advantages of a great industrial and commercial victory which shall in some measure compensate the costly sacrifice of war. Not only should we fill to the greatest possible extent the void thus created, but we should make our position so strong in these markets as to secure ourselves from our being ousted by Germany hereafter.

Whilst a comparatively small number of our manhood fights the battle for Imperial existence and control of our ocean highways, those who remain should, with spirit and energy throw themselves into the task of taking possession of the markets from which our enemies have been driven and supply them with the products of our own fields and factories.

Here is a peaceful field of operation in which we can carry on a bloodless but most effective and profitable warfare.

First let us fill as far as possible the call for the \$16,000,000 worth of goods with which Germany and Austria provided us last year, and which will this year be absolutely debarred. And what we cannot supply ourselves let us purchase from Great Britain and the other parts of the Empire. Let us covenant together to buy goods 'made in Canada,' 'made in Britain' and 'made in the Empire.' Thus shall we give employment and the profits of production to the Empire's home workers.

Then let us find out the details of what Germany and Austria has produced and sold to other countries and set ourselves to supply as large a part of this as possible.

Whilst our soldiers and sailors preserve our homes from attack and our ocean highways open and secure for transport, let us enter upon these abandoned markets and possess them as far as possible.

Here are markets for hundreds of millions of dollars worth of products, the making of even a portion of which will keep our industries going and give employment to hundreds of thousands of our people. If consumers determine to buy only Canadian and Imperial goods, and producers to provide them at lowest prices and of good quality, a co-operative work of inestimable value will have been begun.

Beginning with this number of the Bulletin will be published a series of statements designed to illustrate the opportunities which the present war conditions open to Canadian business enterprise and which the undersigned most earnestly hopes will be utilized to the full.

GEORGE E. FOSTER,

Ottawa, September 1, 1914.

Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Article No. 1.

CANADIAN TRADE LOST TO GERMANY.

By way of preliminary to this series there was given in Weekly Report No. 552, a summary of various notices, which had appeared in publications in the United States, regarding the opportunity presented for the enlargement of the export trade of that country, through the check given by the war to the trade of Germany and Austria-Hungary. It was here pointed out that these remarks were also to a large extent applicable to Canada, and some of the openings were mentioned that had been made available for Canadians, through the withdrawal of German competition from the sphere of world trade. It is now possible to give a more detailed examination of the opportunities hereby presented for the extension of Canadian trade. There is, therefore, published in this issue tables giving the imports into Canada from Germany

and from Austria-Hungary for the past five years. The commodities enumerated in these tables can no longer be obtained from these countries on account of the stoppage of their export trade, due to the war. Canada must henceforth, therefore, obtain these goods elsewhere. This presents two possibilities for increased trade in other directions:—

- (1) Canadians may themselves make up a part of the deficiency thus created by increased production at home.
- (2) Other countries, including the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire, are given the opportunity of increasing their sales to Canada.

An examination into the kind of commodities comprised in Germany's exports to Canada will indicate in how great a measure each of these two prospects may be fulfilled.

IMPORTS FROM GERMANY INTO CANADA.

Last year Germany's trade with Canada outstripped that of France with the Dominion, and as a result she ranked third among the countries with which Canada carries on trade, coming after the United States and the United Kingdom. In the year ending March 31, 1914, Canada imported from Germany goods worth \$14,686,069, and she exported to Germany goods to the value of \$4,433,736, thus giving a total trade with Germany of the value of \$19,119,806. Of the total amount of goods imported from Germany, \$11,176,198 worth was subject to duty, the remaining \$3,509,871 worth being admitted free. It is thus seen that Germany up to the outbreak of the present war had obtained a material foothold in the Canadian market, which will be lost during the progress of the war. The deficiency thus created presents, therefore, an exceptional opportunity for the Canadian producer to supply to a larger extent than in the past the requirements of his home market. The significance of this opportunity can be best gained by inquiring of what this great body of Germany's exports to Canada consists.

KINDS OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED.

But a small proportion of Canada's purchases from Germany consist of raw materials or foodstuffs, the great bulk being comprised of finished manufactured products. It is this fact which causes Germany's trade with Canada to be considered such a lucrative one. For the most part Germany has been sending to Canada in the past considerable quantities of iron and steel goods, such as tubing, steel tires, cutlery, machinery, wire, &c., also a great variety of hardware, lamps, clocks, jewellery, electrical apparatus, scientific instruments, musical instruments, earthenware and glassware. All kinds of dry goods, cotton and woolen goods, hosiery, gloves, fancy goods, toys, dolls, buttons, combs, &c., have also been purchased. Drugs, chemicals, paper, paints, furs, tobacco and sugar and molasses also account for a large share of the imports into Canada from Germany. German manufacturers have established a reputation for careful and thorough workmanship and they excel in anything requiring minute execution and exactness of finish. If Canadian manufacturers, however, carefully study the situation and adapt themselves accordingly they ought to be in a position to supply a considerable quantity of what was up to the outbreak of the war formerly supplied by Germany. It might, therefore, be well to consider at somewhat greater length those commodities, by the supplying of which it is thought Canadians have a chance to gain through the check given to Germany's trade by the war.

IRON AND STEEL GOODS, HARDWARE, ETC.

Perhaps one of the most widespread effects of the present war on the Canadian import trade will result from the cutting off of the supplies of iron and steel goods, hardware, &c., that have been coming from Germany. For the year ended March 31,

1914, iron and steel goods accounted for \$2,824,900, or nearly one-fifth of the total import of German goods into Canada. A great assortment of goods goes to make up this amount, among them being included tubing to the value of \$539,130, and steel tires for locomotives, &c., to the value of \$348,059. Of special significance are Canada's purchases of cutlery from Germany, which amounted for the year concerned to \$379,890. This is second only to the imports of cutlery from the United Kingdom, and exceeds those from the United States by over \$150,000. German machinery was last year bought by Canadians to the extent of \$252,689, while other iron and steel goods imported included wire of a value of \$140,523; angles, beams, &c., worth \$185,138; billets to the extent of \$68,728; tools and implements worth \$66,724, and iron and steel ware proper to the value of \$93,037. This great assortment of goods being no longer obtainable from Germany, it rests with the Canadian iron and steel manufacturers to see that a large proportion of them are supplied at home.

A great variety of small hardware has been exported from Germany to Canada every year. The Canadian tables do not enumerate the specific articles of hardware imported except in the case of iron and steel goods. The following figures, however, of the principal metals and manufactures thereof, other than iron and steel, imported from Germany last year, will give some idea of the extent of the import trade in German hardware. The figures are comprised in large part of finished manufactured products:—

Metal—	Value.
Brass	\$130,389
Zinc	108,736
Copper	52,206
Tin	29,763

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

There were imported into Canada last fiscal year lamps, lanterns, chandeliers, &c., of German manufacture of a value of \$137,710, and German clocks and parts thereof of a value of \$129,790. It is in the manufacture of such articles, requiring thorough workmanship, that the Germans excel. Somewhat the same applies to jewellery, of which Canadians last year purchased from Germany to the value of \$151,560.

The total import of electrical apparatus from Germany amounted to \$204,388. Canadian manufacturers of electrical apparatus should be in a position to capture a good share of this total, as should also be the case with the \$190,476 worth of musical instruments that were last year imported from Germany.

CHINAWARE AND GLASSWARE.

A large part of the imports of China and earthenware and glassware into Canada from Germany consists of articles for use on the dinner table. Thus out of a total import of china and earthenware of a value of \$300,375, some \$259,123 consisted of tableware. The same may be said to apply to the \$276,221 worth of glassware imported from Germany in 1913-14.

DRY GOODS, TEXTILES, ETC.

A reference to the table, appended below, of the imports into Canada from Germany will show that a large proportion of these imports is made up of merchandise usually classified under the head of textiles. Thus from the figures for 1913-14 we find the following:—

Wool and manufactures of.....	\$1,004,965
Cotton and manufactures of	899,728
Silk and manufactures of.....	255,808
Flax, hemp, jute and manufactures of.....	70,385
Total	<u>\$2,230,886</u>

The great bulk of this total is comprised of manufactured goods, the amount of raw wool, cotton, flax, &c., imported from Germany being not inconsiderable.

HOSIERY.

Socks and stockings go up to make a large part of the above total. Canadians last year purchased from Germany socks and stockings of cotton to the value of \$400,740; of wool to the value of \$55,820; and of silk to the value of \$47,316. A total imports of socks and stockings from Germany of the value of \$503,876.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Woollen fabrics worth \$326,680 were imported into Canada last year from Germany. There was also imported outside garments of wool to the value of \$101,299; woollen knitted goods worth \$98,399; and woollen carpets worth \$69,827. Purchases of German woollen goods have, therefore, been of considerable amount in the past, and now that this source of supply has been cut off an opportunity would seem to be presented for the extension of the Canadian woollen industry, the annual product of which amounts to nearly \$5,750,000.

COTTONS.

Turning next to cotton goods, the Canadian manufacturers of which produce some \$24,500,000 worth of goods each year, we find that Germany last year sent to Canada cotton fabrics worth \$140,241; lace to the value of \$107,822; sheets, bed quilts, &c., of cotton to the value of \$31,717, and cotton spool thread to the value of \$25,027.

Other textile goods imported from Germany last year included silk fabrics of a value of \$153,756, and linen goods worth \$35,876.

GLOVES AND MITTS.

Gloves and mitts are an item of Canada's imports from Germany that has of late years shown substantial increases, and in 1913-14 amounted in value to \$385,843. The war will have the effect of completely cutting off these imports of gloves and mitts; herein, therefore, it would seem is an opportunity for the Canadian producer. In 1910 there were thirty-five manufacturers of gloves and mittens in Canada, and they produced an annual product worth nearly \$3,000,000.

FANCY GOODS.

The total value of Canada's imports of fancy goods last year amounted to \$4,879,431, and of this total Germany supplied \$1,139,993. Of this amount, however, \$581,009 worth, or over one-half, consisted of toys and dolls. Canadians derived over half of their supplies of toys and dolls for that year from Germany. During the progress of the war, however, they must seek elsewhere for their supplies of these articles. Other items imported from Germany under the head of fancy goods included lace and lace collars, valued at \$156,100; hat trimmings, \$121,033; fancy cases, \$81,066; and braids, bracelets, cords, &c., \$76,768 in value.

Two other large items in Canada's imports from Germany consist of buttons and of combs; of the former, \$86,791 worth, and of the latter, \$60,531, were imported during 1913-14.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND PAINTS.

The total import of drugs, dyes and chemicals into Canada from Germany during the last fiscal year amounted to a value of \$785,852. Of this amount, however, the only dutiable item imported to any extent was medicinal preparations, of which \$59,512 worth was imported. Most of the other items consisted of articles such as

could not be obtained in Canada. Germany also supplied Canada during the same year with \$199,937 worth of paints and colours. It would seem that a large proportion of this might be obtained at home now that German competition has been withdrawn as a result of the war.

PAPER AND STATIONERY.

Germany is a great paper exporting country, her shipments to Canada last year amounting in value to \$350,187. Now that Germany can no longer ship paper overseas, the Canadian paper industry should be in a position to supply a large part of the above amount. Packages and parcels were also during the same year purchased from Germany to the value of \$160,659, while in the way of stationery Germany sent pocket books worth \$95,328 and pencils worth \$79,345.

FURS, HIDES AND SKINS.

Germany sends every year to Canada a large amount of furs and fur goods. In 1913-14 this amounted in value to \$667,267. Over two-thirds of this amount, however, consisted of undressed furs and was admitted free of duty. The imports from Germany of hides and skins other than furs amounted in the same year to \$176,641.

BROOMS AND BRUSHES.

Canadian manufacturers of brooms and brushes have been seeking to extend their sales abroad, yet that they by no means control their home market is shown by an import from Germany in 1913-14 of brooms and brushes worth \$45,276.

RUBBER AND HOPS.

A considerable amount of gutta percha and manufactures thereof has been obtained from Germany in recent years. Last year this amounted in value to \$150,945, half of which was made up of unmanufactured gutta percha and was admitted free of duty. The imports of hops into Canada from Germany in 1913-14 were valued at \$63,413.

PROSPECTS FOR INCREASED INTERIMPERIAL TRADE.

Some of the articles in the list of Germany's exports to Canada are of such a nature that Canadian producers cannot hope to make up the deficiency created by the stoppage of Germany's supplies. In these cases, however, there is an opportunity for other countries to increase their exports to Canada, and it is possible that this may have the reciprocal effect of increasing the demand in these countries for Canadian goods. It is to be hoped, moreover, that this may result also in an increase of trade between the different parts of the Empire. In the first place the opportunity is given to producers in the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire to increase their sales to Canada. Thus assuming that Great Britain retains the command of the seas, United Kingdom manufacturers should send to Canada an increased quantity of cotton and woollen goods, hosiery, gloves, &c., also iron and steel goods, hardware, cutlery, &c., in those qualities and kinds formerly supplied by Germany and which cannot be as advantageously made in Canada.

The West Indies and other parts of the Empire also should benefit by the cessation of the import of sugar and molasses into Canada from Germany. For the last fiscal year this amounted to a value of \$1,001,716. This consisted for the most

part of beet sugar. The total import of sugar and molasses into Canada for the same period was valued at \$16,353,440. Germany has also been sending to Canada in recent years a large amount of unmanufactured tobacco, and last year the record figure of \$272,937, as the value of the total import of tobacco from Germany was reached.

TABLE OF IMPORTS FROM GERMANY.

The above is a somewhat summary survey of the principal articles imported into Canada from Germany, special emphasis being attached to those articles, of which it is hoped Canadians may be able to supply a part of what was formerly purchased from Germany. For further and more detailed information the schedules of the imports from Germany for the five years 1910 to 1914 are given below, and afford further indication of the diversified nature of the articles hitherto obtained from Germany:—

The Principal Articles Imported into Canada from Germany, Years ended March 31, 1910 to 1914.

ARTICLES.	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Ale, beer and porter	Dut. Galls. 13,453	\$ 5,566	25,165	\$ 8,896	49,236	\$ 15,064	54,833	\$ 21,976	72,825	\$ 35,984
Animals, living	" { Free. 1,067	240	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	39	.....	.....
Articles and other goods, the produce of Canada, re-imported within five years	"	2,058	.....	4,525	.....	200	.....	1,623	.....	2,911
Articles for the personal or official use of Consuls General, &c.	"	8,106	.....	626	.....	549	.....	618	.....	3,696
Asphaltum or asphalt, solid	" Cwt. 1,515	.....	.....	666	3,593	2,026	.....	2,226	17,521	9,259
Baskets of all kinds, N.O.P.	Dut. 14,528	.....	.....	13,206	.....	16,640	.....	23,969	.....	22,931
Belts of all kinds, N.O.P., except silk	" 5,039	.....	.....	3,496	.....	1,503	.....	1,491	.....	235
Blast furnace slag	Free 2,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	814	.....	.....	.....	657
Books, periodicals, &c.:—										
Bibles, prayer books, psalm and hymn books, &c.	Free.	7,612	.....	3,900	.....	7,109	.....	4,265	.....	4,862
Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets or parts thereof, N.O.P.	Dut.	5,809	.....	2,807	.....	4,824	.....	2,221	.....	5,735
Books not printed or reprinted in Canada, for use of colleges, &c., free libraries, &c., and law societies and being the property of the organized authorities of such library and not in any case the property of individuals.	Free.	2,216	.....	3,593	.....	6,022	.....	7,911	.....	6,205
Books on the application of science to industries of all kinds, also books printed in any language other than the English and French language, or in any two languages, not being English or French, or in any three or more languages.	"	4,903	.....	4,993	.....	6,422	.....	10,093	.....	7,891
Labels for cigar boxes, fruits, vegetables, meats, fish, confectionery and other goods and wares; also shipping, price or other tags, tickets or labels; and railroad or other tickets whether lithographed or printed or partly printed, N.O.P.	Dut.	24,638	.....	32,140	.....	33,757	.....	34,637	.....	35,884

Pamphlets, advertising pictorial show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price books, catalogues and price lists; patent medicine or other advertising circulars, fly sheets or pamphlets	10,626	3,895 4,383 97	24,358	8,426 2,924 25	18,738	5,168 4,712 20	53,137	16,645 9,675	59,558	19,395 10,536 328
Other books, &c.		38,725 14,828		46,297 12,511		48,461 19,573		63,178 22,269		71,550 19,286
Total books, &c.	{ Dut. } { Free. }									
Boots and shoes and slippers of all kinds, except rubber and leather.	Dut.	4,487 89		1,100 8,886		3,578 4,348		14,338 131,078		25,658 98,297
Breadstuffs.	{ Free. }									
Bricks, clays and tiles.	{ Dut. }	69		385		824		270		1,482
Bristles	{ Free. }	173		499		1,271		1,795		2,735
Brooms and brushes.	{ Lbs. }	15,170	11,266	14,210	15,660	16,522	12,880	15,147	14,995	12,891
Buttons	Dut.	30,376		34,947		45,123		45,029		45,276
Candles	{ Free. }	55,812		63,314		40,094		65,197		83,625
Carpets, mats and rugs.	{ Dut. }	6,323		4,778		3,743		1,783		3,160
Carpets, mats and rugs.	{ Lbs. }	984	7,003	1,075	5,271	772	9,638	1,066	8,437	969
Carriages, &c.	"	298				86		143		551
Carriages, &c.:-										
Cars, railway, parts of.	Dut.	17,732		50,443		34,694		84,854		6,183
Other carriages, &c.	"	147		1,889		821		942		352
Total carriages, &c.	"	17,879		52,332		35,515		85,796		6,535
Celluloid, manufactures of, N.O.P.	Dut.	4,724		2,024		4,892		7,514		8,037
Celluloid, xylonite or xylonite in sheets, lumps, blocks, rods or bars, not further manufactured than moulded or pressed.	{ Free. }	4,264		3,090		5,441		4,685 5,133		211 10,078
Cement :-										
Portland	Dut. Cwt.	5,113	2,978	1,120	3,604	1,726	3,179	1,417	1,270	856
Other cement.	"			4		14		19		29
Total cement.	"	5,113		1,124		1,740		1,436		885
Clocks, time recorders, clock and watch keys, clock movements and clock cases.	Dut.	69,817		83,330		107,131		119,555		129,790
Coal, coke, &c.	{ Free. }			927		8,102		13		27
Cocoa, beans, nibs, paste, chocolate and preparations of	{ Dut. Lbs. }	772	57,936	12,120	212,354	60,696	270,050	74,289	282,842	80,675
	{ Free. "		4,900	647			27,540	3,611		

The Principal Articles Imported into Canada from Germany, Years ended March 31, 1910 to 1914—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Coir and coir yarn.....	Free. Lbs. 61,754	2,311	16,464	648	63,900	2,639	82,320	4,842		
Collars and cuffs.....	Dut. 4,744	17,820		14,600		4,955		4,267		
Combs.....	" 49,142	70,703		69,228		81,531		60,531		
Cordage, rope and twine.....	{ Free. 209	1,274		1,434		4,098		1,108		
Cotton and mfrs. of :—										
Clothing ;—										
Blouses and shirtwaists.....	Dut. 3,143	7,085		4,638		6,775		3,333		
Shawls.....	" 817	2,673	570	745		1,457		2,104		
Shirts.....	" 127	421,742	334,417	291	248,088	528	116	486		
Socks and stockings.....	" 276,856	928		304,687		316,777		400,740		
Undershirts and drawers.....	" 583	24,669		360		604		1,962		
Other clothing, N.O.P.....	" 26,289	33,437		38,076		71,268		64,660		
Embroideries, white and cream.....	" 31,512			47,007		45,941		29,050		
Fabrics :—										
Belting of all kinds, except rubber and leather.....	Free 203	1,698		7,075		5,436		5,392		
Bookbinders' cloth.....	Dut. 109	397		1,659		2,124		2,925		
Gray, unbleached.....	" 1,474	2,465		8,632		6,131		1,223		
Printed, dyed or coloured, N.O.P.....	" 117,169	32,583	242,211	215,300		346,298		88,987		
Velvets, velveteens and plush, N.O.P.....	Dut. 36,327	11,948	44,219	69,235		72,351		33,073		
White or bleached.....	" 35,819	3,772	66,997	52,801		45,674		8,641		
Lace, white or cream-coloured.....	" 96,765	114,021		152,065		226,904		107,822		
Sheets, bed quilts, pillow cases and damask of cotton in the piece, including uncoloured table cloths or napkins of cotton.....	" 753	11,378		27,411		44,017		31,717		
Thread, sewing, in hanks.....	" 1,748	1,618	2,601	11,405		544		773		
" " on spools.....	" 1,186	679		1,860		17,639		25,027		
Yarn, knitting, hosiery or other cotton yarns.....	" 1,067	67	140	1,295		1,339		1,553		
Yarn, No. 40 and finer.....	" 19,027	22,117	20,877	37,781		40,777		2,732		
Yarn, polished or glazed, when imported by manufacturers of shoe laces.....	" 6,050	1,401	5,540	4,400		1,170		294		

Other cottons, &c.	{ Dut.	12,837	23,121	32,352	59,092	87,234
	{ Free.			151		
Total cotton and mfrs of.	{ Dut.	566,397	697,164	687,966	1,020,516	893,777
	{ Free.	14,909	25,514	43,757	19,921	5,951
Curtains and shams	Dut.	614	860	662	757	1,228
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c. —						
Acids	{ Dut.	5,581	4,998	6,981	13,793	11,795
	{ Free.	1,703	5,837	7,203	8,029	13,357
Alum in bulk only, ground or unground,	Dut. Lbs.	212,398	10,580	173,854	15,540	1,856,802
and alum cake.	Free Lbs.		3,500	1,570	1,393	180,576
Ammonia, nitrate of.		1,985	53,624			9,645
Aniline and coal tar dyes, soluble in						
water, in packages of not less than 1						
lb. weight, including alizarine and arti-						
ficial alizarine.	"	791,876	181,960	1,103,781	228,468	223,871
Antimony salts, viz.: Tartar emetic,	"		2,666	1,201	2,197	157
chlorine and lactate (antimonyne).	"	13,110	21,561	1,004	2,068	891
Arsenic, sulphide of.	"	51,009	46,446	17,850		
Chloride of lime and hypo-chlorite of						
lime, in packages of not less than	"		1,701	282,663	1,958	4,316
25 lbs.		3,978	229,366	2,385	252,599	
Cyanide of potassium, cyanide of sodium						
and cyanogen bromide for reducing						
metals in mining operations	"	1,249	51	7	83,280	204
Dextrine, dry.	Dut. "	7,551	17,761	13,803	12,196	1,715
Dyeing or tanning articles in a crude					5,360	176,809
state, used in dyeing or tanning,						
N.O.P.	Free "	2,535	201,341	7,491	294,615	5,559
Gelatine and singlass.	Dut. "	7,566	5,367	8,821	13,465	11,270
Glycerine, crude, for the manufacture of						
refined glycerine	Free. Lbs.			4,034	111,623	59,577
Glycerine for the manufacture of ex-						
plosives.	"		29,870			55,186
Glycerine, N.O.P.	Dut.				3,106	
Indigo.	Free.				16,770	
Indigo, paste and extract of.					11,872	20,388
Medicinal, chemical and pharmaceutical						
preparations, including proprietary						
preparations	Dut.	17,213	19,912	22,764	55,064	59,512
Potash, bichromate of, crude	Free. Lbs.	768	6,621	1,864	4,012	808
" muriate and sulphate of	"	852,978	29,663	3,091,096	81,756	74,227
" nitrate of, or saltpetre	"	11,156	21,104	523,290	32,148	560,708
" red and yellow prussiate of.	"	4,023	6,221	8,497	10,596	7,259
Quinine, salts of.	Ozs.	2,175	2,068	19,915	30,923	617
Sal ammoniac.	Lbs.	1,150	50,107	125,020	6,411	297,069
Soda, bi-chromate of	"		50,535	2,910	78,645	14,834
Soda, nitrate of, or cubinitre	"	17,993	6,954	1,285	4,917	2,373
" prussiate and sulphate of	"	45	188,773	5,721	15,371	8,568
	"		2,709	22,917		
	"		54,000			

The Principal Articles Imported into Canada from Germany, Years ended March 31, 1910 to 1914—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c. :— <i>Con.</i>		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Sodium, sulphide of	144,152	1,404	279,413	3,040	256,320	2,875	340,130	4,696	293,065	3,644
Sulphuric ether, chloroform and solution of peroxides of hydrogen	15,904	3,484	17,632	3,173	18,010	3,525	13,260	2,438	.....	3,821
Tartaric and crystals	66,565	13,309	105,609	20,876	175,235	34,408	173,968	39,333	184,700	42,333
Other drugs, &c. { Dut. ....	.....	53,222	57,879	12,315	.....	65,690	.....	85,682	.....	112,847
..... { Free. ....	.....	8,811	.....	.....	.....	26,767	.....	34,356	.....	30,777
Total drugs, &c. { Dut. ....	.....	96,602	.....	119,976	.....	125,552	.....	194,448	.....	227,386
..... { Free. ....	.....	246,819	.....	323,052	.....	386,622	.....	555,457	.....	558,466
Earthenware and chinaware :—										
China and porcelain ware, N.O.P. { Dut. ....	.....	13,736	.....	16,210	.....	10,752	.....	11,484	.....	7,184
C. C. or cream-coloured ware, decorated printed or sponged, and all earthenware, N.O.P. .... { " ....	.....	10,069	.....	12,503	.....	13,527	.....	21,794	.....	23,420
Table ware of china, porcelain, white granite or ironstone .....	.....	134,558	.....	173,625	.....	259,445	.....	300,586	.....	259,123
Other earthenware, &c. { Dut. ....	.....	2,099	.....	16,576	.....	11,948	.....	9,493	.....	10,868
..... { "
Total earthenware, &c. .... { " ....	.....	160,462	.....	218,914	.....	295,672	.....	343,357	.....	300,595
Electric apparatus :—										
Carbons, electric light, and carbon points, of all kinds { Dut. M.	1,306	13,597	1,013	14,031	1,155	17,989	1,652	25,483	.....	43,308
Electric apparatus, N.O.P., insulators of all kinds, &c., electric and galvanic batteries, telegraph and telephone instruments .....	.....	5,375	.....	45,125	.....	209	.....	2,161	.....	.....
Electric motors, generators, dynamos and sockets .....	.....	100	.....	297	.....	3,891	.....	79,799	.....	141,252
Other electric apparatus. { Dut. ....	.....	1,127	.....	2,800	.....	608	.....	2,771	.....	15,700
..... { Free. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,278	.....	.....	.....	4,128
Total electric apparatus. { Dut. ....	.....	20,199	.....	62,253	.....	51,857	.....	109,871	.....	204,388
..... { Free. ....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1,487	.....	2,161	.....	.....
Embroideries, N.O.P. { Dut. ....	.....	7,174	.....	16,256	.....	18,030	.....	21,750	.....	18,618

[illegible]

The Principal Articles Imported into Canada from Germany, Years ended March 31, 1910 to 1914—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$
Glass and mfrs. of:—										
Common and colourless window glass..	Dut. Sq. ft.	18,273		1,817	12,569	1,138	88,533	3,410	82,491	2,708
German looking glass (tin plate) unsilvered or for silvering.....	"	97	126			19				56
Glass balls and cut, pressed or moulded crystal glass tableware, blown glass tableware, and other cut glassware....	"	25,757	39,595			45,847		64,766		55,095
Glass carboys or demijohns, bottles, decanters, flasks or phials.....	"	39,200	95,009			65,200		66,248		81,114
Lamp chimneys, glass shades or globes..	"	12,787	19,252			30,954		33,760		49,492
Plain, colored, opaque, stained or tinted or muffled glass in sheets.....	"	1,241	127		9,840	1,226	4,455	396		1,509
Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes.....	Sq. ft.	23,154	1,899							
Silvered glass, bevelled or not, framed or not framed.....	"		30,361	7,197	71,599	18,888	68,189	13,203	36,055	7,081
Other glass, &c.....	"			21,200		27,354		31,140		30,577
	{ Free.....	21,033	29,444	40,292		43,094		48,589		
		2,141								
Total glass and mfrs. of.....	{ Dut.....	114,937	213,767			230,918		256,017		276,221
	{ Free.....	2,141								
Gloves and mitts.....	Dut.....	193,493	204,835			255,258		380,057		385,843
Glue, glue stock and mucilage:—										
Glue, powdered or sheet.....	Dut. Lbs.	390,941	389,147	25,358	363,212	23,003	460,766	32,310	491,318	35,780
Other glue, &c.....	{ Free.....			307		4,710		2,417		2,600
Total glue, &c.....	{ Dut.....	20,536	26,665			27,713		34,627		38,380
	{ Free.....									
Grasses, fibres and straw and mfrs. of.....	{ Dut.....	3,524	16,201			5,353		5,197		7,555
	{ Free.....	1,218	891			742		3,247		1,534
Grease.....	{ Dut. Lbs.	5,146	2,620	3,245		95	1,671	127	5,477	367
	{ Free ".....	258,525	286,508	454,810		10,885	222,320	8,982	192,290	10,146
Gunpowder, explosives, &c.....	Dut.....	3,195	2,915			3,640		32,005		51,598

Gutta-percha, India-rubber and mfrs. of:— Rubber and gutta-percha, crude count- chouc or India-rubber unmanufactured	Free. Lbs. { Dut. Free.	5,096	6,310 40,693	16,651	22,499 47,885 621	64,343	53,031 50,463 56	103,762	92,578 89,287 3,930	69,002	50,555 36,895 3,492
Other gutta-percha, &c.	{ Dut. { Free.		40,693 6,310		47,885 23,120		50,463 53,087		89,287 96,508		96,895 54,050
Total gutta-percha, &c.											
Hair and mfrs. of:—	{ Dut. { Free.		4,127 5,555		7,291		8,308		5,917		3,040
Hats, caps and bonnets.	{ Dut. { Free.		2,652 24,398		8,001 14,746		10,132 17,001		7,490 16,046		5,644 48,057
Hides and skins, other than fur	{ Dut. { Free.		282,230 13,589		174,034 63,769		182,276 27,535		148,415 124,167		176,641 63,413
Hops.	{ Dut. { Free.		2,852 68,423		17,851 88,708		15,627 88,039		56,674 102,254		93,553 151,560
Ivories, piano key	{ Dut. { Free.		74,738		141,360		171,297		175,296		1,152
Jewellery.	{ Dut. { Free.		9,146		8,016		2,093		4,679		
Laces, boot, shoe, shirt and stay.	{ Dut. { Free.										
Leather and mfrs. of:—	{ Dut. { Free.										
Calf, kid or goat, lamb and sheep skins, dressed, waxed or glazed.	{ Dut. { Free.	12,785	7,517	13,917	7,023	9,855	7,439	2,310	1,625		1,421
Glove leathers, tanned or dressed, col- oured or uncoloured, for the manu- facture of gloves.	{ Dut. { Free.	20,711	22,279	34,170	31,651	10,950	10,474		16,598		23,675
Japanned, patent or enamelled leather and Morocco leather and leather in imitation of Morocco leather.	{ Dut. { Free.		911	1,138	1,151	465	800				1,288
Skins for Morocco leather, tanned, but not further manufactured.	{ Dut. { Free.	497	812	7,741	4,270						
Upper leather, including dongola, cor- dovan, kangaroo, alligator and all leather, dressed, waxed or glazed, or further finished than tanned, N.O.P.; and chamois skins.	{ Dut. { Free.	1,212	414 4,134 395	1,681	1,399 6,170 3,271	2,394	1,022 6,662 2,204	135	108 19,557 20,463		2,206 8,013 20,406
Other unmanufactured leather.	{ Dut. { Free.		3,000		2,315		3,479		3,039		3,682
Boots and shoes.	{ Dut. { Free.										
Other manufactures of leather.	{ Dut. { Free.										
Total leather and mfrs. of.	{ Dut. { Free.		39,471		57,250		32,080		61,390		60,691
Magic lanterns and slides therefor.	{ Dut. { Free.										
Metals and minerals and mfrs. of:—	{ Dut. { Free.		8,208		7,355		4,044		4,040		5,374
Brass and mfrs. of.	{ Dut. { Free.		24,705		55,832		57,198		49,145		71,336
Copper and mfrs. of.	{ Dut. { Free.		4,944		13,860		26,312		45,592		59,053
Gold and silver and mfrs. of:— Gold silver and aluminum leaf, Dutch or schlag metal leaf.	{ Dut. { Free.		4,567 295		2,975 666		2,612 2,750		1,428 34,962		1,620 50,586
Total.	{ Dut. { Free.		31,463		32,034		35,829		36,694		31,359

The Principal Articles Imported into Canada from Germany, Years ended March 31, 1910 to 1914—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals and minerals and mfrs. of :—Con.										
Other gold, &c.		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
(Dut.		10,375		10,432		17,386		24,492		27,244
{ Free.										
Total gold, &c.		41,838		42,466		53,215		61,186		58,603
Iron and steel and mfrs. of :—										
Angles, beams, channels and other rolled shapes of iron or steel, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than rolled, weighing not less than 35 lbs. per lineal yard, not being square, flat, oval or round shapes, and not being railway bars or rails.	62,103	66,242	52,611	62,886	67,708	77,643	35,968	46,424	48,324	59,634
Dut. Cwt.										
Angles, beams, channels, girders, tees and other rolled shapes or sections, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than rolled, N.O.P....	2,454	2,211	1,217	1,416	1,094	1,786	535	603	20,099	25,504
Axle and axle parts, N.O.P., and axle blanks and parts thereof, of iron or steel, for railway, tramway or other vehicles.	7,300	13,743	12,387	25,947	10,498	25,670	13,291	27,628		2,113
Balls, steel, adapted for use on bearings of machinery and vehicles.		3,512		4,980		3,920		7,632		1,757
Bars, bands, hoops, scroll or strip, sheet or plate, rolled, or cast steel of any size, thickness or width, galvanized or coated with any material or not, and steel blanks for the manufacture of milling cutters, when of greater value than $\frac{3}{4}$ cts. per lb.	666	15,422	1,668	9,916	729	5,964	315	1,532	2,942	17,263
Billets, of iron or steel, weighing not less than 60 lbs. per lineal yard.	15	29	34,175	30,804	44,711	44,364	351	515	70,058	68,728
Cutlery, —										
Pen-knives, jack-knives and pocket-knives of all kinds.		5,703		14,487		19,499		30,363		28,544

Knives and forks of steel, plated or not, N.O.P.	Dut.	12,499	12,075	14,930	67,759	58,957
All other cutlery, N.O.P.	"	167,954	222,837	333,238	302,015	292,389
Ferro-silicon, spiegel-eisen and ferro-manganese.	" Tons.					
Gas buoys—Articles for the manufacture of	Free	336	13,621	14,458	6,411	194,999
Guns, rifles, including air guns and air-rifles (not being toys), muskets, cannons, pistols, revolvers or other firearms.	"					2,299
Hoop, band, scroll or strip, rolled.	Dut	19,039	9,542	12,327	22,224	31,623
Ingot, cogged ingots, blooms, slabs, puddled bars, and loops or other forms, N.O.P., less finished than iron or steel bars but more advanced than pig-iron, except castings.	" Cwt.	2,591	3,239		2,057	11,851
Locks of all kinds.	"			15,932		
Machinery—	"	5,057	14,539	14,781	4,817	4,354
Carding, spinning, weaving or braiding machinery, of a class or kind not made in Canada.	"	20,655	11,317	8,592	8,457	30,881
Printing presses.	"	5,023	2,536	5,395	7,067	14,247
Ruling, folding, binding, embossing, creasing or cutting machinery, when for use exclusively by printers, bookbinders and by manufacturers of articles made from paper or cardboard, including parts thereof.	Dut. No.	4,155	4,185	5,574	7,815	8,461
Sewing machines.	"	1,947	8,566	2,830	1,691	3,713
Well-drilling and apparatus of a class or kind not made in Canada for drilling for water, natural gas or oil and for prospecting for minerals, not including motive power.	Free					
Other machinery.	{ Dut.	61,286	220,975	203,120	241,193	185,938
	{ Free	174,992	6,186	5,598	15,579	9,449
Total machinery.	{ Dut.	93,066	247,579	225,511	266,223	243,240
	{ Free	174,992	11,265	28,667	15,579	9,449
Plates not less than 30 inches in width and not less than 4 inch in thickness, N.O.P.	Dut. Cwt.	7,017		122		10,711
Plate, steel, universal mill or rolled edge plates over 12 inches wide, imported by manufacturers of bridges or of structural work or for use in car construction.	"					
Pumps, hand, N.O.P.	" No.	8,129	210	5,364	22,532	15,312
Rails for railways and tramways.	" Tons	11,305	6,837	196	8,589	21,279
		2,817		3		2,289

The Principal Articles Imported into Canada from Germany, Years ended March 31, 1910 to 1914—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals and minerals and mfrs. of:— <i>Con.</i>										
Iron and steel and mfrs. of:— <i>Con.</i>										
Skates of all kinds, roller or other, and parts thereof.....	70,481	30,359	74,196	45,583	87,704	46,991	56,050	34,975	.....	42,886
Skelp, sheared or rolled in grooves, for the manufacture of wrought iron or steel pipe.....	.....	.....	28,333	40,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stoves of all kinds, for coal, wood, oil, spirits or gas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surgical and dental instruments of metal and surgical needles, surgical operating tables for use in hospitals, X-ray apparatus and parts thereof, and microscopes valued at not less than \$50 each by retail.....	.....	5,696	.....	5,720	.....	5,431	.....	9,662	.....	9,408
Tires, locomotive and car wheel of steel in the rough.....	.....	12,996	.....	20,708	.....	27,304	.....	31,396	.....	42,981
Tools and implements.....	113,893	270,586	157,717	347,665	124,601	275,712	141,829	326,082	156,817	348,059
Tubing.....	.....	40,586	.....	50,023	.....	33,439	.....	60,902	.....	66,724
Ware—Agate, granite or enamelled iron and steel ware, also iron on steel hollow-ware, &c.....	.....	12,941	.....	33,344	.....	36,774	.....	67,023	.....	247,887
Wire.....	1,034,718	40,727	653,879	129,335	2,433,398	38,421	28,318	54,954	41,884	87,646
Wire rods, rolled, round, in the coil, not over 3-inch in diameter, for making wire in the coil.....	.....	71,587	60,676	40,307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other iron and steel, &c.....	.....	18,425	.....	25,688	10,010	11,085	.....	.....	45,578	51,574
	.....	103,699	.....	170,981	.....	197,248	.....	197,260	.....	272,098
	.....	4,374	.....	7,785	.....	25,518	.....	11,758	.....	116,185
Total iron and steel and mfrs. of. { Dut.....	.....	678,266	.....	1,080,565	.....	1,115,331	.....	1,404,375	.....	1,875,464
{ Free.....	.....	630,801	.....	667,056	.....	603,258	.....	719,589	.....	949,436
Lead and mfrs. of.....	.....	87	.....	5,892	.....	4,459	.....	6,246	.....	7,026
Tin and mfrs. of.....	.....	47	.....	1,437	.....	2,296	.....	1,431	.....	3,415
	.....	5,099	.....	5,075	.....	7,197	.....	7,197	.....	11,411
	.....	11,289	.....	16,688	.....	18,294	.....	19,681	.....	18,352

Zinc and mfrs. of	(Dut. Free)	85. 74,272	22. 36,164	242. 45,027	182. 350,435	319. 108,417
Miscellaneous metals and minerals and mfrs. of:—						
Aluminum in ingots, blocks, bars, rods, strips, sheets or plates	Free.	64,709				
Aluminum, manufactures of, N.O.P.	Dut.	10,351	25,650	421	1,500	37,497
Asbestos, in any form other than crude and all manufactures of	"	2,885	5,776	9,113	14,318	18,728
Buckles and clasps of iron, steel, brass or copper, of all kinds, N.O.P. (not being jewellery)	"	2,592	4,143	4,174	4,436	5,599
Frames, not more than 10 in. in width, clasps and fasteners, for the manufacture of purses and chatelaine bags or reticules	Dut.	3,259	3,735	2,277	3,271	3,913
Gas, coal oil or other lighting fixtures, including electric light fixtures or parts thereof of metal, lava or other tips, burners, collars, galleries, shades and shade holders	"	627	2,398	4,417	3,201	1,718
German, Nevada and nickel silver, manufactures of, not plated	"	5,464	3,592	5,834	9,567	17,735
Lamps, side lights and head lights, lanterns, chandeliers	"	658	2,900	1,471	666	656
Nickle-plated ware, N.O.P.	"	13,990	47,279	123,158	177,687	137,710
Pins, N.O.P.	"	6,705	11,623	17,379	19,107	31,435
Ribs of brass, iron or steel, runners, rings, caps, notches, ferrules, mounts and sticks or canes in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades or walking sticks	Free	2,265	3,475	4,638	4,317	3,983
Other miscellaneous metals, &c.	(Dut. Free)	33,762 6,697	41,427 12,433	30,872 12,731	42,955 20,850	23,459 17,230
Total miscellaneous metals, &c.	(Dut. Free)	44,742 41,113	97,354 47,475	185,232 31,942	257,420 45,996	238,657 61,254
Total metals and minerals, and mfrs. of	(Dut. Free)	799,389 765,761	1,289,201 783,346	1,426,701 730,479	1,787,179 1,217,086	2,264,436 1,250,513
Mineral and aerated waters	Dut.	25,264	8,061	30,003	21,425	38,122
Musical instruments:—						
Brass band instruments and bag pipes	Dut.	5,221	3,639	3,035	2,810	2,604
Phonographs, graphophones, gramophones and finished parts thereof, including cylinders and records therefor	"	1,621	2,793	1,18	5,789	12,438

Oxides, fire proofs, rough stuffs, fillers ..	"	1,230	16	12,621	343	17,750	1,080	7,540	230	*200,102	*16,543
Ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp ..	Free.	13,712	1,157	12,850	894	42,388	2,367	56,073	3,479	38,650	2,257
Zinc, white ..	Dut.	842,995	30,504	1,965,532	59,022	2,172,017	77,881	2,203,976	109,283	2,475,249	196,872
Other paints and colours ..	{ Free.		448		1,173		2,149		23		1,176
Total paints and colours ..	{ Dut.		70,488		81,636		118,076		159,023		154,938
	{ Free.		47,493		41,841		48,563		72,455		41,999
Paper and mfrs. of :—											
Hangings of wall paper, including borders ..	Dut. Rolls	82,626	10,072	95,146	14,105	75,943	10,567	143,780	14,039	128,318	17,595
Paper, photographic, plain basic, baryta coated, adapted for the manufacture of albumenized or sensitized paper ..	Free.		18,989		11,573		16,208		23,713		14,260
Printing paper ..	Dut. Lbs.	24,321	1,390	69,330	3,703	14,804	899	69,911	3,899	134,737	7,987
Ruled and bordered and coated papers; boxed papers; and papeteries ..	"	32,007	1,503		5,889		12,648		16,067		23,678
Wrapping paper ..	Lbs.		1,434	62,429	1,559	204,475	7,907	272,325	10,918	534,092	17,341
Other paper, &c. ..	{ Free.		68,422		139,744		146,188		214,453		268,464
									88		862
Total paper and mfrs. of ..	{ Dut.		82,821		165,000		178,209		259,376		335,065
	{ Free.		18,989		11,573		16,208		23,801		15,122
Pencils, lead ..	Dut.		55,589		58,087		62,497		74,759		79,345
Pens, penholders and rulers of all kinds ..	"		3,539		2,933		3,263		5,426		5,172
Pertumery ..	"		6,942		13,964		16,837		22,560		28,445
Picture and photograph frames of any material ..	"		4,476		4,399		4,254		3,753		5,061
Plants and trees ..	{ Free.		589		1,546		1,004		1,665		2,523
			18,958		21,825		47,388		43,391		72,670
Pocket-books, portfolios, purses, reticules, satchels, card cases, fly-books and musical instrument cases ..	Dut.		26,372		35,200		64,372		78,693		95,328
Precious stones and imitations of all kinds ..	{ Free		21,448		35,385		30,329		41,497		35,530
Provisions ..	Dut.		17,752		5,494		41,247		66,953		1,017
Rags ..	Free.		2,069		16,635		3,594		12,102		16,672
Rennet, raw and prepared ..	"		28,081		43,872		32,152		9,258		11,057
Ribbons ..	Dut		3,210		11,558		2,875		4,987		2,417
Seeds ..	{ Free.		47,580		29,990		29,706		21,512		23,284
Settlers' effects ..			21,235		35,474		42,092		60,339		13,312
			7,069		12,379		8,710		20,883		38,342
			7,886		43,355		102,435		141,911		215,640

* Includes colours dry N.O.P. for 1914.

The Principal Articles Imported into Canada from Germany, Years ended March 31, 1910 to 1914—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Silk and mfrs. of:—		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Clothing:—										
Shawls		426		2,177		1,811		261		815
Socks and stockings	6,164	17,987	10,907	34,456	13,007	74,003	26,082	80,602	21,092	47,316
Other clothing, N.O.P.		13,884		26,935		26,669		47,240		49,181
Fabrics:—										
Botting cloth not made up						37		6		15
Fabrics for the manufacture of neckties										
Velvets, velveteens, plush, N.O.P.	42,760	27,435	46,155	28,834	68,532	47,407	29,058	52,724	51,032	48,018
Other fabrics		84,261		80,669		81,651		50,713		31,396
Other silk, &c.		3,310		6,057		5,993		18,570		74,327
{ Free		694								4,400
{ Dut.										340
Total silk and mfrs. of		147,333		179,128		240,534		274,649		255,453
{ Free		604		7		37		6		355
Slate and mfrs. of										
Soap		3,761		3,393		3,860		5,336		6,077
		2,586		5,253		5,112		7,662		6,654
Spirits and wines—										
Spirits	1,262	1,814	3,959	6,245	1,675	3,597	2,299	4,811	2,987	6,355
Wines, non-sparking	5,518	14,951	6,168	14,218	6,530	18,428	14,267	38,338	8,113	21,087
" sparkling		3,540		6,636		9,180		29,642		11,501
Total spirits and wines		20,305		27,093		31,305		72,791		38,943
Stone and mfrs. of										
{ Dut.		2,142		1,894		8,928		5,426		6,294
{ Free		126		1,087		502		98		21,967
Sugar, molasses, &c.:—										
Sugar above No. 16 D.S. in colour			50,000	1,328	4,812	295				
" N.O.P., not above No. 16 D.S. in colour		635,199	35,307,136	822,339	23,132,867	589,333		300,914	46,950,829	999,349
Other sugar, &c.	26,571,862	1,128		1,456		13,580		8,951		2,367
Total sugar, molasses, etc.		636,327		823,152		605,208		309,865		1,001,716

Tar.	Free.	1,615	771	3,070	1,911	3,081
Tobacco and mfrs of :—						
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	Free. Lbs.	46,655	55,371	89,087	180,388	262,802
Other tobacco.....	{ Dut. " { Free.	1,228	3,770	8,612	6,156	10,135
Total tobacco and mfrs of.....	{ Dut. Lbs. { Free.	1,228	3,770	8,612	6,156	10,135
		46,665	55,371	89,087	180,388	262,802
Tobacco pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette holders, and cases for same, smokers' sets and cases therefor and tobacco pouches.....	Dut.	13,421	18,533	11,426	25,868	24,120
Trunks, valises, hat-boxes, carpet-bags, satchels, tool-bags or baskets, portman- teaus, fly-books and parts thereof, N.O.P.	Dut.	693	1,364	1,466	553	1,302
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades.....	"	69	1,016	740	1,140	3,472
Vegetables.....	"	564	1,446	1,643	2,804	2,066
Watches and parts of.....	"	3,465	8,873	17,191	35,173	21,191
Wax and mfrs of.....	"	480	8	6,600	12,296	13,374
Webbing.....	"	2,136	4,296	13,174	16,332	3,799
Wood and mfrs of :—						
Furniture, viz :—House, office, cabinet or store furniture of wood, iron or other material, in parts or finished....	Dut.	2,338	8,487	5,502	8,232	6,873
Other wood, &c.....	{ Dut. { Free	24,192	30,236	29,606	49,441	44,685
		2,973	1,024	2,443	9,757	2,587
Total wood and mfrs. of.....	{ Dut. { Free	26,530	37,723	35,108	57,673	51,558
		2,973	1,024	2,443	9,757	2,587
Wool and mfrs. of :—						
Carpets.....	Dut.	35,893	52,225	44,072	60,226	69,827
Clothing ;—						
Knitted goods, including knitted underwear, N.O.P.....	"	35,847	48,852	52,016	104,159	98,399
Outside garments for women and children.....	"	161,810	152,813	158,057	148,048	101,299
Shawls.....	"	3,444	6,667	11,845	16,764	6,901
Shirts.....	" Doz.	30	139	54	44	216
Socks and stockings....	Dut. Doz. prs.	60,062	102,084	63,063	65,304	55,823
Undershirts and drawers, N.O.P.....	Dut.	456	4,351	3,180	1,653	12,076
Other clothing, N.O.P.....	"	54,768	111,396	136,117	246,454	155,949
Fabrics ;—						
Casimeres, cloths and doeskins.....	" Yds.	41,250	52,729	45,963	46,563	69,879
Coatings and overcoatings.....	" "	6,717	3,813	5,053	4,978	21,172

The Principal Articles Imported into Canada from Germany, Years ended March 31, 1910 to 1914—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool and mfrs. of :— <i>Con.</i>		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Fabrics :— <i>Con.</i>										
Dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, alpaca, orleans, cashmeres, henriettas, serges, buntings, nun's cloth, bengalines, whip cords, twills, plains, or jacquards of similar fabrics, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat or like animal, not exceeding in weight six ounces to the sq. yard, to be dyed or finished in Canada	40	44			1,957	700	1,769	712	982	966
Felt cloth, N.O.P.	131	36	1,071	291	1,518	1,257	2,338	512	2,796	1,095
Flannels, plain, not fancy.					2,328	587				
Italian lining, cobourgs, lustrés, mohairs and alpacas.	1,447	445	7,118	1,276	381	109	2,465	862	440	348
Tweeds.	3,183	3,423	8,364	4,812	6,058	4,294	39,547	19,363	36,180	18,369
Other fabrics and mfrs. N.O.P.		73,503		165,362		149,496		212,415		233,083
Felt, pressed, of all kinds, not filled or covered by or with any woven fabric.										
Wool and the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat and other like animal, not further prepared than washed, N.O.P.	6,885	3,517	73,070	33,989	139,579	37,445	134,455	48,739	167,516	66,571
Yarns.	51,575	7,999	122,036	19,479	56,867	9,507	111,053	19,358	147,812	31,754
Other wool and mfrs. of	74,303	43,303	67,202	45,114	101,312	58,570	138,374	77,367	83,933	57,646
			474	556	280	398				
		95		366		4,570		6,291		11,511
										313
Total wool and mfrs.		556,950		786,279		776,494		1,060,594		972,898
		7,999		20,035		9,905		19,358		32,067
All other articles imported										
		32,913		36,303		59,053		73,214		89,832
		3,907		12,611		9,320		35,462		37,482

Recapitulation.

Recapitulation.								
Imports—Dutiable.....	5,509,286	7,553,299	.....	7,998,895	.....	10,277,322	.....	11,176,198
Free.....	2,448,978	2,533,900	.....	3,147,844	.....	4,196,511	.....	3,509,871
Total imports (mdse).....	7,958,264	10,087,199	.....	11,146,739	.....	14,473,833	.....	14,686,069
Coin and bullion.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total imports.....	7,958,264	10,087,199	.....	11,146,746	.....	14,473,833	.....	14,686,069
" exports.....	2,501,191	2,663,017	.....	3,814,914	.....	3,402,394	.....	4,433,736
Total trade.....	10,459,455	12,750,216	.....	14,961,660	.....	17,876,227	.....	19,119,805

CANADIAN TRADE LOST TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

During the year ended March 31, 1914, Canada imported from Austria-Hungary goods to the value of \$1,787,473. Of this amount \$1,703,382 worth consisted of dutiable goods, the remaining \$184,091 worth of goods being admitted free of duty. Canada's exports to Austria-Hungary for the same period amounted in value to \$378,824. The total trade with Austria-Hungary, therefore, amounted to \$2,166,297. This large trade can no longer be carried on. What hitherto was bought from Austria-Hungary must, therefore, now be bought elsewhere. The opportunity, therefore, exists for the Canadian producer to make up the deficiency. Just what this opportunity means can only be realized by considering the kinds of goods comprised in the list of imports into Canada from Austria-Hungary.

KINDS OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED.

The articles imported from Austria-Hungary are very much of the same nature as the articles imported from Germany into Canada, except that in the case of the former, foodstuffs and raw materials form a larger proportion than is the case with the imports from Germany. Breadstuffs imported into Canada from Germany amounted to a value of only \$98,297; from Austria-Hungary, however, the imports of breadstuffs amount to \$126,896 in value. A certain amount of fruit of the value of \$10,536 is also imported from Austria-Hungary. Apart from this, however, Canada's purchases from Austria-Hungary consist, as in the case of Germany, for the most part of finished manufactured products.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

The most important item in the list of imports from Austria-Hungary is silk fabrics, of which \$224,608 worth was imported in 1913-14. Austria-Hungary has also been one of Canada's principal suppliers of tobacco pipes, of which she sent \$182,776 worth in 1913-14. Out of a total import into Canada of a value of \$869,802, Austria-Hungary last year supplied Canadians with \$177,078 worth of lamps and lanterns, which is greater in amount than those sent from Germany during the same period. The hops sent from Austria-Hungary to Canada last year were greater in value than those sent from any other country except the United States, and amounted to a value of \$93,117. Like Germany, Austria-Hungary also exports to Canada a considerable amount of China tableware. In 1913-14 this amounted in value to \$70,957. Glassware was also purchased from Austria-Hungary to the extent of \$81,547.

Another large item in the imports into Canada from Austria-Hungary consists of buttons to the value of \$69,574. This, as was seen above, was also a considerable item in Germany's sales to Canada. The same is true of gloves and mitts, of which Austria-Hungary last year sent to the value of \$52,283. Austrian jewellery manufacturers last year did a considerable business with Canada, and shipped \$57,330 worth of jewellery to the Dominion. Iron and steel goods do not play so relatively an important part in Canada's imports from Austria-Hungary as in her imports from Germany. In 1913-14 the iron and steel goods imported from Austria-Hungary amounted to a value of \$52,032. An important article of import from Austria-Hungary, however, is cordage rope and twine, of which Canadians in 1913-14 purchased \$47,517 worth.

Woollen goods to the value of \$82,621 were last year purchased from Austria-Hungary by Canadians. Of this amount felt accounted for \$50,599. Hats and caps of all kinds to the value of \$37,776, and collars and cuffs to the value of \$30,933 were also imported from Austria-Hungary. Canada's imports of wood and manufactures thereof from Austria-Hungary are not considerable, nearly the whole, or \$22,220 worth, being made up of furniture.

ENERGETIC EFFORTS REQUIRED.

This summary review of the principal articles imported from Austria-Hungary into Canada, will give some idea of the effect the war will have on Canada's purchases of these commodities. Energetic and intelligent efforts on the part of Canadian producers should bring it about that a large proportion of these articles should from henceforth be obtained at home.

The Principal Articles Imported into Canada from Austria-Hungary, Years ended March 31, 1910 to 1914.

ARTICLES.	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$
Ale, beer and porter.....	7,433	2,196	5,525	1,608	7,258	2,072	5,492	1,610	7,495	2,575
Belts of all kinds, N.O.P., except silk.....	"	1,665	"	173	"	512	"	17	"	5
Books, periodicals, &c. {	736	1,409	332	134	332	332	31	31	123	123
Books, periodicals, &c. {	1,409	1,409	2,944	2,944	2,944	2,944	6,156	6,156	9,315	9,315
Boots, shoes, slippers and insoles of all kinds, except rubber and leather.....	"	1,722	"	1,201	"	4,063	"	3,568	"	2,900
Breadstuffs.....	"	28,465	"	585	"	912	"	202,263	"	126,896
Brush gum, dry sizing cream and enamel sizing.....	9,500	1,052	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Broom corn.....	"	36,177	"	12,739	"	4,956	"	3,614	"	1,050
Brooms and brushes.....	"	2,774	"	2,389	"	1,952	"	2,300	"	1,804
Buttons.....	"	73,962	"	71,040	"	48,439	"	75,301	"	69,574
Clocks.....	"	11,200	"	1,399	"	819	"	519	"	199
Collars and cuffs.....	"	32,884	"	30,205	"	52,591	"	36,118	"	30,933
Combs.....	"	4,639	"	3,717	"	2,740	"	2,766	"	1,681
Cordage, rope and twine.....	"	1,173	"	1,440	"	2,169	"	2,932	"	2,417
Cotton and mfrs. of {	"	17,237	"	33,326	"	37,483	"	55,784	"	47,517
Cotton and mfrs. of {	"	1,583	"	156	"	1,322	"	595	"	128
Curtains.....	"	27	"	13,003	"	4,531	"	2,867	"	4,040
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c. {	"	11,095	"	5,322	"	8,665	"	53,179	"	17,724
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c. {	"	4,171	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Earthenware and chinaware :—	"	6,118	"	4,670	"	1,102	"	1,619	"	441
China and porcelain ware.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
C. C. or cream-coloured ware, decorated, printed, or sponged, and all earthenware, N.O.P.....	"	1,542	"	2,640	"	1,840	"	1,632	"	2,318
Tableware of china, porcelain white granite or ironstone ware.....	"	47,190	"	48,639	"	58,876	"	73,728	"	70,957
Other earthenware, &c.....	"	488	"	945	"	803	"	820	"	1,118
Total earthenware, &c.....	"	55,333	"	56,894	"	62,621	"	77,799	"	74,834
Electric apparatus.....	"	23,969	"	23,491	"	23,902	"	26,361	"	21,767
Embroideries, N.O.P.....	"	790	"	1,657	"	1,252	"	340	"	642

Fancy goods:—						
Bead ornaments.	Dut	355	2,392	2,062	247	251
Boxes, fancy ornamental cases and writing desks, &c	"	1,641	902	1,198	1,029	1,420
Brads, cords, fringes, tassels, N.O.P.	"	4,125	8,397	9,917	8,049	5,750
Feathers, fruits, grains, leaves and flowers, artificial, suitable for ornamenting hats.	"	12,387	8,873	4,901	10,379	5,653
Feathers.	"	3,770	3,359	2,891	2,647	5,311
Lace, lace collars and similar goods, &c.	"	4,188	9,174	10,024	6,632	4,662
Statues and statuettes.	"	1,032	1,032	845	738	1,538
Toys and dolls of all kinds.	"	9,916	5,958	4,930	5,168	5,615
Other fancy goods.	"	356	2,293	1,446	1,182	2,000
Total fancy goods.	"	37,840	42,420	37,714	36,071	32,200
Fisheries, articles for the use of.	Free.	811	508	699	2,018	1,059
Flax, hemp, jute and mfrs. of.	{ Dut	17,468	16,360	9,735	15,463	7,416
	{ Free.		1,447			
Fruits.	{ Dut.	1,372	37,589	34,937	7,002	10,536
	{ Free.					
Furs and mfrs. of.	{ Dut.	5,566	5,508	11,088	6,684	1,673
	{ Free.	8,125			3,551	6,095
Glass and mfrs. of:—						
Balls, and cut, pressed or moulded crystal glass tableware, blown glass, tableware, and other cut glassware.	Dut	37,076	15,638	32,253	51,218	36,466
Carboys or demijohns, bottles, decanters, flasks, jars and phials.	"	28,822	14,999	3,937	5,189	2,486
Lamp-chimneys, glass shades or globes.	"	12,947	12,729	12,526	18,189	22,708
Silvered glass, bevelled or not, framed or not framed.	"	426	2,073	680	605	603
Other glass and mfrs. of.	{ " "	14,171	6,976	9,866	14,876	19,284
	{ Free.					
Total glass and mfrs. of.	{ Dut	93,042	52,415	59,262	90,077	81,547
	{ Free.					
Gloves and mitts.	Dut	31,146	25,896	22,173	53,022	52,283
Glue, glue stock and mucilage.	"	3,048	8,196	1,487	8,404	10,667
Grasses, fibres and mfrs. of.	{ Free	2,358	628	51		
	{ Dut	6,610	3,661	8,439	12,120	15,033
Gutta-percha and mfrs. of.	{ Free			2,663	10,269	
	{ Dut	19,367	8,597	1,381	81	297
Hair.	{ Free		4,125	1,684		
	{ Dut	1,608	1,325	10,990	24,300	37,776
Hats, caps, &c	{ Free	642	650	1,323	794	
	{ Dut	16,730	17,254	4,636	18,253	
Hides and skins other than fur.	"	42,435	30,402	35,471	44,211	93,117
Knives, cut-throats, &c.	Dut. Lbs.	127,147	99,912	119,538	194,548	

The Principal Articles Imported into Canada from Austria-Hungary, Years ended March 31, 1910 to 1914

ARTICLES.	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Jewellery	Dut.	39,946		36,665		55,098		45,024		57,330
Laces, boot, shoe, shirt and stay	"	90		1,503		183				
Leather and mfrs. of	"	1,361		1,385		548		3,527		7,064
Metals and minerals and mfrs. of :—										
Brass and mfrs. of	{ Dut	2,526		979		3,254		1,969		1,730
Gold and silver and mfrs. of	{ Free	1,188		399		1,185		6,677		3,367
	Dut	3,401		1,850		2,502		1,909		1,413
Iron and steel and mfrs. of :—										
Agricultural implements	Dut	1,149		1,105		1,520		607		769
Machinery	"			2,910		2,951				16,869
Ware—Agate, granite or enamelled iron and steel ware also iron or steel hollow ware, &c.	{ Free					2,042				
Othe iron and steel and mfrs. of	Dut	18,802		3,546		6,207		12,976		23,037
	"	23,085		4,748		10,639		8,639		10,849
	{ Free	141		171		782		872		448
Total iron and steel and mfrs. of	{ Dut	43,036		12,309		21,312		22,222		51,584
	{ Free	141		171		2,824		872		448
Lead and mfrs. of	{ Dut	2,233		4,766		2,010		1,553		1,547
	{ Free									
Tin and mfrs. of	{ Dut	472		144		378		142		563
	{ Free									
Zinc and mfrs. of	{ Dut	59		41						81
	{ Free			428		154				
Miscellaneous metals and minerals and mfrs. of :—										
Lamps, side lights and head lights, lanterns, chandeliers	Dut	96,081		85,919		91,651		144,821		177,078
Nickle-plated ware, n.o.p.	"	696		2,594		1,785		1,373		1,263

Other metals and minerals and mfrs. of.	{	"	Free.	12,866 4,511	9,518 7,406	6,934 5,551	8,506 3,815	14,589 4,332
Total metals and minerals and mfrs. of.	{	Dut.	Free.	161,370 5,840	118,120 8,404	129,826 9,714	182,495 11,364	249,848 8,147
Mineral and aerated waters.	{	Dut.	Free.	18,291	5,655	4,514	6,046	4,772
Musical instruments.	{	Dut.	Free.	5,880	6,943	13,395	9,967	17,977
Optical instruments, &c.	{	Dut.	Free.	387	876	81	32	729
Packages and parcels.	{	Dut.	Free.	20,515	17,135	14,480	89	79
Paintings, drawings, &c.	{	Free.	"	616	1,932	729	23,732	25,116
Paints and colours.	{	Dut.	Free.	426	73	180	631	819
Paper and mfrs. of.	{	Dut.	Free.	6,429	3,320	679	800	282
Pencils, lead.	{	Dut.	Free.	15,973	14,282	14,424	188	49
Precious stones and imitations of.	{	Dut.	Free.	12	1,520	3,186	19,303	25,228
Provisions.	{	Dut.	Free.	4,113	2,817	8,560	5,185	15,797
Ribbons.	{	Dut.	Free.	1,387	1,479	617	5,798	8,319
Seeds.	{	"	"	534	1,179	3,490	150	93
Settlers' effects.	{	Free.	"	34	2,817	4,376	203	1,594
Silk and mfrs. of:—	{	Dut.	"	4,598	1,465	515	902	355
Clothing.	{	Dut.	"	1,415	3,684	1,475	634	1,870
Fabrics.	{	"	"	522	97,345	190,552	4,570	16,557
Other silk and mfrs. of.	{	Free.	"	2,350	3,094	1,818	1,663	1,933
Total silk and mfrs. of.	{	Dut.	Free.	92,529	104,123	194,145	176,914	224,608
Spirits and wines.	{	Dut.	"	786	1,035	844	1,492	2,048
Sugar.	{	"	Lbs	179,906	184,390	325,942	1,828	1,614
Tobacco and mfrs. of.	{	Free.	"	2,135	3,960	1,621	1,120	1,709
Tobacco, pipes, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette cases, &c.	{	Dut.	"	80,265	117,507	122,178	153,840	182,776
Trunks, pocketbooks, purses, hat boxes, &c.	{	Dut.	"	2,219	3,299	6,501	5,588	7,006
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, of all kinds and materials.	{	"	"	10	1,898	221	49	9
Watches.	{	"	"	10,890	4,686		1,867	305

The Principal Articles Imported into Canada from Austria-Hungary, Years ended March 31, 1910 to 1914—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wood and mfrs of :—		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Furniture.....		22,004		13,010		11,716		23,442		22,220
Other wood and mfrs. of.....		1,601		2,995		3,750		3,084		3,702
								63		
Total wood and mfrs. of.....		23,605		16,005		15,466		26,526		25,922
Wool and mfrs. of :—								63		
Blankets.....	174	189	5,452	2,178	23,342	4,429	23,681	4,839	813	1,987
Carpets, —		3,009		5,090		5,266		2,848		4,818
Carpets, all kinds.....										
Mats and rugs, including hearth sizes,		3,675		2,371		7,174		3,188		5,224
30 sq. ft. and smaller, wool, N.O.P..										
Clothing :—										
Shawls.....		2,855		10,672		2,203		3,758		5,573
Other clothing, N.O.P.....		1,358		1,297		3,598		3,605		2,419
Fabrics :—										
Cassimeres, cloths and doeskins.....	12,423	9,981	20,401	14,360	22,199	16,128	5,789	5,613	45	85
Other fabrics, N.O.P.....		22,767		8,020		11,665		28,676		11,152
Felt, pressed, of all kinds, not filled or										
covered by or with any woven fabric..	268,980	67,871	540,231	106,781	151,180	33,638	107,235	29,981	182,743	50,599
Other wool and mfrs. of.....				270				131		764
Total wool and mfrs. of.....		111,705		150,769		84,101		82,689		82,621
				270						
All other articles imported.....		8,085		8,345		9,218		11,406		27,211
		913		3,348		1,910		2,682		19,020
Recapitulation.										
Imports—Dutiable.....		1,327,948		1,286,102		1,489,125		1,555,644		1,703,382
Free.....		82,852		61,463		44,094		118,705		84,091
Total imports (mdse.).....		1,410,800		1,347,565		1,533,219		1,674,349		1,787,473

Gum and bullion.....									
Total imports.....	1,410,800	1,347,565	1,533,275	56	1,674,349	1,787,473	.....	.....	.....
" exports.....	60,508	156,931	55,865	.....	154,594	378,824	.....	.....	.....
Total trade.....	1,471,308	1,504,496	1,589,140	.....	1,828,943	2,166,297	.....	.....	.....

GERMAN IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

As further supplementing his report which appeared in Weekly Report No. 553, and in which he made some remarks on the effect of the war on the trade of the United Kingdom with Germany, Commissioner Harrison Watson, London, has forwarded the following list of the imports into the United Kingdom from Germany during the year 1912:—

Total imports	£70,048,152
(a) Food, drink and tobacco—	Value in £
Barley	417,340
Oats	773,891
Peas	232,684
Wheatmeal and flour	199,234
Eggs	220,506
Hops	435,860
Sugar (refined)	4,298,621
Sugar (unrefined)	1,892,663
(b) Raw materials—	
Bastles	139,597
Feathers (ornamental)	206,549
Pulp of wood	293,877
Wood (hewn)	415,242
Wood (sawn or split)	217,670
(c) Manufactured articles—	
Apparel	1,305,977
Brooms and brushes	143,636
Motor cars, motor cycles and parts	1,298,608
Chemical manufactures and products	1,716,654
Chinaware, earthenware and pottery	683,126
Cotton yarn	231,738
Cotton piece goods	1,603,035
Cotton gloves	627,249
Cotton hosiery	1,773,329
Cotton lace	1,447,298
Cotton ribbons	70,012
Cotton trimmings	723,031
Cotton manufactures (unenumerated)	624,058
Dye stuffs	1,668,234
Electrical goods and apparatus	894,010
Fancy goods	540,713
Glass manufactures	1,123,840
Hardware	938,883
Leather	2,091,700
Leather manufactures	1,185,998
Machinery	2,435,917
Iron and steel manufactures	5,705,729
Zinc (crude)	1,429,655
Musical instruments and parts	767,992
Oil seed cake	402,177
Painters' colours and pigments	972,593
Paper	1,515,600
Silk manufactures	2,253,555
Skins and furs	1,436,602
Toys and games	1,090,534
Woollen and worsted yarn	483,027
Woollen and worsted manufactures	2,096,072

IMPORTS FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The following is the list of imports into the United Kingdom from Austria-Hungary for the year concerned, and further indicates the openings that will be derived for the trade of other countries through the stoppage of exports from Austria-Hungary:—

Total imports	£7,019,038
(a) Food, drink and tobacco—	Value in £
Barley	111,307
Wheatmeal and flour	86,541
Eggs	422,360
Hops	54,521
Sugar (refined)	1,942,695
Sugar (unrefined)	1,476,238
(b) Raw materials—	
Papermaking materials	35,189
Wood and timber (hewn, oak)	123,576
Wood and timber (sawn or split)	3,370
(c) Manufactured articles—	
Boots and shoes	96,355
Brooms and brushes	19,450
Buttons and studs (not of metal)	62,344
Dye stuffs	87,094
Electrical goods	29,419
Fancy goods	51,481
Glass manufactures	201,612
Glues, size and gelatine	34,335
Leather	60,475
Gloves	378,700
Linen yarn	156,843
Pipes (tobacco)	74,272
Silk manufactures	95,600

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, August 18, 1914.

INQUIRIES FOR FOODSTUFFS.

It is quite evident that during the European war there will be a record demand for Canadian foodstuffs. Many inquiries are being received for cereals, flour, cheese, hams, bacon, canned meats and fruits. These inquiries will be forwarded weekly to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, where the names and addresses can be obtained.

THE TIMBER TRADE.

The effect of the war upon the timber trade, that is, the relationship between supply and demand, is not yet fully apparent; but the cessation of shipments from Great Britain's chief sources of supply in Europe will certainly register itself unmistakably during the next few weeks as stocks become depleted. Already it is reported that collieries are running short of pit props. Lists of Great Britain's timber mer-

chants are on file at Ottawa, and Canadian exporters should at once enter into correspondence with them. The value of the imports of pit wood last year and countries of origin were:—

Russia	£2,415,086
Sweden	558,095
Norway	200,932
Germany	53,550
France	339,065
Portugal	278,154
Spain	90,972
Other foreign countries	9,212
	<hr/>
	£4,445,066

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1913.

Interesting figures are shown in Part IV of the Agriculture Statistics for 1913, containing detailed tables of imports and exports of agricultural commodities to and from the United Kingdom, a significant feature of which is the practical disappearance of the trade in live animals imported from the United States and Canada, the only sources from whence for many years live cattle and sheep have come.

MEAT IMPORTS.

The total supplies of meat in 1913 were 22,831,000 cwt., being the largest quantity ever received in one year. The total value was £54,777,000, being also much the largest sum ever paid for imported meat, and over £7,000,000 more than in 1912. The largest single source of supply was Argentina, which sent over 8½ million cwt., Australia coming next with nearly 3½ million cwt., the United States third with nearly 3 million cwt., Denmark fourth with rather more than 2½ million cwt., and New Zealand fifth with about 2½ million cwt. No other country sent so much as a million cwt.

The United States on which, six years ago, Great Britain depended for two-fifths of its meat imports now sends only one-eighth, while Argentina, which then sent one-fifth, now sends two-fifths, Canada has become relatively unimportant, but her deficiency has been more than made good by Australia, while New Zealand has maintained her position. On the whole the proportion supplied from the Dominions has increased, and amounted in 1913 to over 27 per cent of the total imported. It appears that but for the increased supplies from Argentina and Australia the imports of meat would have shown a serious decline, for although Denmark and Uruguay gave some assistance their contributions would have done little to make up the deficiency. Chile and Russia, though as yet comparatively unimportant contributors, show some sign of increasing their supplies.

What is significant is that imported meat supplies were practically no larger in 1912-13 than they were twelve years previously, when the population was about 4½ millions less—the difference in the quantity received in the two years being only 168,000 cwt. During the last two years shown the quantity imported was reduced by 462,000 cwt. Home supplies have, on the whole, increased, and approximately three-fifths of the total meat consumed is bred and fed in the United Kingdom.

GRAIN.

The total imports of wheat, including flour, expressed in its equivalent weight of grain, in 1913 was only slightly less than the record quantity of 1912. Of the year's total, 65½ million cwt. were from foreign countries, as compared with 53 million cwt. in 1912. The imports from the United States increased from 25½ million

cwt. to 42½ million cwt.; those from Argentina fell from 19 million cwt. to 15 million cwt., and those from Russia from 9 million cwt. to 5 million cwt.

The British Empire supplies 57 million cwt. as compared with 65½ million cwt. in 1912. The supply from Canada, 27½ million cwt., showed a slight increase, but Australia sent 2¼ million cwt. less, and India 6½ million cwt. less.

In 1912 the contribution of the Empire to Great Britain's imported supplies of breadstuffs for the first time exceeded one-half the total. The reduced quantities received from Australia and India in 1913 caused the proportion to fall to 46½ per cent.

EXPORTS OF LIVESTOCK.

The total number of horses of British or Irish breeding sent abroad in 1913 was 68,632, valued at £1,782,315. Both the number and value were higher than in any previous year. The total comprised 1,834 stallions of the average value of £197 per head; 21,473 mares of the average value of £31 per head, and 45,325 geldings of the average value of £17 per head.

Horses exceeding £20 in value numbered 23,533, and their total value was over £1,500,000; the remaining 45,099 horses, almost all of which were shipped to Belgium and the Netherlands, had a total declared value of only £225,000.

The average value of 98 horses consigned to Argentina and 126 to Australia was over £450. To New Zealand 31 were sent, averaging £279 per head, 247 to Russia at £271, and 31 to Japan at £250. Austria-Hungary took 226 at an average of £168, Brazil 140 at £156, the United States 626 at £128, India 222 at £133, and the Cape 198 at £120.

The number of stallions exported was 331 more than in 1912, and the average value was over £50 per head more. It is to be noted that 131 were sent to France, as compared with only 46 in 1912; 54 to Germany, as compared with 11; 138 to Russia, as compared with 37; 232 to the United States, as compared with 187; and 720 to Canada, as compared with 603. The average value per head of the 54 stallions shipped to Germany was over £1,400, and 35 of them averaged over £2,100 per head in value. The horses exported to Germany in 1913 also included 1,517 mares, averaging over £74 per head, as compared with 374 mares in 1912, and 2,575 geldings, averaging £62 per head, as compared with 922, averaging £49 per head, in 1912.

CATTLE EXPORTS.

The number of British or Irish cattle exported was 6,551, valued at £312,000. The number is the largest since 1895, and the average value per head £48, the highest since 1906. Cattle exported for breeding numbered 4,544, and were valued at £274,000. In 1912, 1,866 cattle were exported for breeding. The average value of cattle exported for breeding was £60 per head in 1913, as compared with £66 per head in 1912.

Of the cattle for breeding 1,270 were sent to Argentina, 1,159 to the United States, 1,078 to the Union of South Africa, as compared with 322, 549 and 360 respectively in 1912. Brazil, Chile and Uruguay also bought large numbers of breeding cattle.

The number of sheep declared as British or Irish exported in 1913 was 8,635, valued at £101,000, as compared with 1,914, valued at £17,000, in 1912. The average value per head was £11 14s., being the highest since 1908. Of these sheep, 6,799 were described as for breeding, valued at £96,000, or £14 per head, in 1913, as compared with 1,497, valued at £16,300, or £11 per head, in 1912. Of the exports for breeding, 3,205 were shipped to Argentina, 836 to the United States, 676 to Uruguay, 541 to Germany, 424 to Canada, and 229 to the Union of South Africa, as compared with 185, 129, 58, 312, 21, and 37 respectively in 1912. Australia bought 173 as compared with 8, and New Zealand 123 as compared with 60.

Pigs exported for breeding in 1913 numbered 1,093, valued at £14,469, as compared with 590, valued at £6,313, in 1912. Of the 1913 exports, 313 pigs were shipped to Argentina and 153 to Russia.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS, 1914.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries publish the following figures, subject to final revision, of the acreage of certain crops and the number of live stock in England and Wales this year. The corresponding final figures for last year are added:

	1914.	1913.	Increase. (+)	Decrease. (-)
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.
Wheat.....	1,843,000	1,702,000	+ 14,000	+ 8·3
Barley.....	1,536,000	1,559,000	- 23,000	- 1·5
Oats.....	1,937,000	1,975,000	- 39,000	- 1·9
Beans.....	299,000	268,000	+ 31,000	+ 11·6
Peas.....	171,000	164,000	+ 7,000	+ 4·3
Potatoes.....	47,000	442,000	+ 28,000	+ 6·3
	Number.	Number.	Number.	
Cattle.....	5,880,000	5,717,000	163,000	2·8
Sheep.....	17,457,000	17,100,000	32,000	1·9
Pigs.....	2,516,000	2,102,000	414,000	19·7

On the basis of the above figures and of reports received from their crop reporters, the Board give an estimate of the total production of the following crops:—

	1914.	1913.	Increase. (+)	Decrease. (-)
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Per cent.
Wheat.....	7,320,000	6,642,000	+678,000	+ 10
Barley.....	6,140,000	6,322,000	-183,000	- 3
Oats.....	9,100,000	9,379,000	-279,000	- 3
Beans.....	1,080,000	915,000	+165,000	+ 18
Peas.....	435,000	422,000	+ 13,000	+ 3
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
Potatoes.....	2,880,000	2,895,000	- 15,000	- ½

The wheat crop is 10 per cent larger than in 1913, and well above the average of the last ten years. The crop of beans is the largest since 1907, while that of potatoes is only slightly below that of last year's record crop.

UNITED KINGDOM FRUIT IMPORTS, 1912-13.

The Editor of the *Chamber of Commerce Journal* has compiled and published in his issue for July an interesting and instructive review of the fruit imports into Great Britain.

The total value of fruit not liable to duty imported into the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913 was:

From	1912.		1913.	
	£	p.c.	£	p.c.
British possessions.....	1,781,597	15·3	1,671,955	13·9
Foreign countries.....	9,920,207	84·7	10,406,000	86·1
	11,701,804	100·0	12,077,955	100·0

Of all the fruits in international trade, apples represent the greatest aggregate value. Forty-seven per cent of the apples imported to the United Kingdom for the year to March 31, 1913, came from the British possessions of

	Cwt.	Value.
Canada.....	1,264,223	£ 730,036
Australia.....	275,760	296,245
Channel Islands.....	16,620	11,844
Other British.....	3,327	1,958
Total British.....	1,559,930	1,040,083
United States.....	1,386,500	1,000,074
Other Foreign.....	310,989	190,213
Grand total.....	3,257,419	£2,230,370

These figures show a falling-off compared with 1912 of 500,000 cwt. (value about £285,000) from British sources and 125,000 cwt. (but value equal) from foreign sources. (These values were £1,183,182 for 1912 and £1,190,287 for 1913.)

Apples from Canada during the 11 months ending February, 1914, were 889,932 barrels, value about £640,000.

A table follows of the total value of imports in 1913 of the fruits named in the first column, and also the separate values of such imports from France, Belgium and the Netherlands, the principal sources of these fruits:

	France.	Belgium.	Netherlands	*Grand total
	£	£	£	£
Cherries.....	77,464	18,793	25,716	123,230
Currants.....	72,465	10,885	53,604	147,407
Plums.....	200,926	18,386	25,511	†437,306

*From all countries. †Including Germany, £150,505.

Imports of pears in 1912 and 1913 were:

	1912.		1913.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Canada	7,582	7,996	35,813	32,169
Australia	8,782	9,494	25,738	30,650
Cape	8,057	22,661	4,318	20,929
Other British	7,725	8,325	1,862	2,498
Total British	32,146	48,476	67,731	86,246
United States	91,443	77,559	247,415	232,470
Belgium	256,642	177,348	240,631	162,171
France	186,143	216,329	78,470	99,765
Netherlands	23,181	16,731	66,006	52,707
Other Foreign	15,196	12,259	18,675	16,725
Total	604,751	548,702	718,928	650,084

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Claude Dyer.*)

LEEDS, August 21, 1914.

TRADE IN WALL PAPER.

It is interesting to observe from the annual returns for last year that a small quantity of wall paper was shipped from Canada to this country. Local merchants who have visited Canada give Canadian manufacturers credit for the artistic and novel designs of the paper-hangings they produce. It is considered that in the cheaper varieties of paper there is but little opportunity for trade here owing to the high producing capacities of English mills, but in regard to the more expensive grades, however, it may be stated that regular supplies are imported from abroad.

CANADIAN POULTRY EXPORTS.

According to the opinions expressed by local merchants, the present war will disorganize and interrupt the import trade in turkeys, more particularly from Russia and Austria, which countries supply large quantities to the British market. There is also the prospect that all such supplies may be bought up for military purposes.

In view of these circumstances, it would appear as if a favourable opportunity will occur this season to such Canadian exporters who may happen to have a surplus of birds for export to this market. It is, of course, well understood that there is now a wider demand for poultry in Canada itself, but the above circumstances may be brought to the notice of Canadian exporters in order to enable them to judge whether the trade this year would be worth their consideration or not.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

In view of the present situation in Europe, the supplies of various raw materials and foodstuffs sent in normal times to the British market from different sources are being curtailed. This applies, in particular, to shipments from Russia of different lines of products.

In this connection a local import firm, whose principal was for some years a Russian Consul, and who therefore claims to be closely acquainted with the nature of the import trade from Russia to this country, have made inquiries with a view to interesting themselves on behalf of Canadian exporters. They invite correspondence from Canadian shippers of produce or raw materials suitable for this market, together with samples if possible, and also c.i.f. prices covering delivery to Liverpool.

TRADE OF HULL.

Judged on the basis of its imports, exports and transshipments, which in 1912 amounted to \$400,000,000, Hull is the third port in the United Kingdom, ranking immediately after London and Liverpool. The growth of its commerce is very clearly indicated by the fact that the net registered tonnage of vessels which entered the docks in 1913 was 6,691,818 tons, whereas only twenty years ago it was but 2,974,503 tons. The number of vessels engaged in foreign trade that arrived at the port in 1912 was 5,484 and the number of departures was 4,605.

A concise analysis of some of the principal imports may prove of interest to Canadian exporters.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Large mills equipped with the latest machinery for the milling of flour are located at the port and in the surrounding district. The industry has so progressed that to-day Hull is regarded as one of the leading milling centres in Great Britain. For the purpose of feeding these mills and also supplying the requirements of inland buyers, large quantities of wheat are imported. Last year wheat entered the port to the extent of 4,200,356 quarters, of which 2,185,723 quarters and 7,821 quarters are described as coming from Eastern America and Western America, respectively. No separate returns are available to show what proportion of this was of Canadian growth, but regular shipments of Canadian wheat reach here via Boston and also come direct from Montreal, from which port 327,898 quarters were sent to Hull last year.

The total imports of barley into Hull were 869,796 quarters; of peas, 77,716 quarters, and of oats, 506,110 quarters. In connection with oats, it may be noted that Montreal's exports to this port last year were 84,627 quarters.

FLAXSEED IMPORTS.

It is doubtful if in any country there is a port where the seed crushing industry is so centralized as at Hull, and to feed the local mills large quantities of seed are sent here from abroad. Of flaxseed, which is of most interest to Canadian shippers, no less than 1,509,644 quarters or nearly one-half of the total imports for the United Kingdom were sent to Hull last year.

The feature of most importance, however, is that Canadian exporters have brought themselves into evidence in this trade, and last year 614,000 quarters of flaxseed were shipped to this port as against 1,000 quarters in 1912 and none the year before.

A reference made to this trade by the President of the Hull Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting of the Chamber held in November last and contained in the published report of the meeting, may be quoted. In remarking upon the increases of trade during the year, the president said: 'Taking the imports prim-

arily, I will commence with linseed, which shows an extraordinary increase of 204 per cent. That is largely due to the enormous linseed crop in Canada and to the increased acreage which that country put under crops. It has been a very welcome aid to the trade of Hull and has been a big factor in furnishing extraordinary employment.'

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

Apples came in to the extent of 49,539 packages, but due to the light crops last year the shipments from Canada and the United States only totalled 18,460 packages. They were of good quality, however, and with a brisk demand and a limited supply, prices ruled high.

The imports of provisions into the port of Hull were made up of 433,132 cwts. of bacon, 3,399 cwts. of hams, 457,439 cwts. of beef and pork, 940,766 cwts. of butter and margarine and 73,492 cwts. of cheese. Canadian cheese was of excellent quality and 18,651 boxes arrived via Montreal, as did also 3,599 packages of lard, 106 cases of meats, 570 cases of canned meats, 4,082 cases of canned goods, 300 sacks of rolled oats and 5,504 bales of hay.

Included among the general imports into Hull for the year which have most interest to Canadian exporters, were 906 tons of cloverseed. The import of this class of seed from Canada is a trade of long standing. Oilcake came in to the extent of 23,396 tons; flour, 211,576 cwts. (mostly for transshipment), and raw hides, 83,295 cwts.

CHIEF LINES OF INDUSTRY.

The chief lines of industry carried on at the port and in the immediate vicinity, may be enumerated as follows: Varnishes, paints, colours, enamels, compositions, oilcake, confectionery, bicycles, printing inks, shipbuilding, drugs, chemicals, starch, castor oils, cotton oils, linseed oils, flour milling, rope and twine, oil extracting machinery, agricultural machinery, belting, blue and black lead, canisters and tin boxes, leather, soap, paint-making machinery and cement.

PRIZE FOR FLAX MACHINERY.

Information is published as to a prize which the Russian Ministry for Trade and Industry is offering for a machine to treat flax without preliminary retting and spreading. As this subject is one which has engaged the attention of people in Canada interested in the flax industry, the conditions to be observed by competitors may be set forth:—

- (1) A prize of 500 roubles is offered for the best machine.
- (2) A machine in working order must be submitted to the Russian Ministry for Trade and Industry.
- (3) The machine must also be capable of treating long fibred flax.
- (4) The machine must clean the fibre over its whole length without injuring it, and preferably without preliminary breaking and swinging, which should, if possible, be also done by the machine.
- (5) The machine must be simple so as to be served by ordinary workmen.
- (6) The machine must not be dear so as to bring it within the reach of small farmers.
- (7) Inventors should, if possible, also instruct the peasant users as to the best chemical and technical methods for subsequent treatment of the prepared flax.
- (8) Each machine must be accompanied by data showing capacity, price and output of the machine in comparison with others already in existence.
- (9) Also drawings alone may be submitted, but in this case only half the prize will be paid if the machine is accepted, after having been built and tested at the ministry's expense.

- (10) The inventor retains the right to patent his machine.
 - (11) Russian and foreign persons may compete.
 - (12) The machine will be tested by official experts.
 - (13) The machine or drawings must be submitted not later than March 1, 1915.
- Any persons desiring to submit drawings may do so anonymously by submitting two sets of drawings marked with a cypher.

The above particulars were issued before the outbreak of the war and it is not to be supposed, says the *Textile Mercury*, that the date of closing—March 1, 1915—will now be adhered to.

PIT PROPS.

Urgent enquiries are received from Great Britain with regard to Pit Props. Owing to the Baltic being closed prices have risen from 25 per cent to 50 per cent and are still rising. The Props should be 4 feet 6 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 4 inches in diameter at the small end. Spruce, pine and tamarac would be suitable and the quantities are very large. Firms prepared to supply Props should communicate at once with the Department.

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. D. H. Ross.)

MELBOURNE, July 25, 1914.

INQUIRIES RESPECTING AUSTRALIAN TRAMWAYS.

Correspondence received from car manufacturers in Canada, respecting the demand for tram cars in Australia, has inspired the compilation of the facts and figures submitted for general information in subsequent paragraphs. It will be observed that the principal tramway lines in Australia are owned and operated by either state governments or interested municipalities. In the case of the private lines, operated under municipal franchise provision is made for ultimate public ownership by direct purchase at a stated period, or through the lines being transferred on expiration of the charters. In quite a number of instances imported cars were used in the inauguration of the various systems, the cars being shipped "knocked down" and assembled at the required destination. Recently, on account of the heavy customs duty and the natural protection of other importing charges, nearly all the cars required in Australia have been constructed locally. The principal tram car industries are established at Adelaide and Sydney, but a Melbourne firm contemplates installing a plant at an early date.

TRAMWAY SYSTEMS IN AUSTRALIA.

In all the states of the Commonwealth, tramway systems are in operation and in recent years considerable progress has been made in the adoption of electrical traction, the convenience of which is now enjoyed by a number of the cities and towns

in Australia. There are also in various parts of Australia private tramway lines which are used for special purposes, usually in connection with timber, mining or milling industries, of which statistical information is not available.

The following table shows the total mileage of tramway lines open for passenger traffic in the Commonwealth, according to the motive power used and to the controlling authority:

	Miles.
Mileage electric tramways	350½
Mileage steam tramways	70½
Mileage cable tramways	46
Mileage horse tramways	65
Total length	532
Government owned tramways	259½
Municipal owned tramways	85½
Privately owned tramways	187½
Total length	532½

Commonwealth electric tramway statistics to 1913 are shown thus:

Capital cost electric tramways.....	£9,276,106
Gross revenue electric tramways.....	2,527,691
Gross expenses electric tramways	2,038,269
Number passengers carried	397,175,000
Tram miles run	40,720,000
Number of cars and trailers	1,839
Route mileage open	350½

COMMONWEALTH CUSTOMS DUTY ON TRAM CARS.

Under item 389 (a. & b.) of the Commonwealth customs tariff, tram cars are dutiable at 40 per cent under the general tariff (applicable to Canadian cars) and 35 per cent under the preferential tariff on manufactures of the United Kingdom only. These duties are more than superficially expressed, as it is the practice of the Australian customs to add 10 per cent to the invoice value of the goods before computing the duties thereon. Thus, the duty stated in the tariff to be 40 per cent works out in actual application to 44 per cent net, and the 35 per cent applicable to British becomes a net duty of 38½ per cent.

Further, the cost of inland railway carriage from point of manufacture (say Toronto) to the port of shipment (say Montreal) would be added to the invoice and made dutiable at the same rate as the goods. In other words, it is the free on board steamer value at port of shipment in the country of export which is the dutiable basis (plus 10 per cent) on all entries passed through the Commonwealth customs.

PREFERENCE TO AUSTRALIAN MANUFACTURERS.

Quite independent of the protection given to Australian manufacturers by the customs tariff, and the natural protection of oversea freights and other importing charges, further practical consideration is granted to local industries. All contracts placed by the federal and state governments, municipal trusts and other public bodies are subject to the recognized principle of extending a preference in price to Australian manufacturers. This preference on contracts placed within the Commonwealth, for the requirements of governments and public bodies, may be estimated to equal at least 10 per cent.

In making estimates of the landed cost in Australia, Canadian car manufacturers must take into consideration (1) marine freights, (2) customs duty of 44 per cent net, and (3) the recognized preference of at least 10 per cent granted by state or municipal tramways to Australian car makers.

SPECIFICATIONS AND DESIGNS OF AUSTRALIAN ELECTRIC TRAM CARS.

The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, has available, for the inspection of Canadian manufacturers, specifications and blue prints of the popular types of cars used on the recently established electric tramway systems in Melbourne. Information as to comparative costs is also obtainable upon application to the Commissioner of Commerce. Should additional particulars be desired, manufacturers are assured of their inquiries receiving the prompt consideration of this office.

SYDNEY ELECTRICAL TRAMWAY SYSTEM.

The electrical tramways in Sydney are owned and operated by the Government of New South Wales. In 1913 there were 243 miles of track (mostly double track) open for traffic and the tram miles run were 25,480,000 miles. The number of cars in use was 1,220, of which about 1,100 were 80-passenger bogie cars and the balance being 50-passenger four-wheeled cars in which 275,977,000 passengers were carried in 1913. The total cost of construction and equipment was £6,162,063 and the gross revenue amounted to £1,616,686.

The system has been extended rapidly during the last few years and the tramways have been used for the purpose of developing the outer areas. In the city itself the system is now at its utmost carrying capacity and no more cars can be crowded on the lines along the central streets. The traffic, however, is still greater than the tramways can provide for and the Government proposes work upon an underground system to relieve the congestion.

All the motor equipment and practically all the axles and wheels have been imported from the United Kingdom, America and Germany. The chassis and car bodies have been built at the Government workshops and by contract at private car works. The New South Wales private companies built over 200 cars last year and, in anticipation of reduced future construction, they purpose tendering for cars that may be required for Melbourne and other Australian cities.

STEAM TRAMWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In addition to the electrical tramways operating in Sydney and suburbs, the Government of New South Wales own and operate a length of 66½ miles of steam tramways in various parts of the state, of which the principal lines are 30 miles at Newcastle and 10 miles at Broken Hill. It is proposed to electrify all the steam lines and this will ultimately be accomplished.

MELBOURNE CABLE TRAMWAY SYSTEM.

The city and inner suburbs of Melbourne are provided with cable tramways operated by the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company under lease from the municipalities, and totalling 43 miles of double track. In 1913, the tram mileage was 11,839,473 miles and 89,359,248 passengers were carried, giving traffic receipts of £751,000.

These tramways revert to the municipalities in July, 1916, and it has not yet been determined how they will then be operated. There is a strong feeling in favour of their conversion to electricity on the overhead trolley system, but the Melbourne City Council strongly oppose the erection of poles and overhead wires in the streets. The slot of the cable tramways is not considered suitable for underground electric cables. It is thought likely that before the future system is decided upon the leading experts of the world will be consulted either by the Government or by the new authority that

the Government may shortly create to take over the whole of the metropolitan tramway systems.

The rolling stock of the Melbourne tramways consists of the dummy, where the grip is operated, and trailers, the latter all being four-wheel fixed base excepting on one line where a few large bogie trailers are used. With the exception of the latter the trailers would probably be found unsuitable for an electric system and in any case a large increase in rolling stock is required to meet the present and future traffic requirements.

MELBOURNE SUBURBAN ELECTRICAL TRAMWAYS.

There is a municipal trust operating electric tramways in the southern and eastern suburbs of Melbourne and at the end of 1914 will have a total route mileage of about 40 miles (mostly double track) and with a total of 70 cars, including 70 to 80 passenger bogies and 40 to 50 passenger fixed base. These cars are of the Brill (U.S.A.) type and are built and fitted throughout in first-class style. The later bogie cars have a frame drop in centre with open cross seats and saloon at each end. The object of the drop frame is to provide a low step for easy access and exit. This tramway trust recently called for tenders for an additional 20 cars, and further rolling stock is anticipated as traffic increases.

Another municipal trust has just been formed to construct and operate an electric tramway from Melbourne city to Burwood (about 9 miles), and will start with an equipment of 20 cars of similar type to those referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The Government of Victoria operates in conjunction with the railways, an electric tramway from St. Kilda to Brighton (about 7 miles). These cars are similar to the Sydney cars in type.

There are also electric tramways in North Melbourne operated by a private company with a mileage of about 8 miles and equipment of about 20 cars. The latter are mostly of the open cross-seat type of cheaper construction.

Still another municipal trust has recently been formed to construct and operate electric tramways in Melbourne and suburbs from Brunswick to Coburg, a distance of about 7 miles, and will probably start with 20 cars.

In considering the tramway possibilities of Melbourne, it may be stated that the city has an excellent suburban railway service, radiating through practically all suburbs, and these railways are now being electrified to provide for the largely increased traffic.

At present, with the exception of the Government workshops, there is no plant in Victoria for the construction of tramway cars, but large private builders of rolling stock for the Victorian, South Australian and Commonwealth railways have decided to erect a plant near Melbourne and will probably be in a position to tender for cars within the next few months.

OTHER ELECTRICAL TRAMWAYS IN VICTORIA.

In the cities of Ballarat, Bendigo and Geelong electric tramway systems owned by private companies are in operation. The total length of lines in the three cities is about 28 miles, but extensions are in contemplation.

MELBOURNE TRAFFIC REQUIREMENTS.

Within the next few years it is stated on expert authority that several hundred tramway cars will be required for Melbourne and suburbs, and, unless there is a serious setback through drought or other causes, it is likely that the tramway systems will rapidly extend in all directions for a radius of 6 to 10 miles from the city, that is, provided that motor buses are not adopted in place of the trams. The Melbourne

Tramway and Omnibus Co., whose lease expires in 1916, have a very fine traffic staff and system, and it is quite possible that they will be in readiness to start a motor bus service (in addition to the constantly increasing numbers of motor buses owned by private companies now engaged in the service) when their trams are handed over to the interested municipalities. As in other parts of the world, the problem of motor buses versus tramways is now engaging the serious attention of the Australian tramway authorities.

THE BRISBANE ELECTRICAL TRAMWAYS.

The only system of electrical tramways in Queensland is that in the city and suburbs of Brisbane, controlled and operated by a private company under an extended franchise. When the line was established imported cars were used, but now the company has a complete plant capable of making all their requirements of car bodies. In 1913 over 34 miles were open for traffic, and 3,508,410 tram miles were run. The 128 cars in use carried 36,375,652 passengers, from whom a gross revenue of £243,688 was derived. Efforts are now being made by capitalists to secure electrical tramway franchises in the Queensland towns of Toowoomba, Townsville and Ipswich.

THE ADELAIDE ELECTRICAL TRAMWAYS.

In the city and suburbs of Adelaide there has recently been installed a very fine system of overhead electric tramways, at present covering about 45 miles double track, and operating nearly 200 cars. There is also a further 12 miles about to be constructed.

The Adelaide tramways are controlled by a trust consisting of representatives of the government of South Australia and the interested municipalities. A private company was recently formed to run motor buses in Adelaide in opposition to the trams, and the tramway trust has placed an order for 20 motor buses, with which they expect to obtain control of the traffic and so retain exclusive control of the street passenger traffic.

The capital cost of the Adelaide system to 1913 was £1,350,710, in which year 5,140,706 tram miles were run and 45,576,483 passengers were carried, giving a gross revenue of £310,240.

The cars in use are of the Brill type, both fixed wheel case and bogies. The motor equipment, chassis, wheels and axles, are imported and the bodies built locally by private builders. These Adelaide firms have supplied all the cars to the trust that operates the southern and eastern suburbs of Melbourne, and they have a plant capable of turning out a large number of cars.

TRAMWAY SYSTEMS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

There are now five cities and towns in the state of Western Australia in which electrical tramway systems are operating, namely, Perth, Fremantle, Kalgoorlie, Boulder City and Leonora. The Perth system, constructed by a private company, was purchased by the government of Western Australia in 1913, when 22½ miles were open, the total cost of construction and equipment to that date being £486,291. During the year 10,242,934 passengers were carried, from whom the gross revenue of £101,046 was obtained. Fifty cars, comprising 41 fixed base and 9 bogie cars, are employed in the Perth system.

The Fremantle tramways are owned and operated by the municipality. In 1913 about 9 miles were open for traffic at a total cost of £101,554. During the year 4,115,000 passengers were carried, from whom the gross revenue derived was £32,000. Some 25 to 30 cars, four-wheel bogie type, mainly built by the Brill (U.S.A.) com-

pany, are employed. Lately the bodies of the cars have been constructed by a local builder who has available a limited plant for this work.

The Kalgoorlie and (the adjoining) Boulder City tramways, equipped with 25 cars, are operated by a private company. The total mileage of the whole system at the end of 1912 aggregated 19 miles, and the cost of construction and equipment totalled £449,128. During the year 2,489,833 passengers were carried, giving a gross revenue of £37,811.

The Leonora municipal tramway is only three miles in length, the cost of construction being approximately £5,500, and in 1913 over 99,000 passengers were carried.

TASMANIAN TRAMWAY SYSTEMS.

In the city of Hobart there is a system of electrical tramways, owned by a private company, amounting in all to a total length of nine miles. The original cars, most of which are still in use, were imported, but recently some cars were obtained from Adelaide builders. The Hobart tramways system is the only one in Australia using double deck cars. In 1912 3,821,293 passengers were carried, contributing the gross revenue of £36,381. The cost of constructing being £92,121.

In the city and suburbs of Launceston, the municipality owns and operates the electrical tramways, and this is the only Australian system deriving its power from water. The length of line is about eight miles, upon which fourteen cars were employed in 1913, carrying 2,170,000 passengers in 1913, and contributing a gross revenue of £17,155.

GAUGES OF AUSTRALIAN TRAMWAY SYSTEMS.

For general information the following particulars respecting the variation in the gauges of the various tramway systems operating in the Commonwealth are submitted. The Sydney, Melbourne (both cable and electric), Brisbane and Adelaide gauges are 4 feet 8½ inches. The short line of seven miles in the Melbourne suburbs of St. Kilda to Brighton is built upon a 5 feet 3 inches gauge, similar to that of the Victorian railways. At Perth, Fremantle, Kalgoorlie, Leonora, Hobart and Launceston the gauge, in each instance, is 3 feet 6 inches. The new lines, proposed and under construction in Melbourne suburbs, are all based upon the 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.

NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. W. A. Beddoe.*)

AUCKLAND, N.Z., July 31. 1914.

GENERAL TRADE.

The New Zealand winter is more than half over, and though business is outwardly quieter at this season in many lines the general reports are optimistic, and it is the consensus of opinion that the volume of business doing is satisfactory for the time of year. There is a feeling of confidence that the advent of spring will bring general activity and improved trading.

EFFECTS OF WAR SCARE.

The above is the normal condition of affairs, but it must be observed that the general disturbance of financial operations in the great commercial centres of the world is already reflected in New Zealand. Only a serious conflagration, however,

will cause any material alteration in the rates for financial transactions with London. The banks here consider that the conditions are already sufficiently serious to justify the exercise of caution. While no instructions have yet been given, it is only natural that the banks carrying on business in New Zealand will adopt a conservative policy while relations in Europe are strained. From inquiry it is found that the policy for the present will be to carry on business without assuming any more new responsibilities than can be avoided. It is the intention to safeguard the interests of the legitimate trader and producer by providing sufficient financial assistance to enable them to carry on their business. Speculative enterprises, however, are not likely to receive any encouragement. Prices of high-class investment stocks have not so far been affected, but the buyers have withdrawn from the market.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

The prosperity of the Dominion is reflected in the savings bank figures. For the month of June the deposits amounted to £1,087,614, and the withdrawals to £948,753, being an excess of deposits over withdrawals of £138,861. In June, 1913, the deposits were £936,717, and the withdrawals £893,324, a surplus of £43,393. The increase of surplus last month over the corresponding month last year was nearly £100,000. This surplus has been invested by the Minister of Finance by way of loans to local bodies and advances to settlers and workers.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF BANKS.

The following are the total assets and liabilities of each New Zealand bank for the quarter ended June 30 last:—

	Assets.	Liabilities.	Excess of Assets.
Bank of New Zealand.....	£ 13,817,502	£ 16,764,749	*£ 2,947,247
Union Bank.....	5,051,257	3,589,950	1,461,307
Bank of New South Wales.....	4,255,517	3,704,862	550,655
Bank of Australasia.....	3,873,356	2,404,245	1,469,111
National Bank.....	4,889,394	4,191,189	698,205
Commercial Bank.....	107,216	83,102	24,114
June Quarter, 1914.....	£ 31,994,242	£ 30,738,097	£ 1,256,145
" " 1913.....	30,228,766	28,422,413	1,806,353
" " 1912.....	31,176,384	28,685,573	2,491,291

* Excess of Liabilities.

DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.

Conditions in the local money market show a decided improvement in the last three months on the evidence of the bank returns:—

	June Quarter, 1914.	March Quarter, 1914.
Deposits.....	£ 25,505,745	£ 24,030,250
Advances.....	23,938,855	23,666,750
Excess of deposits.....	£ 1,566,890	£ 363,500

The balance is lighter than a year ago, but the deposits are nearly a million heavier. Advances have shown a steady growth for some time past, indicating a continual increase in the calls for assistance to finance the growing trade.

PROPOSED TAX ON MOTOR CARS.

A Bill is now before the House, the object of which is to impose a tax on motor vehicles of certain descriptions. The proposed fees payable for annual licenses are as follows:—

1. In respect of any private motor car and of every motor omnibus and of every motor coach not exceeding 12 horse-power, £2; exceeding 12 but not exceeding 16 horse-power, £3; exceeding 16 but not exceeding 26 horse-power, £4; exceeding 26 but not exceeding 33 horse-power, £7; exceeding 33 but not exceeding 40 horse-power, £10; exceeding 40 but not exceeding 60 horse-power, £15; exceeding 60 horse-power, £20.

Provided that a registered medical practitioner shall in respect of a private motor car used principally for the purpose of his profession be entitled to an allowance equal to half the annual fee.

2. In respect of every public motor car not exceeding 16 horse-power, £1; exceeding 16 but not exceeding 26 horse-power, £2; exceeding 26 horse-power, £4.

3. In respect of every motor cycle, 10s.; and an additional fee, if such motor cycle is used to propel a trailer, of 10s.

4. In respect of every trade motor not exceeding 16 horse-power, £2; exceeding 16 but not exceeding 26 horse-power, £3; exceeding 26 but not exceeding 40 horse-power, £4; exceeding 40 horse-power, £5.

5. In respect of any other motor, £2.

Exemptions from fees for annual licenses:—

(a) Motors owned by a municipal corporation, town district, county, road district, drainage board, river board, education board, harbour board, or fire board, and used exclusively for general or local public purposes.

(b) Ambulance motors.

(c) Motors owned by, and used exclusively for the purpose of, any authority of a public nature defined as exempt by regulations under this Act.

Many objections have been forwarded to the Government complaining of the basis upon which the annual fees are based. It is alleged that a light car is taxed the same as a heavy one, the principle being to tax upon horse-power, and not upon weight of car. This basis will bear unduly upon cars of light weight and ordinary horse-power, and to this extent the Canadian trade will be effected.

EXPORTS LARGER THAN EVER.

The exports from New Zealand continue at the high-water mark. The complete figures for the June quarter are not yet made up, but the principal products exported during that term were valued at £7,245,821, as compared with £6,224,452 for the same quarter last year, an increase of £1,021,369.

UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND FOR BUTTER.

The quantity of butter shipped to Vancouver by the July sailing last year was 1,500 boxes. The *Marama* sailing to-day takes over 8,000 boxes. The new butter has not yet entered the market, so that the above shipment will be taken from that held in cold storage. It is a fact of great significance that the demand for butter from Vancouver during the summer season in Canada, and before the new season opens in New Zealand, is greater this year than ever before. Last month thousands of boxes could have been shipped to Canada, but the holders would not let it out of storage. A large amount of space has already been taken for the *Makura*, which will not leave for the North for twenty-eight days.

GREAT DELAY IN IMPORT RETURNS.

The new system of preparing import figures has caused a most embarrassing delay. Nothing is available since January 1, 1914, and six months have already

passed. Repeated applications have been made to the Secretary of Customs, Wellington, but the mass of papers before the Department prevents the request from being complied with. While the exact figures cannot yet be secured, there is no doubt that the total trade between New Zealand and Canada has greatly increased. The New Zealand exports to Canada are in excess of the Canadian imports, but both will show substantial increases over the previous financial year.

GOODS IN DEMAND.

The following lines have been in demand recently: Boots, garters and suspenders, office stationery, cotton underwear, gloves, general ironmongery, woodworking machines, plumbers' requisites, steel shaftings, chucks, lathes, drills, hosiery, tweeds, oils and files. This covers a large range, but there are extensive buyers for each of these articles, who can be placed in touch with the exporter on application to this office.

METHOD OF PAYMENT.

This matter has been referred to in previous reports. The method of payment in New Zealand is by sight drafts on documents. With some firms payment is made in London, but in all cases there is a disposition to make the terms as short as possible.

EXPORTS DIRECT TO EASTERN UNITED STATES.

The steamer *Kent* has loaded at Auckland for Boston and New York under the auspices of the Federal Shire Line. The principal articles shipped were kauri gum, beef, veal, wool, flax and hides. The next steamer to load will be the *Sussex*, due in Auckland about August 10. This vessel will be followed three weeks later by the new cargo steamer of the New Zealand Shipping Company, *Hororata*, of 10,600 tons gross, now on her maiden trip to New Zealand. This vessel is expected about the end of August, and will load at the principal New Zealand ports with produce similar to that mentioned above, and will sail direct for the Eastern United States.

This is an entirely new outlet for New Zealand products, and they are products of a character, with the exception of gum and wool, which compete with those of Canada. The recent concessions in the United States tariff have made these shipments possible. In the ordinary course of events, if the United States purchases the natural products of New Zealand, it is quite likely that the United States manufacturers will take advantage of the presence of these large cargo vessels to sell their products to New Zealand. This is competition of a serious character which the Canadian manufacturer will have to contend against in the future.

BRITISH PROCLAMATIONS AFFECTING TRADE.

The following Proclamations issued by the British Government in regard to the relation of the present war upon trade, appeared in a Special Circular issued by the London Chamber of Commerce through its General Purposes Committee:—

PROHIBITION OF TRADE WITH ENEMY.

On this subject the following Proclamation was issued under date of August 5:—

Whereas a state of war exists between Us and the German Emperor:

And whereas it is contrary to law for any person resident, carrying on business, or being in our Dominions, to trade or have any commercial intercourse with any

person resident, carrying on business, or being in the German Empire without Our permission:

And whereas it is therefore expedient and necessary to warn all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in Our Dominions, of their duties and obligations towards us, Our Crown, and Government:

Now, therefore, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and we do hereby warn all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in Our Dominions:

Not to supply to or obtain from the said Empire any goods, ware, or merchandise, or to supply to or obtain the same from any person resident, carrying on business, or being therein, nor to supply to or obtain from any person any goods, wares, or merchandise for or by way of transmission to or from the said Empire, or to or from any person resident, carrying on business, or being therein, nor to trade in or carry any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for or coming from the said Empire, or for or from any person resident, carrying on business or being therein:

Not to permit any British ship to leave for, enter, or communicate with any port or place of the said Empire:

Nor to make or enter into any new marine, life, fire, or other policy or contract of insurance with or for the benefit of any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the said Empire, nor under any existing policy or contract of insurance to make any payment to or for the benefit of any such person in respect of any loss due to the belligerent action of His Majesty's forces or of those of any ally of His Majesty:

Nor to enter into any new commercial, financial or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the said Empire:

And we do hereby further warn all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit, aid, or abet any of the aforesaid acts will be liable to such penalties as the law provides:

And We do hereby declare that any transaction to, with, or for the benefit of any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the said Empire which are not treasonable and are not for the time being expressly prohibited by Us either by virtue of this Proclamation or otherwise, and which but for the existence of the state of war aforesaid would be lawful, are hereby permitted:

And We hereby declare that the expression "person" in this Proclamation shall include any body of persons corporate or unincorporate, and that where any person has, or has an interest in, houses or branches of business in some other country as well as in Our Dominions, or in the said Empire (as the case may be), this Proclamation shall not apply to the trading or commercial intercourse carried on by such person solely from or by such houses or branches of business in such other country.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

By a Proclamation dated August 4, the following articles will be treated as contraband of war:—

(A) Absolute Contraband.

The following articles will be treated as absolute contraband:—

(1) Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.

(2) Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.

(3) Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.

(4) Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.

(5) Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

(6) All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.

- (7) Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
- (8) Articles of camp equipment, and their distinctive component parts.
- (9) Armour plates.
- (10) Warships, including boats, and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
- (11) Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.
- (12) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land and sea.

(B) Conditional Contraband.

The following articles will be treated as conditional contraband:—

- (1) Food-stuffs.
- (2) Forage and grain, suitable for feeding animals.
- (3) Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes, suitable for use in war.
- (4) Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.
- (5) Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war, and their component parts.
- (6) Vessels, craft and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.
- (7) Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.
- (8) Fuel; lubricants.
- (9) Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
- (10) Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
- (11) Horse-shoes and shoeing materials.
- (12) Harness and saddlery.
- (13) Field-glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended August 12, 1914:—

Cheese—

Bristol.....	74/	—78/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	75/	—80/	"
London.....	76/	—78/	"
Glasgow.....	-	—78/	"

Butter—None reported.

Bacon (Sides)—

Bristol.....	96/	—100/	"
Liverpool.....	95/	—100/	"
London.....	-	—95/	"
Glasgow.....	-	-	"

Bacon (Cumberland cut)—

Bristol.....	-	-	"
Liverpool.....	94/	—98/	"
London.....	-	-	"
Glasgow.....	-	-	"

Hams (long cut, green)—

Bristol.....	95/	—100/	"
Liverpool.....	95/	—100/	"
London.....	-	-	"
Glasgow.....	-	-	"

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended August 15, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living :—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves.....	521	
Sheep and lambs.....	—	
Swine.....	—	
Horses.....	261	179
Fresh meat :—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)..... Cwts.	184,405	196,215
Mutton " " ".....	108,143	69,224
Pork " " ".....	5,613	1,370
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen).....	14,539	11,426
Salted or preserved meat :—		
Bacon.....	105,645	66,890
Beef.....	722	1,555
Hams.....	20,428	14,929
Pork.....	3,353	2,789
Meat, unenumerated, salted.....	1,895	1,471
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned).....	16,597	15,195
Dairy produce and substitutes :—		
Butter.....	92,160	43,042
Margarine.....	31,011	18,321
Cheese.....	64,045	72,014
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums.....	—	—
" cream.....	295	120
" condensed.....	20,716	17,159
" preserved, other kinds.....	171	390
Eggs..... Gt. Hnd.	475,815	149,082
Poultry..... Value £	1,335	310
Game.....	201	—
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)..... Cwts.	7,922	10,366
Lard.....	31,388	22,776
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—		
Wheat.....	2,511,500	2,426,700
Wheatmeal and flour.....	217,800	161,500
Barley.....	321,100	385,400
Oats.....	239,800	168,600
Peas.....	16,643	24,989
Beans.....	14,860	2,450
Maize or Indian corn.....	1,056,800	1,007,200
Fruit, raw :—		
Apples.....	12,774	775
Pears.....	37,192	2,019
Hay..... Tons.	884	218
Hops..... Cwts.	176	—

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE POINTERS.

In view of the importance of the trade with the South American republics, now that the war has prevented these countries from obtaining as much of their supplies from Europe as hitherto, the following summary of some of the more important points to be remembered in regard to this trade, which appeared in a recent *United States Consular and Trade Report*, may be appended as of special interest at the present time:—

In the substantial increase in trade with South America which the immediate future promises it is highly desirable that American manufacturers should keep clearly in mind some of the cardinal points of difference between South American trade usages and those of this country. It has, for instance, been emphasized many times that the social feature, almost negligible in the United States, is an important factor in trade relations in Latin America. Business is conducted more slowly in general, correspondence and personal relations do not perhaps have so much of the "touch-and-go" character, and in all commercial transactions more stress is laid on both the forms and the spirit of courtesy than in the United States. Travelling salesmen will find that they will make more progress by taking their time in working up a personal acquaintance with the trade than by attempting, even with the most favourable terms to customers, to close a sale on the first visit; and a courteous letter, written in Spanish and directed especially to the person or firm addressed (in contrast to a circular or form letter), will probably prove far more valuable as an accompaniment of a catalogue and price list than the mere catalogue itself.

NECESSITY OF FAIR TREATMENT.

It is to be emphasized also that fair treatment of the customer by the American manufacturer, from the beginning to the end of a commercial transaction, is of the highest importance. In the next year or two American goods will be likely to penetrate to every remote corner of Latin America where the wares of civilization are in demand at all. Dealers who have never thought of the United States as a possible source of supply for the articles they handle will be buying from American exporters, and farmers, ranch owners, mine operators, and consumers generally will learn for the first time the meaning of the label "Made in the United States." The custom of going to Europe for certain lines of goods has become so thoroughly established that many South American dealers have little idea that their supplies can be obtained in the United States at all. Under these circumstances dealers and consuming public alike will have their first opportunity to become acquainted with American wares of every sort and description, and it is of the highest importance that the impressions they receive, not only as to the quality of the goods but also as to fairness of treatment by American exporters, should be favourable.

The reputation for good or ill which American tradesmen and American goods will acquire in the next year or so will probably last for a generation and will have an enormous influence on the future commercial relations between the two sections. Latin-American merchants, as a rule, do not lightly change from firm to firm in their purchasing of foreign goods, and when they become assured of fair treatment from a particular export house their trade is likely to go to that house indefinitely. Much the same thing is true of the nations from which they buy, and with American goods once firmly established and American exporters found to be courteous and trustworthy, the future for our trade in Latin-America will be assured.

The quality of American goods, so far as they are known, is in general very well liked in Latin-America, and the advantage which this gives to American exporters should not be dissipated.

PACKING AND MARKING.

Consular reports have from time to time cited a number of points in the commercial intercourse between South America and the United States in criticism of American methods, and while these criticisms are probably justified now in much less degree than formerly, it will doubtless be as well to point out, for the sake of those new to the trade, a few of the matters concerning which American exporters should be particularly careful. Perhaps the greatest objection to American methods heretofore has been that detailed instructions concerning packing and marking of cases, bales, &c., have been disregarded, with considerable damage and delay as a result. This has been reiterated many times, and the effect of the criticism is to be seen in much-improved packing of American goods. In many ports on the east coast, and in practically all on the west coast of South America, all goods have to be lightered to shore, and on landing are sometimes allowed to remain exposed to the weather for several days. The necessity for strong boxes and crates, well reinforced, is obvious. Good clear marking, preferably with stencils, is of much greater importance than is generally realized, as the lack of these marks, or their failure to correspond to those in the invoice, often causes the goods to be held up in the customs for weeks and months. It is in many cases essential that the weight in kilos (kilo=2.2 pounds) shall be marked on the box, as the capacity of many of the cranes is limited. American exporters owe it to their customers to look carefully after these details, especially if the customer himself lays emphasis on the point, and they will find that attention to these matters will go far toward retaining the good will and trade of a customer.

OTHER UNFAIR PRACTICES.

Another unfair practice which is sometimes resorted to and which is particularly irritating to buyers is the substitution of one type of goods for another which has been specified in the order. The needs of customers in South America are very often peculiar to their district, and substituted goods are in many cases altogether useless. When it is remembered that it may take a month to send the original order, another month to have the goods shipped, a third to complain of the substitution or return the article substituted, and a fourth to get the article originally ordered, it will be seen that one instance of this kind will be likely to kill the chances of the particular manufacturer concerned for an indefinite period. In the same class of actions is the sending of goods which do not correspond to the sample or the catalogue description from which they were ordered. It is in nearly all cases a mistake to suppose that the manufacturer knows better what a customer wants than the customer himself, but this might be said to be particularly true in South and Central America, where most of the countries are mountainous and transportation offers special problems, and where the preferences of the people have been accentuated by long use of the same kind of goods. A firm that can be depended on to send the exact goods ordered will work at a big advantage in the Latin-American trade.

GOOD CUSTOMERS SHOULD NOT BE OVERLOADED.

Another point which applies especially to firms with travelling salesmen or with agencies in South America has been forced home to American exporters who have had years of experience in the trade. That is that it is easily possible to place too large an order as well as one that is too small. This is particularly to be watched

by firms which contemplate the building up of a steady business, and brings to the front again the tendency of South American business to run in permanent channels. The agent of an exporting house in the United States very often has a clearer view of trade conditions than his customers, and is more capable of judging whether it is advisable to stock up heavily with certain lines of goods at a particular time and thus tie up capital that may be urgently needed before the goods can be worked off. It is a very shortsighted policy that would pave the way for the collapse of a good customer merely in order to obtain one big order for goods. When once a merchant has been found to fulfill his obligations honorably, the American exporter will find it decidedly worth while to consider the interests of the former as well as his own in every transaction, and will thus insure a steady demand from one year to another that will serve as a foundation for a flourishing business.

ENCROACHMENT ON FIELD OF EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

The granting of exclusive agencies and then the indiscriminate sale of products direct to all comers is an instance of unfairness that needs only to be mentioned to be condemned. There have been many complaints that exporting firms did not observe the terms of such arrangements, and have not only sold in the territory granted to an agency but have after a while terminated the agreement and entered the trade direct after the preliminary work and expense had been borne by the local firm. Practices of this kind are, of course, not conducive to the establishing of permanent trade relations and will be avoided by farsighted concerns. It often happens, however, that an American firm offends in this respect while acting in perfect good faith. It grants an exclusive agency to a local concern in some country and then fills orders, in the regular course of business, from an export commission house that has customers in the same territory. Fairness to the local agent requires that this should be prevented, but the best method of procedure would probably be to have an understanding in regard to the matter before the agency is granted.

THE QUESTION OF CREDITS.

The matter of credits, however, does not come under the question of fair treatment, but is simply a detail of policy in which the American practice has differed from the European. Americans sell for cash, or on a credit of one to three months; Europeans allow three to nine months, or even longer. While there is considerable complaint that American goods can not be obtained on as favourable terms as those from Europe, there are no charges of unfairness against Americans on this account. The difference has probably been due in large part to the smaller interest in and study of the market by Americans and the consequent lack of facilities for collecting accounts and financing shipments generally. With banks of their own nationality on the ground and in intimate touch with the commercial situation, and desirous of furthering the trade of their respective countries in every way, English and German exporters have felt safe in letting accounts run for a considerable period. American exporters, on the other hand, accustomed to a more rapid turnover and operating over a long distance, often through correspondence or foreign agencies, have not considered it wise to tie up their funds or extend credits to firms with which they were out of touch for long periods.

For all exporters who are new to the field, or who are operating through salesmen or correspondence merely, it would probably be as well to continue to use caution in the granting of credits. Financial conditions in many South American countries are not on so sound a foundation as in the United States; and it often happens, besides, that beginners in business who have small knowledge of trade or of their particular line do not hesitate to lay in a large stock of goods on credit without

regard to future contingencies. The credit-information facilities in many countries such as Argentina and Uruguay are said to be as good as in the United States, but the factors affecting business are perhaps more numerous and different in character from those in the United States and this makes the granting of long credits without a knowledge of the country more or less a leap in the dark. The whole credit situation is best handled by a permanent agency of the exporter, which remains on the ground year after year, and knows not only the varying phases of the economic situation but the character and standing of the commercial firms to which they sell. Perhaps the best of all mediums for keeping in touch with the credit situation is the permanently established American branch house or agency, with Americans of experience in charge. A firm with such a representative can afford to grant credit terms to compete with those of Europe, and will probably find it advantageous to do so. But others would do as well to go slowly, and at any rate to lay down a general policy of extending credit only after thoroughly satisfying themselves, from a study of the many elements involved, as to the lengths to which they would be justified in going.

APPRECIATION OF FAIRNESS BY LATIN-AMERICANS.

Other points will come up as the export trade develops which the careful American house will watch closely. The essential thing of course is to enter the trade with a desire to treat customers fairly as well as to insist on fair treatment in return. The old trade maxim "Let the buyer beware" is a doubtful policy under any circumstances, but particularly so in dealing with Latin-American merchants. They will be found to respond quickly to any evidence of a desire to act generously with them and are as keenly appreciative of fair dealing as any other people in the world. It should be further noted that even with the best intentions on both sides misunderstandings, due to different trade customs, are likely to arise and charges of bad faith should not be made hastily or without investigation. A thorough and detailed study of the elements that enter into South American trade will on that account be found of high importance to American exporters.

BRITISH CONSULAR REPORTS.

PANAMA.

REPORT ON THE TRADE OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

(By Mr. H. O. Chalkley, His Majesty's Consul at Colon.)

GENERAL TRADE.

The values of the imports and exports of the Republic of Panama for the years 1910-12, excluding materials and supplies for the Panama canal, were as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1910.....	£2,008,679	£353,866
1911.....	1,980,488	358,147
1912.....	1,974,324	412,929

There was no marked development in the trade of the Isthmus in 1913, and the imports and exports will correspond closely to those of previous years, probably with an all-round reduction in the imports and an increase in some articles of export. The outlook for the year 1914 is not good. Owing to the completion of the canal and the withdrawal of a large part of the workmen there will be a considerable falling-off in

the quantity of goods imported. Merchants have already commenced to reduce their stocks, and undoubtedly some of the smaller firms will go out of business. It is, therefore, desirable that until the import trade of the country has adjusted itself to the new and permanent conditions which will follow the opening of the canal in 1915, exporters should exercise more than usual care in granting credit to other than the comparatively few well established firms. Although the great bulk of the population of the Republic is settled in the interior, the provincial demand for imported goods is quite small, and the prosperity of the foreign trade depends on the demand from the towns of Panama, Colon and, in a lesser degree, Bocas del Toro.

The opening to shipping of the Panama canal cannot be expected for some years to benefit Panama to the same extent as the period of construction, when a large amount of money was in circulation which raised rents and wages and stimulated the import trade, but when once normal conditions prevail the trade and commerce of the country should make steady progress, as a comparatively large permanent labour staff will still be required, American troops will be stationed in the canal zone, and the country is undoubtedly, though slowly, becoming more productive and developed.

IMPORTS.

The bulk of the imports consists of articles of prime necessity, such as foodstuffs, clothing, domestic requisites, building materials, &c. The demand for articles of luxury, automobiles, carriages, good furniture, jewellery, silverware, scientific instruments, sporting and athletic goods is very small, but the Chinese and East Indian stores import large stocks of Oriental wares. Owing to the backward state of the development of the country's resources practically no agricultural, mining, sugar or saw-mill machinery is imported; for the present there are no openings for manufactures of that nature.

The percentage share of each of the three principal countries of origin is as follows:—

Country.	1910. Per cent.	1911. Per cent.	1912. Per cent.
United Kingdom	21	23	24
United States	55	51	55
Germany	9	11	10

The largest item imported from Germany is Burma rice (£70,000 of a total import of £191,560 from Germany in 1912) shipped from Hamburg. The preponderance of imports from the United States must for various reasons be regarded as a natural and permanent feature.

MAIL ORDERS.

Retail business through the parcel post is capable of development by advertisements in the local newspapers and by catalogues, with quotations in United States currency covering the cost of postage. The import duty of 15 per cent is the only charge before delivery, and persons employed on the Panama canal are exempt from payment of the import duty. The following articles could find a sale in this way: Ladies' apparel, haberdashery, jewellery, fancy and leather goods, silverware, cutlery, silk and lace goods, ready-made clothing and specialties.

IMPORT DUTIES.

The general rate of duty is 15 per cent *ad valorem* on practically all articles except wine, spirits and other beverages, which are heavily taxed, and a few foodstuffs which pay only 10 per cent. Consular invoices are required in respect of all importations except those by parcel post. The right to collect the import duty on opium, which is at the rate of £1 12s. per kilo., has been conceded by the Government to a Chinese merchant for £4,000 per annum.

On goods supplied to shipping passing through the canal or bound for foreign ports no duty will be charged, but on merchandise withdrawn for re-export a duty of 2 per cent *ad valorem* will be levied. The extent to which the proposed system of bonded warehouses will be utilized by merchants after the opening of the canal depends on the conditions and terms on which the canal administration will itself sell ship supplies.

TIMBER.

The timber industry in the Republic is one that should experience considerable development with the opening of the canal, being circumscribed at the present time by the high cost of transport and the number of times the timber must be handled before final shipment. The chief woods which now pass through the port of Panama are cocobolo, mahogany, espavé and quayacan, from the district surrounding the Bayano river and from further down the coast in the Darien region. A supply of cocobolo exists in the hinterland at Chuman and further inland is a good quantity of mahogany, which it is said could be cut and brought down to the coast without any very great difficulty. Mahogany also exists in the province of Los Santos in the neighbourhood of Tonosi, but here, as in the rest of the Republic, it is doubtful whether the timber could be cut and shipped at a profit at present, owing to the necessity of railroad transportation across the Isthmus. When the canal is in operation it will be possible to load direct into steamers at Balboa. Facilities for sawing timber are at present lacking. A saw-mill was established at Panama to saw timber, which was to be floated up the coast, but owing to lawsuits regarding the ownership of the land on which the mill stands no sawing operations have been undertaken.

SHIPPING.

There was little change in the tonnage and nationality of shipping at the port of Colon during the year 1913. One new line was started, providing a service every three weeks between Amsterdam and Colon via West Indian and Colombian ports. The fortnightly service of the Elder, Fyffe boats from Bristol to Jamaica and Costa Rica was extended to Colon; it is announced that these steamers will leave Colon for Bristol direct once a week in April, 1914, and twice weekly towards the end of that year. The increase in British shipping is due entirely to developments of the United Fruit Company, which now occupies a predominant position in the Caribbean sea and has services connecting Colon with various ports in the United States, Jamaica, Cuba, Colombia and Central America. All other companies are marking time until the opening of the Panama canal. There has been a decrease in arrivals of British cargo steamers owing to the cessation of the demand for tonnage to convey cement and other canal material from the United States and the transfer of coal charters to Norwegian steamers. There will be a constant demand for tonnage to carry coal to the Isthmus after the canal is opened. The tourist traffic of the winter season 1913-14 has not come up to expectations, and many sailings, both British and German, have been cancelled.

The coasting trade is not in a flourishing condition, as at the present time it is hardly profitable to send freight across the Isthmus by rail owing to the high railroad charges, and almost the only freight brought from the coast is destined for consumption in Panama City. The opening of the canal should bring about an increased trade in timber and local products.

PANAMA CANAL.

During 1913 the Panama canal entered upon the last stages of construction, the locks and gates were completed, dry excavation ceased, and the water was admitted to Culebra Cut.

It is anticipated that the slides in the Culebra section will be removed by the middle of 1914, and that the standard depth of 45 feet over the entire width of the

cut will then be available. There seems to be every prospect that the canal will be ready for commercial shipping by August, 1914, on the assumption, which it is believed will be realized, that the same satisfactory progress continues to be made with the dredging operations at Culebra. Although it will be possible to pass vessels of average draught some months before that date, it is not intended to throw the canal open to commerce until a channel of sufficient width and depth is established to ensure the safe passage of any vessel which may be likely to use the canal. As is well known, the official opening of the canal has been set for January, 1915.

The installation of the electric motors, or "mules" as they will be known at Panama, which will tow vessels through the locks, will not be finally completed until the autumn of 1914. These motors, of which 40 have been ordered, move on racks at the rate of 2 miles an hour, and usually four will be required for each ship. No vessel will be permitted to enter or pass through the locks under its own steam, and on reaching an approach wall of a lock will be taken in charge by the canal authorities, who will place their officers on the bridge and in the engine room. The lock machinery is operated by one man from a control board in a house on the middle wall between each set of locks. The opening or closing of a lock gate occupies two minutes, a lock is filled or emptied in thirty minutes. It is estimated that the lock capacity will allow 48 lockages in a day of 24 hours, and that the journey through the canal will take ten hours.

Measurement of ships.—The rules for the measurement of ships using the Panama canal are based principally on those for the Suez canal, but are a little more liberal in the allowances on the net tonnage, upon which tolls are charged. All vessels applying for passage through the canal will have to present a certificate giving the gross and net tonnages as determined by the rules.

COALING.

The United States Government will instal modern coaling plants at both ends of the canal, and will maintain a stock of 200,000 tons at the Atlantic end and 100,000 tons at the Pacific end. Part of the area served by the Government coaling plant will be set aside for leasing to private individuals and firms. Similar arrangements will be made with regard to oil fuel, that is to say, the Government will supply oil to shipping and will also issue leases to private individuals or firms who intend to maintain supplies.

WHARFS.

Two concrete covered piers have been completed at Cristobal, the Atlantic terminal, and the construction of a third has been commenced. It is expected that practically all shipping will utilize the new wharfs during 1914, and that the wharfs at Colon, with the exception of that owned by the Royal Mail Company, will eventually be abandoned. An executive order has been issued making it compulsory for all wharfs to be of concrete by the year 1919.

WIRELESS STATIONS.

A high power wireless station, equipped with the Poulsen apparatus, is being erected at Caimito, about half-way across the Isthmus, which will have a radius of 3,000 miles and enable direct communication to be held with the Arlington station, near Washington, and with San Francisco. The present stations at Colon and Balboa will be continued in use to deal with measures for ships using the canal, and the Caimito station will be reserved for official business.

TABLE showing Total Imports into Panama and Countries of Origin during the Years 1910-12.

From—	1910.	1911.	1912.
United States	£1,125,529	£1,024,589	£1,082,661
United Kingdom	433,329	454,541	484,326
Germany	194,759	223,845	191,560
France	61,643	77,593	56,156
Italy	39,687	36,587	23,555
Spain	30,456	29,800	28,073
Belgium	20,336	30,060	23,574
China and Japan	45,988	35,554	28,440
South America	37,468	55,618	45,046
Other countries	19,484	12,301	10,933
Total	£2,008,679	£1,980,488	£1,974,324

TABLE showing Values of Imports at Colon during the Year 1913.

Articles.	United States.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	Spain.
	£	£	£	£	£
Animals.....	506				
Automobiles and parts.....	2,525	89			
Beer.....	6,199	2,451	1,028		
Cement.....	2,964				
Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.....	14,255	3,358	526		
Confectionery.....	463				
Drugs.....	4,588	570	932	1,358	
Dry goods.....	116,598	75,571	15,593	3,034	10,552
Furniture.....	11,328	1,025	867	250	
Hardware.....	5,963	1,772	2,262	279	
Mats.....	1,530	1,367	430	562	
Kerosene.....	9,558				
Leather.....	955				
Liquors.....	7,730	4,514	4,286	6,037	4,203
Lumber.....	18,230				
Machinery.....	3,216				
Paints.....	2,084	795			
Provisions.....	61,312	17,087	21,212	1,808	1,233
Shoes.....	15,993	1,177	392		
Sewing machines.....	1,020				
Soap and candles.....	1,197	4,674	233		
Tiles.....	604				
Other articles.....	4,782	846	217	871	305
Total.....	293,600	115,296	47,978	14,199	16,293

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

THE WORLD'S SUGAR CROPS.

In commenting on the effect of the war on the trade of the West Indies, the West India Committee Circular has the following remarks to make with reference to the effect the war will have on sugar, the staple product of the West Indies:—

Next to flour, sugar is the staple food which will be most affected by the war. During the progress of hostilities many of the Continental beet fields will be ruined, many field labourers will join the colours and such beet sugar as is still available will be needed in Europe. The following table which is based on the estimates and

figures supplied by Willett and Gray and F. O. Licht gives the figures of the world's sugar production, which should prove of interest at this juncture:—

	Tons.	Total tons.
Europe—		
<i>Germany</i>	2,738,000	
<i>Austria</i>	1,710,000	
<i>France</i>	800,000	
<i>Belgium</i>	230,000	
<i>Holland</i>	230,000	
<i>Russia</i>	1,750,000	
<i>Other countries</i>	796,700	8,254,700 beet.
Spain (cane sugar)	13,000	13,000 cane.
America—		
Louisiana	261,337	
Texas	7,000	
Porto Rico	325,000	
Hawaii	535,000	
Cuba	2,500,000	
Barbados	30,000	
British Guiana	90,000	
<u>Jamaica</u>	15,000	
<u>Trinidad</u>	32,000	
Leeward Islands	18,000	
Windward Islands	6,000	
Martinique	42,000	
Guadeloupe	39,000	
St. Croix	7,500	
Hayti and S. Domingo	110,000	
Mexico	130,000	
Central America	22,000	
Surinam	13,000	
Venezuela	3,000	
Peru	145,000	
Argentina	225,000	
Brazil	200,000	4,755,837 "
United States		655,298 beet.
Asia—		
<i>India</i>	2,262,600	
<i>Java</i>	1,345,230	
<i>Formosa</i>	190,000	
<i>Philippines</i>	195,000	3,992,830 cane.
Australasia—		
Queensland	235,000	
New South Wales	20,000	
Fiji	100,000	355,000 "
Africa—		
<i>Egypt</i>	58,000	
<i>Mauritius</i>	250,000	
<i>Reunion</i>	40,000	
<i>Natal</i>	85,714	
<i>Mozambique</i>	60,000	493,714 "
Total World's crop		18,520,379 tons.

In the above table the sources of supply endangered or likely to be cut off owing to the war are given in italics. British sources of supply of sugar are underlined.

In 1913, 1,967,253 tons of sugar were imported into the British Isles. Of these, 922,254 tons of refined sugar and 677,105 tons of raw sugar came from the Continent. At the recent rate of consumption, therefore, there is a probable deficit of 1,599,359 tons to be faced, but as the consumption in this country will be greatly reduced, the shortage will not be anything like this figure. In July the stocks in the world's principal ports, excluding those of the Continent, amounted to 1,074,978 tons.

TRADE OF CANTON.

Value of trade.—The gross value of the trade of Canton for the year 1913 amounted to £17,229,629, an increase on 1912 of £2,262,713. Owing to the disturbances arising

out of the Republican movement the years 1911 and 1912 cannot, however, be considered as normal and the figures for 1913 approximate very closely to those of 1910, a record year. Foreign imports show an increase of £796,726 on 1912, accounted for by an increased import of cotton goods, oil and sugar, and exports of local origin are £1,915,018 more than in 1912 and £1,295,863 more than in 1910.

Imports.—The following table shows the chief articles of foreign origin imported during 1913:—

	Hk. Taels.	£
Cotton goods	5,267,595	795,626
Woollen and woollen and cotton goods.....	553,914	83,664
Metals	1,266,108	191,235
Kerosene oil	2,220,247	335,350
Sugar	2,750,710	415,472
Sundries	13,570,111	2,049,652
Total	25,628,685	3,870,999

(*British Consular Reports.*)

BANANA SUPPLIES.

The exports of bananas from Jamaica last year amounted to 11,277,967 stems, and in the preceding year to 13,382,072. The destination of these was: United States, 13,259,011 stems; Canada, 21,657; Germany, 75,786; Holland, 25,145; Bermuda, 75, and Cuba, 398. The imports of this valuable foodstuff into the United Kingdom during the past five years have been as follows: 1909, 6,238,065; 1910, 6,094,579; 1911, 6,714,479; 1912, 6,978,867; 1913, 7,539,984. The bulk of this fruit came from Central America. The exports of bananas from the Canaries last year amounted to 3,488,451 bunches, of which 2,096,905 came to the United Kingdom. Of the balance, 775,797 bunches went to Germany, 612,533 to France, 65,868 to Italy, 28,107 to Spain, and 9,241 to other countries.—(*West India Committee Circular.*)

BRITISH MEAT SUPPLY.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office furnishes the following return of the registered supply of fresh and refrigerated meat abroad in the United Kingdom, in the months of July, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sweden.....		366		329		225
Denmark.....					1,998	345
Germany.....	9					
Netherlands.....	169	146	8,577	9,770	14,850	22,683
Belgium.....					63	
France.....		13	253	184		
United States....	160	50			547	58
Chile.....			15,864	22,398		
Uruguay.....	111,001	65,596	44,825	2,418		
Argentine Republic.....	713,252	542,356	64,956	110,353		
Australia—						
South Australia.....	623	1,053	735			
Victoria.....	5,077	7,235	13,697	450		
New South Wales.....	8,095	17,733	16,943	4,487		
Queensland.....	116,262	90,464	19,384	8,472		
New Zealand.....	39,184	59,479	357,545	362,114		54
	993,832	784,491	542,761	520,975	17,458	23,395
Deduct to correct—						
China.....						20
Uruguay.....		553				
New South Wales.....			71			
Victoria.....		244		3,849		
	993,832	783,694	542,690	517,126	17,458	23,375

RIVALRY BETWEEN ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM.

In Weekly Report No. 549, Commissioner J. T. Lithgow reviewed the rise of Rotterdam to the position of one of the principal European ports. The United States Consul at Antwerp makes the following remarks regarding the rivalry between Antwerp and Rotterdam in regard to the grain traffic:—

The following table shows the imports of grain at Antwerp from 1910 to 1913, inclusive; the results for 1913 not being yet officially published, the figures for that year are those submitted by one of the most prominent grain houses of Antwerp:—

Grain imports at Antwerp.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Barley.....	291,379	353,103	462,405	320,180
Maize (corn).....	642,805	576,407	447,805	546,560
Oats.....	155,441	182,165	277,332	170,462
Rye.....	69,037	85,894	53,878	128,810
Wheat.....	1,952,645	2,165,483	1,843,384	1,844,328
Total.....	3,111,307	3,363,052	3,331,804	3,010,340

On the other hand, the exports, important only as to wheat, maize, and barley, amounted in 1913 to 500,000 tons, 250,000 tons, and 100,000 tons for these cereals,

The rise of Rotterdam as a grain centre has caused Antwerp merchants to be alarmed, not to the point, however, that they fear the grain traffic will desert Antwerp but because the trade with the German hinterland—which, under normal conditions, should be the most important field for the Antwerp market—is slowly but surely passing over to Rotterdam. Further, the difficulties of communication by water between Antwerp and eastern and southern Belgium are such that these Belgian districts are reached more rapidly and more cheaply by waterway from Rotterdam than from Antwerp. The grain trade also fears that some day the customs duty of 2 francs per 100 kilos (17.5 cents per 100 pounds) on flour coming into Belgium may be abolished, in which case the importations of wheat, the principal factor of the grain trade, would suffer a most serious setback by reason of the competition of foreign flour, notably French. All these circumstances put together could not fail to produce a veritable exodus of grain houses from Antwerp toward Rotterdam.

At this juncture it is interesting to compare the traffic at this port with that at Rotterdam, Antwerp's formidable rival. The following are the figures for the imports at Rotterdam during the last four years:—

Grain imports at Rotterdam.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Barley.....	759,520	838,981	627,635	817,335
Maize (corn).....	439,395	559,990	639,025	742,553
Oats.....	462,235	491,605	813,825	512,053
Rye.....	496,140	613,075	470,830	554,278
Wheat.....	1,827,140	1,469,900	1,582,217	2,018,258
Total.....	3,827,430	3,973,551	4,183,532	4,664,477

The floating pneumatic grain elevators at Antwerp are owned by the municipality. These machines suck the grain from the vessels' holds and raise it to a height of about 30 meters (98 feet), where the grain enters a chamber from which it falls into barges,

after having been weighed. Some of the elevators have special mechanism for putting the grain into bags for loading on trucks.

The Belgian consumes on an average 225 kilos (496 pounds) of wheat per year. He comes immediately after the Canadian, who requires 228½ kilos (503 pounds). Then follow the Frenchman, the Spaniard, the Englishman, and the Swiss. The total annual consumption of wheat in Belgium is 1,650,000 tons, made up of the native crop and importations. The average native crops for 1912 were, in tons: Wheat, 400,000; rye, 511,000; oats, 580,000; and barley, 92,000.

GROWING IMPORTANCE OF CEYLON.

Too often regarded as a mere appanage of India, which it distinctly is not, Ceylon is rarely appreciated at its true industrial and commercial value. Yet the total trade of the island, imports and exports, amounts annually to no less a sum than £23,500,000, and has risen during the last ten years by 70 per cent; while the importance of the growing industries may be understood when it is stated that the yearly exports of tea amount to £5,750,000; copra, cocoanut oil, desiccated cocoanuts, coir fibre and yarn, and other products of the cocoanut palm, £2,500,000; rubber, nearly £2,000,000; plumbago, £500,000; areca nuts, £160,000; cocoa, £150,000; and smaller quantities of citronella oil, poonac, tobacco and cardamoms. The output of rubber has shown the greatest increase during the past few years, and at the present rate of expansion it is not improbable it will soon head the list. Cocoanut products also show considerable advance, except in oil, the output of which has exhibited some decline during the last few years.

The fact that mining, except in regard to plumbago, is insignificant in character, and that manufacturing industries, apart from those involving primitive native methods, such as the making of coarse cloth, basketware, earthenware, lace, tortoise-shell articles, jewellery, &c., are negligible, throws the importance of agriculture into greater prominence; and it is to the credit of the island that its farming community is among the most up-to-date in the Middle East. Agricultural shows are not only common in the towns, but are features of villa life also, and at all of them demonstrations in the use of improved implements are organized, with the result that there has developed a large demand for better-class ploughs, &c. The influence of the Ceylon Agricultural Society, an institution having a membership of nearly 1,000, is very marked, and the recent organization of a Government Agricultural Department is likely to assist still further expansion in this direction. The enterprise of this Department is already apparent in the proposal to establish schools of agriculture, and beyond this to bring about the introduction of a systematic course of training in agricultural pursuits even in the vernacular schools of the island, a departure which ought to have a wide influence in spreading the knowledge of modern farming methods and the adoption of up-to-date types of machinery and implements.—*British Export Gazette*.

URUGUAN CATTLE INDUSTRY.

The foreign commerce of Uruguay shows the high importance of the cattle industry in the Republic, considering sheep of course as included in the term cattle. For example, the total exports during the year 1912 amounted to \$53,000,000. Of this sum, the cattle and meat export was \$44,000,000, while agriculture accounted for only \$2,000,000, and mining products for another \$2,000,000. Of the details of shipments under the first head, wool is far in the lead, the exports being almost \$26,000,000, but meat and meat extracts gave \$5,700,000, hides and skins almost \$10,000,000, and live animals \$1,000,000. Of live animals exported there were 77,444 beeves, 320,389 sheep, and about 2,000 horses and mules. Meat extracts included jerked beef, canned beef, beef extract, frozen beef, frozen mutton, canned tongue, and beef broth.—*Pan-American Bulletin*.

FLOUR IMPORTS INTO JAMAICA.

It is a well-known fact that Jamaica is the largest importer of flour in the British West Indies, but just how rapidly the imports are increasing is not so well known. Statistics just issued by the Jamaica Government, however, show that they have increased by 124,000 barrels or by over 60 per cent in the last five years. Imports are as follows:—

1909...	200,959 barrels	£243,664
1910...	232,116 "	266,934
1911...	243,053 "	255,207
1912...	309,621 "	325,103
1913...	324,439 "	340,661

Nearly all of this comes from the United States.—(*Canada West Indies Magazine.*)

MANCHURIAN FLOUR SITUATION.

The drought of 50 to 60 days last spring, soon after the wheat and barley came up, blighted the crops in most parts of South Manchuria. It is nearing the ripening season, but the blades do not average more than a foot tall, and many ears bear only 15 or 16 grains. It is said that matters are the worst in the southernmost part and improve gradually northward. The crops of South Manchuria are expected to be only 50 per cent of last year. North Manchuria is a fortnight to a month later than South Manchuria, and seems to have escaped from the blighting effects of the long drought. Manchurian flour millers will naturally operate cautiously. On top of the surplus stocks lying at Dalny, Newchwang, and Antung, a general import of American flour is anticipated because of the bumper wheat crop which favoured the United States this year, although the current decline of silver will operate as a potent check to this importation of American flour into Manchuria.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

BRITISH SUPPLY OF HOPS.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office has furnished the following statement of the registered supply of hops from abroad in the months of June, 1912, 1913, and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Germany.....	1,094	387	630
Netherlands.....		15	
Belgium.....	204	27	269
United States.....	876	611	2,929
New Zealand ..	676	475	26
Canada.....		443	
	2,850	1,958	3,854

BRITISH SUPPLIES OF HOPS AND THE WAR.

The following clipping from the London *Times* with reference to the effect of the war on the United Kingdom's supply of hops has been forwarded by Commissioner Harrison Watson, London:—

In their preliminary report on the hop crop, Messrs. G. Gascoyne and Co., Worcester, state:—

'The development of the Austro-Servian crisis into a European war must materially modify the position of the brewing trade in this country so far as the supply of new hops is concerned.

'It may safely be assumed that there will be no imports this season from Saaz, Hallertau, Spalt, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, or Alsace. As regards Belgium, the district of Alost is already within the theatre of operations of the rival forces, and we fear that under the most favourable circumstances a large portion of the produce of this district will be wasted. The country round Poperinghe and across the border in French territory at present lies outside the field of battle, and it is possible that the small contracts made from this district may be duly completed. We do not anticipate, however, that there will be any material exports beyond those under the above contracts, and as there are no old stocks in Belgium, the balance of the crop will probably be required for home consumption.

'The Pacific coast crop is reported to be suffering at the present time through the severe drought, and the yield is expected to be considerably below that of last year. Though there is apparently no maritime obstacle to an export trade being done with this country, there are two factors which to a certain extent must influence it detrimentally. One of these is the financial question. The other is the fact that America will be unable to import its usual supply of Austrian and German hops, and as the prosperity of America is likely to be enhanced by the war in Europe, we may look for a larger home consumption of their own hops, and a corresponding decrease in their exports to this country.

'We shall, therefore, be thrown largely on our own resources. Fortunately the present prospects of the English hop yards are for a crop of good quality, sound and free from blight. Sunny days and warmer nights from now to picking time are the requisites needed to ensure the final development of the fruit.

'As a preliminary estimate, the crop may be put at somewhere in the neighbourhood of 380,000 cwt., and, as compared with recent years, will probably approximate most nearly to 1912, but with this difference, that in the United Kingdom in 1912 we started the season with a surplus carried over from previous years as large as that carried to-day by the whole world; and every consumer recognizes that the stock of hops held to-day by the brewers of the United Kingdom is the smallest on record. We hope that when the time arrives for fixing the ranges of prices to be paid for the new crop, both producer and consumer will carefully weigh all the facts of the situation, and endeavour to arrive at a fair and equitable basis of value, and so avoid the regrettable extremes of the past season.'

DEMAND IN CHINA FOR AMERICAN LUMBER.

It has now been demonstrated to the satisfaction of a large number of Chinese contractors and builders in this district and in other parts of China that the lumber products of the north Pacific coast mills of the United States can be utilized to a far greater advantage for building purposes than the Chinese lumber products as heretofore generally used. It has been customary, as lumber dealers are aware, to bring logs to China mostly from Far Eastern lumber districts, and then have them sawed according to dimensions by Chinese cheap labour, all the work being done by hand.

Americans and others interested in the sale of the output of the lumber mills of the Pacific northwest in the United States have conducted a campaign of education and have largely overcome the prejudice of the Chinese carpenters and contractors against the use of anything other than Chinese lumber products. As a result the prospects of selling increasing quantities of American lumber and other building materials in this consular district and throughout China generally are very bright. Owing to competition, however, it is suggested that the matter of filling orders in accordance with trade requirements should receive careful attention. In some instances I find that American mills have given much dissatisfaction by failure to fill

orders in accordance with the dimensions given, or in assuming an attitude of indifference to this matter.

It has also been demonstrated to the Chinese contractors and builders that the fir doors manufactured by the American mills on the north Pacific coast can be supplied here at approximately half the cost of the Chinese hand-made doors heretofore universally used.

BUILDING BOOM IN SHANGHAI—CONCERNS INTERESTED IN AMERICAN BUILDING SUPPLIES.

At present Shanghai is experiencing a building boom, and there is a constantly increasing demand for building materials. Throughout China generally an import and export company with headquarters at Shanghai is dealing direct with the small Chinese contractors and is meeting with satisfactory results. This company has a branch office at Portland, Oregon, although formerly it made purchases from Puget Sound mills as well. Four other concerns are also interested in increasing the sale of American lumber and building materials here.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending August 27, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	210,265	18,763	29,903	66,020	324,951
Consolidated.	26,777	4,734	10,732	194,702	236,945
Empire Elevator Co.	186,671	8,566	24,234	370,025	589,496
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	254,837	2,616	10,730	.....	264,183
Western Terminal Elevator Co. ....	.....	.....	331	497,476	497,807
Black & Muirhead .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G. T. Pacific.	42,640	25,800	8,398	229,367	306,205
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	59,792	6,701	14,474	.....	80,968
Fort William Elevator Co.	13,443	7,930	3,198	381,661	406,232
Eastern Elevator Co.	20,898	354	908	.....	22,160
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	229,315	16,115	12,450	402,130	660,010
D. Horn & Co.	17,763	8,614	1,927	90,298	118,602
Dominion Government Elevator.	58,932	.....	2,800	106,639	168,371
Total terminal elevators.	1,121,333	100,193	120,086	2,338,318	3,679,930
Depot Harbour .....	.....	31,963	.....	.....	31,963
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	3,000	24,058	.....	.....	27,058
Midland Elevator Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiffin, G. T. P.	138,646	34,353	.....	.....	172,999
Port McNicol	341,403	25,415	49,098	.....	415,916
Collingwood	7,000	.....	.....	.....	7,000
Goderich	226,167	98,928	5,597	14,660	345,352
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co. ....	.....	80,478	.....	.....	80,478
Commercial Elevator Co. ....	.....	59,904	.....	.....	59,904
Port Colborne	292,209	129,491	.....	.....	421,700
Prescott .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	271,437	18,823	10,536	45,100	345,896
" No. 2.	422,089	129,638	65,742	36,637	654,106
Montreal Warehousing Co.	35,586	91,156	95	15,338	142,175
Quebec Harbour Commissioners, Quebec	2,005	159,916	.....	.....	161,921
West St. John, N.B.	2,641	.....	.....	.....	2,641
Total public elevators.	1,742,183	984,123	131,068	111,735	2,869,109
Total quantity in store	2,863,516	984,316	251,154	2,450,053	6,549,039

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended August 27, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—			
No. 1 Hard.....	12,104	112,026	124,130
No. 1 Northern.....	536,019	1,235,304	1,771,323
No. 2 ".....	190,689	205,681	396,370
No. 3 ".....	40,154	67,155	107,309
No. 4 Wheat.....	10,073	6,260	16,333
No. 5 ".....			
No. 6 ".....			
Other.....	332,294	115,757	448,051
Totals, Wheat.....	1,121,333	1,742,183	2,863,516

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oats—			
No. 1 C.W.....	209		209
No. 2 ".....	40,968	429,782	470,750
No. 3 ".....	8,442	218,646	227,088
Ex. No. 1 Feed.....	6,038	8,174	14,212
No. 1 Feed.....		2,767	2,767
No. 2 ".....		32,359	32,359
Other.....	44,536	192,395	236,931
Totals, Oats.....	100,193	884,123	984,316

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Barley—			
No. 3 Extra.....			
No. 3.....	63,784	23,542	87,326
No. 4.....	30,163	47,036	77,199
Feed.....	6,956		6,956
Rejected.....	6,305		6,305
Other.....	12,878	60,490	73,368
Totals, Barley.....	120,086	131,068	251,154

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flax—			
No. 1 Northwestern Canada.....	2,198,845	75,098	2,273,943
No. 2 C.W.....	89,745	23,907	113,652
No. 3 C.W.....	16,037		16,037
Rejected.....			
Other.....	33,691	12,730	46,421
Totals, Flax.....	2,338,318	111,735	2,450,053
Total quantity in store.....	3,679,930	2,869,109	6,549,039

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

902. **Representative in South America.**—A gentleman who speaks Spanish fluently and has had several years experience in Central America desires to represent Canadian firms in the Latin American Republics.

903. **Jewellery manufacturers' machines and dies.**—A firm of jewellery manufacturers in Delhi, India, desires to be furnished with catalogues of Canadian manufacturers of machines and dies for the manufacture of jewelleries such as brooches, lockets, buttons, bracelets, chains, full and semi-hollow beads, boxes, &c., &c.

904. **Flax.**—A London firm desires to get into communication with Canadian shippers of flax.

905. **Iron and steel manufactures.**—A London firm of builders' merchants have a large market for Canadian nails, pipes and other iron and steel manufactures, and wishes to get into immediate touch with manufacturers. A director of the company is in Canada now.

906. **Wood-pulp.**—In view of the possible shortage of paper in Scotland, inquiry is being made for large supplies of Canadian wood-pulp, and requests are received for names of manufacturers able to make immediate shipments.

907. **Pit wood.**—Inquiry is made for names of Canadian manufacturers of pit wood.

908. **Pit timber.**—A colliery company in the north of England wishes to get offers of pit timber (c.i.f.) from Canadian shippers. Specifications at Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

909. **Flour.**—An English firm in Christiania, Norway, reports a good opening for Canadian flour, and would like to secure a first-class agency.

910. **Flour, bran and mill offals.**—A London firm is open to purchase large quantities of flour, bran and mill offals for shipment to Belgian ports, and invites offers from Canadian shippers.

911. **Felt paper fibre.**—A London manufacturing company is open to contract for supplies of felt paper fibre, and invites samples and quotations from Canadian manufacturers able to fill orders promptly. Samples can be inspected at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

912. **Aspen, poplar, &c.**—An important Swedish match manufacturing enterprise wishes to ascertain the possibility of obtaining from Canada supplies of aspen, poplar, and similar timber, more particularly for the production of match boxes.

913. **Washing machines and wringers.**—A Glasgow purchasing agent is desirous of making connection with Canadian manufacturers of washing machines, wringers, &c.

914. **Ironmongery, hardware and house furnishing.**—A Glasgow importer is open for agencies for Canadian manufactured goods suitable for ironmongery, hardware and house furnishing trade.

915. **Micanite.**—A Manchester firm manufacturing electrical insulating materials, &c., wishes to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of micanite in the following forms, viz.: Hard brown moulding sheet, white commutator sheet, paper, and cloth, who are prepared to quote c.i.f. Manchester.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Austria-Hungary:

Trieste, British Consul General.

Belgium:

Antwerp, British Consul General.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.

Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

China:

Harbin, British Consul.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.

Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Vice-Consul.

Panama, British Consul General.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul.

St. Petersburg, British Consul.

Vladivostok, British Consul.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.

Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Turkey:

Constantinople, British Consul General.

Turkey-in-Asia:

Smyrna, British Consul General.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

In view of the transfer of British Consuls from and to various Consulates, and the occasional retirement of those officers, it has been considered desirable to give the address of the Consulate and omit the names of the Consuls.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Foussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable Address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne, Cable address, Cancoma.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable address, Canadian.

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable Address, Canadian.

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbege No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood & Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
A Word to Canadian Producers	1459
Canadian Trade Lost to Germany.. . . .	1460
Canadian Trade Lost to Austria-Hungary	1484
German Imports into the United Kingdom	1492
Great Britain:—	
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	1493
Leeds (Mr. C. Dyer)	1498
Australia (Mr. D. H. Ross)	1501
New Zealand (Mr. W. A. Beddoe)	1506
British Proclamations Affecting Trade	1509
Canadian Produce Prices in England	1511
British Agricultural Produce Imports	1512
South American Trade Pointers	1513
British Consular Reports:—	
Panama	1516
Notes on Foreign Trade	1520
Canadian Grain Statistics	1528
Trade Inquiries	1530
Commercial Intelligence Service	1533

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, September 14, 1914.

No. 555

PIT PROPS.

The following notice appeared in the last number of the Weekly Report:—

“Urgent inquiries are received from Great Britain with regard to pit props, owing to the Baltic being closed. Prices have risen from 25 per cent to 50 per cent and are still rising. The props should be 4 feet 6 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 4 inches in diameter at the small end. Spruce, pine and tamarack would be suitable, and the quantities are very large. Firms prepared to supply props should communicate at once with the Department.”

and the matter is so important that it is hoped the press may assist in making requirement widely known in the interest of Canadian production.

Through a typographical error, pits props were described as 4 feet 6 inches long, and this should have read 4 feet to 6 feet long. A large supply of props is absolutely necessary for the prosecution of colliery operations in Great Britain. Having regard to the importance of this matter, both from a business and patriotic point of view, it is hoped that every possible effort will be made to supply an urgent need. At the moment of going to press a cable received states that over a million pit props are urgently needed. Chiefly fir 4 feet to 7 feet long, 5 inches to 6 inches diameter tops; also straight poles, fir, spruce or larch, 20 to 30 feet long, 5 inches to 9 inches. Specifications mailed to this office.

Article No. 2.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE LOST TO GERMANY.

Article No. 1, of the special series dealing with the European war and its relation to Canadian trade, appeared in Weekly Report No. 554, and was concerned with the share of Germany and Austria-Hungary in the trade with Canada, which would be intrusted as a result of the war. The opportunity for Canadian producers to supply what was formerly purchased from Germany was here pointed out. Besides losing her foothold in the Canadian market, however, Germany also stands to lose the trade, which she has built up with countries in other parts of the world. Foremost among them may be mentioned the South American republics, where German commercial methods have been especially successful. The war, however, has given a decided check to German trade with these countries. A rearrangement of commercial relations must therefore ensue, whereby other countries including Canada, will find an oppor-

tunity. The country moreover that is the first to fully realize the significance of this opportunity will have a decided advantage over others in their efforts to capture a share of the South American trade lost for a time to Germany and other warring nations of Europe.

UNITED STATES ACTIVITIES.

That the people of the United States are fully alive to the possibilities of the trade with South America, is evident from the recent establishment of a South American bureau in connection with the United States Department of Commerce. From figures prepared by this bureau it may be seen that the South American countries in 1912 imported merchandise, the value of which totalled \$960,504,759. Of this amount the United Kingdom claimed 28.43 per cent; Germany 18.62 per cent; the United States 15.96 per cent; and Canada .28 per cent. Over two-thirds of the above sum, moreover, is accounted for by the imports into the two countries of Argentina and Brazil. It is, therefore worth while to consider in detail the articles imported into the two countries, special reference being made to those in which it is thought an increase in Canadian trade may result, through the cessation of Germany's exports.

Argentina.

The table of the imports into the Argentine Republic, given below, is taken from returns prepared by the Argentine authorities. The values are therefore expressed in Argentine pesos, the par value of which in Canadian currency is 96.5 cents. A reference to the figures at the bottom of the table will show that the total imports into the Argentine increased from 272,973,000 pesos in 1908 to 384,853,469 pesos in 1912. During the same period the imports from Germany into Argentina rose from 37,847,000 pesos to 63,941,503 pesos, while those from the United Kingdom into Argentina increased from 93,371,000 pesos to 118,669,229 pesos. The imports from the United States amounted to 35,597,000 pesos in 1908 and had increased to 59,126,951 pesos in 1912. The imports from Canada show an increase of from 1,891,530 pesos in 1909, the first year for which figures are available to 2,266,257 pesos in 1912. It is thus seen that Germany has not only held her own in the trade with Argentina, but has on the other hand improved her position in recent years. What she stands to lose through the stoppage of her exports to the Argentine on account of the war and what other countries stand to gain thereby, may be realized by an inquiry into what items of trade these exports consist.

NATURE OF ARGENTINA'S IMPORTS.

The articles imported into Argentina are very much of the same character as the articles imported into Canada. The Argentine Republic is essentially an agricultural country, the lines of manufacture are few and the output as a rule is small as compared with the imports of like articles. Of the Argentine tariff it may be said that it is designed for the most part for the purpose of affording revenue and not from the desire of discouraging importations. The demand is therefore largely for finished manufactured goods and of these Argentina imports a large quantity, practically every variety of article of European or North American manufacture being included therein. If the articles of which Germany has supplied a considerable quantity in the past, the following may be mentioned: Pig and sheet iron, steel rails, wire, machinery, electrical supplies, automobiles, all kinds of hardware, cutlery, tools, clocks, jewellery, &c.; also a large amount of textiles, principally silk goods, cotton, hosiery, cotton cloth and woollen tissues; drugs, dyes and chemicals; paper and wood pulp; pianos, canned and fancy foodstuffs. These articles can no longer be obtained

from Germany. The demand of Argentina's population of 7,000,000 for the supply of these commodities must therefore be satisfied from other sources. How far Canada is in a position to take advantage of this opportunity for increased trade may be considered by taking up in order the principal articles in the imports into Argentina from Canada, and by inquiring into the effect thereon of the withdrawal of Germany's supplies of these articles.

ARGENTINE IMPORTS OF TIMBER.

As was seen above the imports into the Argentine from Canada amounted in 1912 to a value of 2,266,257 pesos. Of this amount 1,726,411 pesos or over three-fourths of the total import consisted of unmanufactured timber. The total import of unmanufactured timber into the Argentine for that year amounted to pesos 18,037,115, of which the United States supplied pesos 13,151,551, and Germany pesos 292,332. The great bulk of the importations of timber from Canada are made up of spruce. Of this timber Germany supplied 52,472 pesos worth in 1912.

Account must also be taken of the importation into Argentina of manufactured timber of a value of 6,131,857 pesos. In this case the withdrawal of Germany's supplies will have a more appreciable effect, her sales amounting in 1912 to a value of 1,631,423 pesos, of which pianos accounted for 644,869 pesos, and furniture for 319,706 pesos. Canada's sales of manufactured timber to the Argentine were but inconsiderable.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The second largest item on the list of imports into Argentina from Canada consists of agricultural implements. Here again the withdrawal of Germany's supplies will not open the way for other countries to increase their sales to Argentina to so great an extent as in the case of other items of Germany's trade with South America. In 1912 the imports in pesos of agricultural machinery and implements into the Argentina were as follows:—

Article.	Total.	From United King- dom.	From United States.	From Canada.	From Germany.
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
Reapers.....	2,811,248	47,878	2,018,824	327,035	15
Threshers.....	1,562,054	185,891	1,225,052	.....	123,725
Ploughs.....	852,018	9,035	827,185	3,990	10,601
Seeders.....	341,566	230	335,586	5,180	540
Shovels, picks and spades....	350,526	109,913	213,123	.....	19,232

It is thus seen that the country with which Canada has chiefly to compete in the supply of agricultural implements to Argentina is the United States. With the exception of the item 'threshers,' Germany's supplies have not been considerable, and hence no very greatly increased demand is to be looked for as a result of the war.

FOODSTUFFS.

Argentina, being an essentially agricultural country, foodstuffs do not play so relatively an important part in her total imports, as is the case with manufactured products. In one branch of this trade, however, Germany has been especially successful and that is in the supply of canned and fancy foodstuffs. An opportunity is therefore presented for other countries to take over the part of this trade formerly in German hands. Out of a total import of spices and condiments in 1912 of a value of

4,385,865 pesos, Germany shipped 1,689,181 pesos worth to the Argentine. The fish sent from Germany to Argentina in 1912 were valued at 150,523 pesos. This was made up principally of codfish of a value of 86,564 pesos, and sardines of a value of 27,070 pesos. The total value of the import of fish from Canada for the same amounted to 23,909 pesos, the great bulk of which was comprised of preserved fish. In the year concerned Canada sent no codfish to the Argentine.

Under the head of flour, macaroni, fancy bread, &c., the Argentine in 1912 imported 1,441,017 pesos worth of goods, of which 76,820 pesos worth came from Germany and of a value of 49 pesos from Canada.

PAPER AND WOOD PULP.

The South American republics have for some time been depending upon Germany for a large amount of their supplies of different kinds of paper. Now that these supplies are no longer available, the opportunity is given for other countries to claim a larger share of the South American trade. That the Argentine market for paper is a valuable one is indicated by a total import in 1912 valued at 9,966,902 pesos. Of this amount, pesos 4,172,200, or over 40 per cent, came from Germany. Canada's supplies for the same year amounted in value to 627 pesos, and consisted almost entirely of newspaper. The most considerable items in Germany's sales of paper to Argentina were printing paper, of which she supplied almost the whole or 982,230 pesos worth; paper board to the extent of 446,265 pesos; writing paper of a value of 230,525 pesos; newspaper of a value of 625,622 pesos; other paper, pasteboard, &c., worth 570,898 pesos, and paper applications of a value of 1,316,660 pesos.

The Argentine import of wood pulp in 1913 amounted to a value of 598,345 pesos, and of this amount 126,178 pesos were entered as having come from Germany.

ARGENTINE COAL SUPPLY.

The bulk of Argentina's coal and coke supply in 1912 came from the United Kingdom, from whence 24,694,289 pesos out of a total import of 26,204,392 pesos worth, was purchased. From Germany there was shipped 403,170 pesos worth of coal and coke and from Canada of a value of 67,886 pesos. An increased demand for coal from North America was expected to ensue from the dislocation of European supplies.

DRUGS, DYES, CHEMICALS.

The Argentine has derived a large amount of its supplies of drugs, dyes and chemicals from Germany. An extensive market should, therefore, now be available for such commodities from other countries. Of prepared medicines, out of a total import of a value of 2,271,111 pesos, 214,182 pesos worth came from Germany. This was exceeded only in the case of the imports of prepared medicines from the United States, which were valued at 353,039 pesos. Canada is set down as sending none of paints and dyes out of a total of 2,515,287 pesos imported, Germany supplied 729,206 pesos, which is nearly three times as much as was sent from the United States, but is considerably less than that supplied by the United Kingdom.

TEXTILES.

Under the head of textiles, Germany stands to lose a large trade as a result of the war. While the imports of textiles into Argentina from Germany are not so great as those from the United Kingdom, they are considerably greater than those from the United States. Canada's sales of textiles to Argentina are negligible. The following

table gives the imports of the various kinds of textile goods into Argentina for the year 1912:—

Article.	Total.	From United King- dom.	From United States.	From Germany.
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
Silk goods.....	8,597,890	1,297,775	48,926	1,990,691
Woollen goods.....	15,128,642	7,789,433	22,099	3,435,676
Cotton goods.....	35,333,289	16,705,625	450,457	5,127,706
Sundries.....	9,823,764	5,124,086	207,121	1,312,564
Total.....	68,883,585	30,916,919	728,603	11,866,637

It is thus seen that in the sale of silk goods to Argentina Germany had obtained the bulk of the trade, the United Kingdom taking second place. In the sale of other textile goods, however, the position was reversed, the United Kingdom having a decided advantage. A large part of the import of cotton goods into Argentina consisted of cotton cloth (principally dyed or coloured), of which 21,770,887 pesos worth was imported in 1912. Of this amount, 12,924,253 pesos worth came from the United Kingdom and 1,749,631 pesos worth from Germany. The most striking item in Germany's sales of cotton goods to the Argentine consisted of socks and stockings, of which she supplied 1,141,268 pesos worth out of a total import of a value of 1,458,262 pesos. Cotton lace and net of a value of 439,350 pesos also came from Germany out of a total import of a value of 1,397,930 pesos.

METALLIC GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

It is in the cutting off the supplies of German hardware, machinery, metallic goods of all sorts, &c., that the war will produce the largest gap in the imports into Argentina, to be filled up by increased supplies from other countries.

First of all with regard to iron and steel goods of the cruder sort. Out of a total of 6,516,677 pesos worth of pig and sheet iron imported into the Argentine in 1912, to the value of 2,579,723 pesos, or 39.6 per cent, came from Germany. The United Kingdom in the same year supplied 10.4 per cent, and the United States 6.5 per cent. In a similar manner Germany leads all countries in her sales of iron bars and columns to Argentina, sending a value of 1,968,605 pesos out of a total import of 3,970,661 pesos. Again nearly the whole or 240,407 pesos out of the 261,543 pesos worth of steel beams, columns, &c., imported into Germany in the year dealt with was supplied by Germany. In the case of steel rails the figures were 5,272,960 pesos imported, of which 1,392,040 pesos, or 26.4 per cent, came from Germany. The United Kingdom obtained nearly 44 per cent of this trade and the United States 14.5 per cent. There was also sent from Germany in 1912, wire of a value of 1,494,215 pesos, as against 1,768,082 pesos from the United States and 471,131 pesos from the United Kingdom. Canadian iron and steel manufacturers should make a big effort therefore to try and capture a part of this large Argentina trade formerly held by German producers.

CUTLERY, HARDWARE.

Other iron and steel goods for the sale of which an exceptional opportunity is created by the stoppage of Germany's supplies include a great variety of hardware. Thus out of a total import of household wares of iron and steel amounting in value to 1,254,103 pesos, Germany supplied 768,322 pesos worth. Again, German cutlery, chiefly of the cheaper variety, has for some time found an extensive market in Argen-

tina, and in 1912 the value of German cutlery imported was 362,593 pesos. This was over half of the total imports, and compared with 68,269 pesos worth from the United Kingdom. Tools of a value of 874,797 pesos were imported into Argentina in 1912, and of this amount, pesos 270,037 were sent from Germany, which was exceeded in the case of only one other country, the United States, from which 283,596 pesos worth of tools were imported. Out of a total import of pipes of a value of 2,555,976 pesos, 334,071 pesos worth were set down as coming from Germany.

MACHINERY, AUTOMOBILES, ETC.

Machinery of various kinds to the value of 6,985,917 pesos was imported into the Argentine Republic in 1912. Of this amount Germany supplied 37 per cent, the United Kingdom 30 per cent, and the United States a little over 16 per cent. In the same year sewing machines of a value of 831,761 came from Germany. The only item of this kind imported from Canada to any considerable extent consisted of parts of machines to the value of 18,182 pesos. The value of the automobiles imported into Argentina in 1912 amounted to 5,346,149 pesos, and of this Germany supplied 852,141 pesos worth, or nearly 16 per cent, and the United States about 10 per cent. Another considerable item in Germany's sales to Argentina consists of tramway materials of which she supplied 620,750 pesos worth out of a total import into the Argentina to the value of 1,728,877 pesos. The supply of fishplates from Germany in 1912 was valued at 412,239 pesos out of a total import of a value of 1,888,964 pesos.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

In the case of many other articles of miscellaneous character is an opportunity opened for Canadian producers through the impossibility of Argentina obtaining these articles for a time at least from Germany. In 1912 Germany was one of Argentina's principal sources of supply for jewellery, of which she sent to the value of 820,147 pesos out of a total import of 1,952,015 pesos. Germany also led in the sales of clocks and watches to Argentina. Of the former she supplied 166,781 pesos worth out of a total import of 257,126 pesos, and of the latter 304,954 pesos out of 2,060,735 pesos worth imported into Argentina. Even more striking was Argentina's purchase from Germany of electrical supplies, of which she imported in 1912 to a value of 9,308,785 pesos, 5,345,904 pesos worth of which was supplied by German manufacturers. Of the 11,127,322 pesos worth of manufactured stone clay and glass imported into the Argentine in 1912, pesos 2,747,203 worth came from Germany and 2,543,737 pesos worth from the United Kingdom.

TABLE OF IMPORTS INTO ARGENTINA.

The above is a summary review of some of the principal lines of trade which Germany stands to lose, through her inaccessibility to the Argentine market, as a result of the present war. Canadian producers should put forth energetic efforts to avail themselves of this opportunity and to attempt to divert to Canada as much of this trade as is possible. The following table showing the values of the principal articles imported into the Argentine Republic during the year 1912, with the portions received from the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Germany, is appended for the further information of those interested in the increase of Canada's exports to South America:

Imports into the Argentine Republic during the Year ended December 31, 1912, with the Portions Received from the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Germany.

Pesos=96.5 cents.

Articles.	Total.	From United Kingdom.	From United States.	From Canada.	From Germany.
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
Live stock.....	558,975	107,296	4,470		4,400
Food stuffs:—					
Animal foods:—					
Cheese.....	2,149,834	16,401		32	7,263
Fish,—Codfish.....	720,038	160,461			86,564
Preserved.....	671,158	77,023	186,878	23,668	4,809
Sardines.....	1,068,836	28,113	535		27,070
Other.....	402,168	49,145	55,617	241	32,080
Other animal foods.....	1,377,011	518,178	32,756		40,248
Vegetable foods and fruits.....	2,767,896	170,574	182,833		19,999
Spices and condiments.....	4,385,865	237,990	12,437	1,157	1,689,181
Legumes and cereals:—					
Malt.....	1,113,244				61,542
Rice.....	2,862,457	32,193			79,649
Other legumes and cereals.....	1,700,409	48,076	40,569	1,271	71,475
Substances for infusions and hot beverages:—					
Coffee.....	1,704,415	22,773			18,709
Tea.....	1,110,915	317,205	240		19,619
Yerba-mate.....	5,724,194				
Other substances for infusions, &c..	940,990	25,002	3,885		129,442
Flour, macaroni, fancy bread and fecula.....	1,441,017	424,191	100,498	49	76,820
Tobacco and applications.....	7,594,968	2,287,066	525,849		115,556
Drinks:—					
Wines.....	10,187,471	22,008	9,495		41,439
Spirits and liquors.....	3,298,873	479,325	12,510	4,805	45,978
Sundries.....	1,191,048	175,389	48,386		174,456
Textiles, raw and manufactured:—					
Silk:—					
Silk tissues, pure.....	2,426,664	215,602	660		444,288
" mixed with cotton.....	1,500,236	446,628	11,020		285,384
" mixed with wool.....	549,808	254,668	652		78,676
Other silk.....	4,121,182	380,877	36,594		1,182,343
Wool:—					
Velvet, imitation of.....	1,104,345	564,301	3,439		261,324
Woollen tissues, pure.....	6,173,821	3,700,625	4,585		1,077,039
" mixed with cotton.....	1,304,853	707,275	78		314,868
Woollen yarn.....	81,827	14,184			9,538
Other wool.....	6,463,766	2,803,048	13,997		1,772,907
Cotton:—					
Cloth, bleached.....	4,987,636	4,222,408	22,079		138,258
" unbleached.....	1,167,941	906,332	12,955		4,063
" printed.....	3,827,393	2,705,073	1,665		476,831
" dyed and coloured.....	11,787,917	5,090,440	12,838		1,130,579
Handkerchiefs.....	976,979	743,663			41,169
Lace and net.....	1,397,930	579,485	2,914		430,350
Socks and stockings.....	1,458,262	22,800	780		1,141,268
Sacks.....	352,142	144,702	73,782		160
Thread on spools.....	936,995	825,831	304		9,641
Yarn.....	2,603,617	454,054	76,109		188,506
Other cotton.....	5,836,477	1,110,834	247,031		1,566,881
Sundries.....	9,823,764	5,124,086	207,121		1,312,564
Oils:—					
Lubricating.....	2,609,693	816,574	1,349,152		66,304
Naphtha, crude.....	5,917,883	130,582	5,694,458		78,652
Olive.....	4,921,157	3,777	151,376		5,432
Petroleum.....	2,372,305	162	2,372,143		
Other.....	2,624,994	369,038	1,685,970	25	181,024

Imports into the Argentine Republic during the Year ended December 31, 1912, with the Portions Received from the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Germany—*Continued.*

Articles.	Total.	From United Kingdom.	From United States.	From Canada.	From Germany.
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
Chemical, medicinal and pharmaceutical substances and products :—					
Chloride of sodium (salt).....	517,642	74,355	46		26,721
Medicines, prepared.....	2,271,111	158,616	353,039		214,182
Perfumery.....	1,462,695	214,238	28,549		89,836
Pitch.....	435,519	13,504	401,221		5,810
Sulphate of copper.....	203,731	13,474	183,642		2,899
Wood pulp.....	598,345		6,953		126,178
Other chemicals, &c.....	9,390,528	2,343,035	1,471,741		1,901,034
Paints and dyes.....	2,515,287	1,033,820	258,602		749,206
Timber :—					
Unmanufactured :—					
Pitch pine.....	8,485,850	4,032	8,396,574	45,312	30,228
Spruce pine.....	3,824,749	79,717	1,722,336	1,484,350	52,472
White pine.....	2,207,344	145,440	1,791,140	194,940	12,200
Other unmanufactured.....	3,519,172	82,891	1,241,501	1,809	197,432
Manufactured :—					
Furniture.....	2,765,004	531,666	608,353		319,706
Pianos.....	907,395	45,885	68,331		644,869
Other manufactured.....	2,459,458	306,603	434,721	40	666,848
Paper and applications :—					
Paper and pasteboard :—					
Paper board.....	769,016	21,443	24,584		446,265
News.....	1,668,792	88,704	754,375	600	625,622
Printing.....	1,196,644	63,498	7,664		982,230
Writing.....	474,124	62,895	11,090		230,525
Other paper &c., pasteboard,.....	1,641,867	452,330	147,466		570,898
Applications.....	4,117,459	1,386,541	139,261	27	1,316,660
Leather and applications.....	3,903,152	786,022	1,329,646		713,507
Iron and applications :—					
Raw materials—					
Bars and columns.....	3,970,661	554,945	104,984		1,968,605
Iron, galvanized.....	6,383,572	4,211,350	1,448,878		395,809
" in ingot and plate.....	6,516,677	679,948	422,936		2,579,723
Screws, bolts, &c.....	1,100,499	416,244	176,408		161,711
Wire.....	3,995,280	471,131	1,768,082		1,494,215
Other.....	3,871,469	1,444,383	394,531		587,109
Iron and steel manufactures :—					
Cutlery.....	621,127	68,269	24,786		362,563
Household wares.....	1,254,103	93,170	54,366		768,322
Machines, sewing.....	831,761	91,810	513,878		208,632
" other.....	7,609,332	2,124,828	1,463,111		2,740,279
" parts of.....	3,015,467	709,340	1,173,357	18,182	917,453
Motors.....	1,183,924	327,490	654,737		88,878
Pipes.....	2,555,976	1,785,701	290,820		334,071
Tools.....	874,797	122,891	283,596		270,087
Other iron and steel and manufactures of.....	8,264,171	2,820,956	1,902,863	37,428	2,124,400
Metals, other :—					
Unmanufactured—					
Lead in ingots.....	907,105	81,467	11,176		44,209
Tin plates.....	1,554,184	1,027,951	366,145		62,013
Zinc.....	413,025	14,347	4,426		30,286
Other unmanufactured metal.....	849,072	353,529	17,012		298,679
Manufactured :—					
Articles manufactured of copper and bronze.....	1,112,019	417,026	194,454	5	292,070
Articles manufactured of other metals.....	2,378,641	386,810	228,836		1,052,259
Clocks.....	257,126	5,122	55,220		166,781
Jewellery.....	1,952,015	189,763	20,505		820,147
Watches.....	2,060,735	43,936	121,991		304,964
Other manufactured metal.....	2,882,787	754,014	233,009		1,190,435

Imports into the Argentine Republic during the Year ended December 31, 1912.
with the Portions Received from the United Kingdom, the United States,
Canada and Germany—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Total.	From United Kingdom.	From United States.	From Canada.	From Germany.
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
Agriculture—					
Bags.....	800,384	652,183	197		71,398
Binder twine.....	2,865,422	11,005	2,828,967		6,046
Ploughs.....	852,018	9,035	827,185	3,990	10,601
Reapers.....	2,811,249	47,878	2,018,824	327,035	15
Sackcloth.....	8,686,194	2,422,906	13,948		71,815
Seeders.....	341,566	230	335,586	5,180	540
Seed, Clover.....	767,821	500			160,775
Other.....	1,118,648	27,161	45,636		291,448
Shovels, picks and spades.....	350,526	109,913	213,123		19,232
Threshers.....	1,572,054	185,891	1,225,052		123,715
Other agriculture.....	1,872,744	170,739	1,217,551	30,680	135,488
Locomotion and conveyances—					
Automobiles.....	5,346,149	446,147	563,662		852,141
Fish plates.....	1,188,964	503,456	141,540		412,239
Locomotives.....	2,268,045	1,914,130			304,505
Railway materials.....	5,195,266	4,303,274	137,627		246,075
Rails.....	5,272,960	2,307,360	764,440		1,392,040
Steel beams, columns, &c.....	261,543	12,817			240,417
Tramway materials.....	1,728,877	524,467	111,633		620,750
" carriages.....	280,215	210,210	6,005		3,000
Wagons.....	3,950,791	2,746,275	579,126		76,882
Other locomotion, &c.....	7,305,858	3,542,087	794,204	16,171	1,450,146
Stone, clay and glass—					
Unmanufactured					
Coal and coke.....	26,204,392	24,694,289	853,646	67,886	403,170
Hydraulic earth.....	4,144,561	663,751	14,036		267,498
Other stone, clay, &c.....	2,576,304	231,120	173,558		126,664
Manufactured.....	11,127,322	2,543,737	538,164	6	2,747,203
Electrical supplies.....	9,308,285	2,313,959	548,267		5,345,904
Sundry articles and manufactures.....	14,704,053	3,479,225	754,772	1,367	4,628,652
Total imports, 1912.....	384,853,469	118,669,226	59,126,951	2,266,257	63,941,503
" " 1911.....	366,810,686	108,637,430	52,353,390	2,883,761	64,862,211
" " 1910.....	351,770,656	109,377,394	48,418,892	2,577,506	61,128,888
" " 1909.....	302,756,095	99,198,269	43,068,829	1,891,530	44,555,770
" " 1908.....	272,973,000	93,371,000	35,597,000		37,847,000

Brazil.

Brazil is another South American market, in which an exceptional opportunity is created by the war for Canadian producers to gain a foothold from which permanent trade should inevitably follow. In Southern Brazil there is a large German population, and these people naturally favour the fatherland in the purchases of their requirements. The German traders also have made a thorough study of Brazilian conditions and have adapted their commercial methods accordingly. The result has been that a large share of the trade with Brazil has fallen to their lot, and which they have been enabled to maintain in spite of keen competition on the part of other countries. This large German trade with Brazil, however, must now be abandoned. It rests, therefore, with producers in Canada to see that a due share of it falls to the Dominion.

IMPORTS INTO BRAZIL.

The imports into Brazil for the year 1912 were valued at \$308,243,736. Germany's share of this amounted to \$53,018,079, while to the value of \$77,615,548 was imported from the United Kingdom and \$48,109,316 from the United States. Canada's sales to Brazil in 1912 were valued at \$1,165,869. The table of imports into Brazil, given below, is compiled from the Brazilian returns; the values, therefore, are expressed in Brazilian paper milreis, the par value of which in Canadian currency is 33½ cents.

KINDS OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED.

The articles imported in Brazil are very much of the same nature as those imported into the Argentine Republic. Like Argentina, Brazil is a country largely dependent on agriculture, her manufactures are but few and their output small. She therefore depends on her imports from abroad for the supply of her requirements of manufactured goods. A recent report of the United States South American Bureau, referred to above, enumerates the following list of commodities that would at present find a ready market in Brazil: Flour, cement, condensed milk, rubber goods, pianos, furniture, dried fruits, typewriters, paints. Brazilian purchases from Germany are of the same character as Argentina's purchases from that country. In addition, however, to those articles mentioned in considering Germany's exports to Argentina, the following may be added as articles of German manufacture that have been especially in demand in Brazil: Agricultural machinery, arms and ammunition, cement, earthenware, industrial machinery, motor cars, locomotives, phonographs, paints, scientific instruments, stationery and toys. The next step, therefore, is to consider in somewhat greater detail the principal articles imported into Brazil from Germany with a view to pointing out the opportunity for increased sales of Canadian goods, resulting from the withdrawal of Germany's supplies from the Brazilian market, and the following table shows imports from the two principal exporting countries and from Canada:—

Statement showing Imports into Brazil, together with the portions received from the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Germany, during the Year ended December 31, 1912.

NOTE: Paper Milreis=about 33½ cents.

Articles.	Totals.	From United Kingdom.	From United States.	From Canada.	From Germany.
	Paper Milreis.	Paper Milreis.	Paper Milreis.	Paper Milreis.	Paper Milreis.
Animals, living :—					
Cattle.....	3,288,813	57,431	30,936		35,838
Horses and mares.....	951,619	337,041	6,213		15,681
Sheep and lambs.....	1,046,563	12,400			3,959
Arms and ammunition :—					
Artillery arms.....	605,125	113,685	342		4,853
Gunpowder.....	59,992	49,549			9,470
Lead bullets, shot, fuses and cartridges.	6,730,905	164,124	1,413,147		4,233,486
Rifles, revolvers, pistols and other fire-arms.....	7,048,194	67,232	1,768,548		3,435,338
Other.....	181,495	2,448	17,299		89,653
Asphalt.....	534,236	6,361	121,553		43,302
Bootblacking.....	224,585	89,737	60,485		53,037
Boxes and cases, all kinds.....	335,199	13,326	20,776	6	170,991
Breadstuffs :—					
Barley.....	12,309	252			431
Beans.....	2,613,925	1,063	76,595		8,540
Biscuits and ship biscuits.....	294,348	225,055	15,255		7,850
Bran.....	156,798	296	106,341		
Cereals and alimentary grains.....	1,060,581	36,164	37,906	94	209,968
Flour ;—Wheat.....	36,259,532	3,266	12,382,716	615	938
Other, and meals.....	664,209	148,907	177,811	870	99,575
Maize.....	611,098		42,354		2,335
Malt.....	5,160,959	2,433			1,496,594
Rice.....	2,901,652	66,213	4,373		202,568
Wheat.....	43,346,654		661		
Bricks and tiles :—					
Mosaics and bricks for pavement.....	1,629,536	233,752	19,512		449,317
Refractory bricks and bricks for construction.....	536,956	272,182	55,138		64,438
Tiles.....	1,916,302	104,531	2,105		95,522
Brooms, brushes, dusters and pencils.....	850,302	81,402	15,232		303,821
Buttons.....	1,925,094	37,937	29,123		406,756
Carriages and other vehicles :—					
Motor cars.....	16,590,390	982,611	855,517		4,715,757
Motor cars, accessories for.....	3,910,477	337,447	341,563		989,521
Railway cars and wagons.....	22,312,326	3,664,679	5,919,966		1,025,575
Other.....	880,994	97,831	493,613		128,912
Celluloid, mfrs. of.....	795,115	4,880	15,109		99,016
Cement.....	16,266,875	3,516,836	852,725	19,686	7,803,410
Chemical products, drugs and pharmaceutical specialties :—					
Carbonate of calcium.....	1,344,430	536	163,575	22,547	172,523
Caustic soda.....	1,545,893	1,490,562	6,052		24,908
Mineral waters.....	1,220,160	31,074	591		229,238
Others.....	17,494,819	3,329,280	1,505,017	4,037	5,385,941
Clocks and watches.....	1,466,591	16,955	344,580		332,649
Coal, coke and patent fuel :—					
Coal.....	57,114,658	47,868,162	8,617,432		222,892
Coke.....	461,573	359,150	5,148		91,738
Patent fuel.....	6,844,095	6,487,165			38,145
Cottons :—					
Lace, loop-lace, galloons, fringes, &c.....	3,525,816	946,418	32,355		1,417,545
Hosiery.....	1,282,682	17,926	7,919		1,099,071
Piece goods :—Bleached.....	4,502,537	4,050,228	37,374		42,155
Dyed.....	10,262,098	8,978,039	169,545		230,699
Printed.....	2,891,566	2,586,344	3,694		126,559
Unbleached.....	788,060	733,134	13,553		10,211
Other.....	25,739,825	14,239,970	215,235		4,517,072
Sewing thread.....	6,553,594	5,971,064	18,351		376,358
Tapestry, oilcloth and carpets.....	727,685	335,810	41,642		189,454
Wearing apparel.....	3,524,911	663,438	125,391		686,474
Yarn.....	3,553,848	1,670,141	29,525		808,504
Other manufactures.....	11,716,037	3,372,990	577,890		4,520,304
Dynamite, fuses and other explosives.....	1,741,596	1,289,252	31,697		282,212
Earthenware, porcelain, glass and crystal.....	14,539,784	3,494,169	596,722		5,609,530

Statement showing Imports into Brazil, together with the portions received from the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Germany, during the Year ended December 31, 1912—Continued.

NOTE: Paper Milreis = about 33½ cents.

Articles.	Totals.	From United Kingdom.	From United States.	From Canada.	From Germany.
	Paper Milreis.	Paper Milreis.	Paper Milreis.	Paper Milreis.	Paper Milreis.
Fish:—					
Cod.....	26,201,411	1,389,496	863,458	2,813,420	88,226
Preserved and extracts of.....	3,917,106	138,923	445,081	89,634	95,156
Fruits and vegetables:—					
Apples.....	901,245	45,598	625,161	39,174	935
Fruits, fresh.....	2,972,179	4,724	655,162		7,170
Vegetables, fresh.....	86,930		2,700		46
Fruits, dried.....	2,175,070	5,603	60,396	55	93,711
Vegetables, green and dried.....	109,405	210	2,519		30,373
Fruits preserved and extracts of.....	198,029	10,731	102,916		10,456
Vegetables preserved and extracts of.....	1,888,267	62,112	47,566	20	151,812
Fur skins, dressed and undressed.....	1,458,641	163,318			620,085
Hats.....	2,367,215	275,702	23,892		74,405
Hay.....	1,965,582				
Hides and skins, tanned or otherwise prepared.....	11,087,480	694,853	1,735,036		4,900,331
Hops.....	1,448,717	1,107	340		939,799
Horns and bones, mfrs. of.....	351,377	11,807	4,174		65,126
Instruments:—					
Dental and surgical.....	1,380,226	123,089	626,286		291,744
Mathematical, physical, chemical and optical.....	2,075,161	235,064	591,613		670,377
Jute and hemp:—					
Crude.....	3,319,592	285,697	93,838		20,554
Yarn.....	6,730,061	6,064,007	8,438		74,609
Manufactures of.....	1,353,285	658,916	93,563		249,572
Leather:—					
Belting.....	1,086,895	636,866	137,189		132,078
Boots and shoes.....	1,642,889	69,426	1,029,932		37,953
Other manufactures.....	2,004,247	388,103	139,186		763,246
Lighting appliances.....	1,439,512	330,719	187,442		690,575
Linen:—					
Piece goods.....	5,630,031	2,403,540			204,829
Wearing apparel.....	315,044	112,030	503		43,519
Yarn and thread.....	893,438	691,132	1,616		95,644
Other manufactures.....	838,087	391,474	4,317		171,982
Liquors:—					
Beer.....	771,575	680,233	226		81,729
Beverages;—Alcoholic and fermented.	2,597,345	652,674	14,360	7,089	28,156
Unenumerated.....	325,568	171,816	112,845		7,290
Vermouth, bitters and similar beverages	2,872,857	8,216	3,733		261,777
Wines,—Champagne and other sparkling	1,047,194	1,681			6,561
Common.....	30,212,474	3,068	2,025		269,676
Fine (Oporto and other similar)	7,407,777	1,057			2,071
Machinery, apparatus, utensils and tools:—					
Agricultural machinery.....	2,169,382	260,579	1,265,322		553,324
Industrial machinery.....	17,795,468	8,586,555	713,224		5,513,155
Locomotives.....	11,585,752	1,421,013	5,783,799		3,988,679
Machinery for electricity and electric lighting.....	14,867,282	1,760,080	6,368,801	899	4,251,435
Motors and fixed engines.....	4,513,328	1,028,316	1,316,495		1,568,396
Sewing machines.....	8,184,518	325,393	4,830,440		2,977,733
Typewriters and accessories.....	1,308,697	10,359	1,048,342	1,451	185,774
Tools and utensils of all kinds.....	10,233,137	4,751,704	2,147,487	364	2,045,223
Other.....	36,428,526	9,750,547	11,920,505	107,039	7,794,210
Marble, alabaster and porphyry.....	933,842	62	19,368		4,848
Metals and manufactures of:—					
Copper and alloys of:—					
Unmanufactured.....	3,259,083	1,824,588	86,068		1,051,275
Manufactured:—					
Electric cables.....	1,791,981	745,887	772,725		154,503
Wire.....	3,997,645	201,221	2,631,491		880,846
Other.....	6,323,735	1,686,998	529,903		2,419,209

Statement showing Imports into Brazil, together with the portions received from the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Germany, during the Year ended December 31, 1912—*Continued.*

NOTE: Paper Milreis=about 33½ cents.

ARTICLES.	Totals.	From United Kingdom.	From United States.	From Canada.	From Germany.
	Paper Milreis.	Paper Milreis.	Paper Milreis.	Paper Milreis.	Paper Milreis.
Metals and manufactures of:— <i>Con.</i>					
Gold, silver and platinum;—					
Unmanufactured:—					
Silver bars.....	2,910,989	643,038	1,596,048		29,722
Other.....	48,831	2,226	8,906		12,987
Manufactured.....	1,288,800	22,929	9,763		761,005
Iron and steel:—					
Unmanufactured,—					
Iron bars, rods, plates and sheets...	5,554,494	1,637,216	355,003		1,759,391
Iron cast, pigs, puddled and filings.	1,151,839	1,023,727	21,691		101,170
Steel bars and rods.....	2,918,842	1,601,808	291,335		250,614
Manufactured:—					
Axles, wheels, and appertainings for railway cars and wagons.....	4,105,698	830,086	839,472		1,334,630
Cutlery (manufactures of).....	2,690,544	1,042,072	551,493		1,781,811
Galvanized corrugated sheets.....	6,366,107	4,760,817	1,016,670		284,090
Hardware, small.....	1,729,929	327,804	434,885		730,379
Iron structures for buildings.....	9,576,949	2,004,695	608,553		3,781,220
Manufactures of enamelled iron ..	1,500,386	182,482	40,235		1,171,540
Nails, screws, rivets and staples ..	1,691,807	443,382	362,796		361,840
Rails, joinings and railway accessories.....	29,000,773	2,322,234	5,775,154		4,153,742
Telegraph and telephone stakes and other pieces for bridges and fences	4,569,469	1,210,245	1,016,380		806,183
Tin plate in sheets.....	4,393,230	3,439,230	838,846		50,281
Tubes, pipes and joinings.....	12,277,624	6,143,774	1,296,901		3,044,990
Wire.....	8,902,462	704,543	2,545,970		4,337,807
Other.....	13,940,247	5,694,835	1,468,127		4,625,643
Lead and alloy:—					
Lead pigs, ingots and sheets.....	1,620,510	429,263	213,991		199,797
Lead pipes.....	159,277	140,580	5,489		7,961
Printer's type.....	721,176	5,980	6,456		330,721
Manufactures of.....	53,782	14,956	20,309		10,838
Tin and alloys:—					
Tin bars, rods, sheets and plates.....	1,204,807	829,037	45,376		193,827
Manufactures of.....	444,431	22,929	46,623		271,875
Zinc and alloys:—					
Zinc plate, bar and sheet.....	556,303	52,252	9,826		117,435
Manufactures of.....	503,867	377,458	13,193		73,975
All other metals:—					
Unmanufactured.....	25,954	4,427	340		14,670
Manufactured.....	314,317	27,792	16,613		219,691
Milk, condensed.....	4,315,275	55,219	57,298		38,591
Musical instruments:—					
Phonographs and accessories.....	1,418,269	13,221	428,312		936,796
Pianos.....	2,677,835	91,176	392,133		1,876,054
Other.....	1,273,700	45,212	50,111		778,293
Oils:—					
Gazoline.....	3,662,189	17,669	3,597,098		2,958
Kerosene or refined petroleum.....	13,673,983	10,590	13,544,810		330
Linseed.....	3,162,886	2,819,954	2,823		265,877
Lubricating.....	3,901,265	470,029	2,511,606		399,549
Olive.....	6,754,785	2,029	3,496		608
Vegetable oils for industrial purposes ..	1,675,778	74,731	763,436		150,861
Paints and colours:—					
Aniline or fuchina colours.....	1,701,377	51,838			1,529,468
Dry paints.....	1,118,157	265,846	6,125		541,771
Paints, prepared.....	2,329,641	1,218,343	404,221		395,359
Red lead or minium.....	245,710	156,561	1,045		72,116
Ultramarine blue and indigo.....	274,777	105,680	983		114,418
White lead and zinc white.....	1,454,750	95,066	2,681		130,252
Paper:—					
Printed books, newspapers, periodicals, music, maps or geographical charts or similar articles.....	2,775,866	91,445	89,180	157	303,847

Statement showing Imports into Brazil, together with the portions received from the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Germany, during the Year ended December 31, 1912—*Concluded*.

NOTE: Paper Milreis=about 33½ cents.

ARTICLES.	Totals.	From United Kingdom.	From United States.	From Canada.	From Germany.
	Paper Milreis.	Paper Milreis.	Paper Milreis.	Paper Milreis.	Paper Milreis.
Paper:— <i>Con.</i>					
Printed matter, post cards, callendar, &c.	1,589,571	114,432	700,958	6	450,558
Printing paper.	6,513,121	188,816	42,013		2,723,201
Writing paper.	1,315,350	101,245	40,093		682,538
Other	6,696,474	309,406	269,154		3,583,338
Perfumery.	5,117,310	170,223	175,594		233,191
Photographic apparatus and accessories.	693,001	130,021	152,969		223,743
Pipes, cigar or cigarette holders and any articles for smoking.	1,930,392	35,234	826		391,601
Provisions:—					
Butter.	4,316,290	16,290	344		26,954
Cheese.	4,258,973	50,220	130	161	16,786
Eggs.	3,718		3,718		
Lard.	344,640	3,507	285,152		
Meats:—Bacon.	579,152	51,293	486,321		542
Beef, jerked.	13,909,296				
Hams.	1,624,310	1,417,943	47,004		56,392
Preserved and extracts of.	953,103	43,458	77,880		40,116
Rosin.	4,922,796	22,274	4,781,256		67,983
Rubber, manufactures of.	2,973,632	860,795	564,981		892,870
Saltpetre.	872,388	385,552	3,108		336,901
Salt.	2,261,389	426,153			142,622
Silk:—					
Piece goods.	1,228,807	518,772	1,176		139,236
Ribbons.	849,098	5,624	180		216,784
Yarn and thread.	1,452,743	34,722	24,164		833,005
Other manufactures.	1,178,717	71,728	12,353		280,649
Soap, unscented.	894,132	614,810	110,426		114,334
Soda ash or potash.	661,832	614,639	1,237		21,521
Spices.	1,427,634	96,708	29,174		199,587
Starch.	658,133	184,785	4,640		216,266
Stationery for offices and schools.	1,622,944	357,247	177,044	370	808,095
Steamers, sailing ships and other vessels.	15,444,577	9,304,581	1,721,051		674,450
Straw, broom grass, cocoa fibre and similar fibrous materials:—Unmanufactured.	1,071,985	3,360	1,609		47,246
Manufactured	1,790,619	945,700	126,307	219	242,462
Tallow and grease.	249,286	46,776	8,871		23,011
Tea.	870,309	27,837	1,780		6,556
Tobacco:—Unmanufactured.	1,063,001	2,600	137,830		23,788
Manufactured.	93,281	3,689	8,365		3,852
Toys.	1,768,123	44,777	31,382		1,467,697
Umbrellas and parasols.	1,246,108	18,675	521		691,558
Varnishes, all kinds.	613,494	357,951	152,224		53,134
Vegetables:—Garlic and onions.	1,629,717	858	15		768
Potatoes.	4,084,165	7,536	5,459		506,331
Wood:—Unmanufactured:—					
Pine stumps, planks, boards, &c.	8,556,258	183,201	7,115,500	372,633	53,809
Staves and hoops.	577,511	89,403	24,339		348,102
Other.	2,609,956	61,350	102,359		177,964
Manufactured.	5,621,008	621,606	714,472		920,742
Wool:—					
Piece goods.	9,635,637	6,130,165	3,300		1,672,072
Wearing apparel.	303,966	21,773	860		119,588
Yarn.	6,563,767	730,849			626,311
Other manufactures.	2,466,176	410,241	17,495		1,428,600
All other articles.	31,102,178	5,059,699	2,477,428	17,063	6,301,816
Total imports (mdse.), 1912.	951,369,558	239,554,161	148,485,544	3,497,609	163,636,048
" " 1911.	793,716,446	230,541,951	105,865,208	3,133,230	133,274,169
" " 1910.	713,863,143	203,215,348	91,678,539	3,514,178	113,501,606
" " 1909.	592,875,927	159,054,687	73,410,928	3,143,829	92,340,923
" " 1908.	567,271,636	163,422,796	68,703,448	3,729,875	84,259,135

ANALYSIS OF IMPORTS.

In considering the above tables it will be seen that in 1912 Germany supplied motor cars to the value of 4,715,755 milreis, being nearly 30 per cent of the total import, while of cement Germany supplied 7,803,410 milreis, or nearly 50 per cent of the total import, most of the balance being supplied by Great Britain and the United States, and Canada providing an import valued at 19,686 milreis. Under the heading of chemical products and drugs, Germany supplied to the value of 5,385,941 milreis, being nearly one-third of the total imports. Under the heading of cotton piece goods, excluding bleached, dyed, printed and unbleached, the German supplies amounted to 4,517,072, being about 20 per cent of the total supplied, the largest figures of import, however, being from Great Britain. Under the heading of sewing thread, tapestry, wearing apparel and yarn appears the item of other manufactures and against this item is found the figure of 4,520,304 milreis as supplied by Germany, being nearly one-half the total. Germany supplied of earthenware, porcelain, glass and crystal 5,609,530 milreis, being nearly one-half the total imports. Under the heading of hides and skins, tanned or otherwise prepared, with a total import of 11,087,480, milreis, Germany supplied values to the extent of 4,900,331. Under the heading of industrial machinery, with a total import of 17,795,486 milreis, Germany supplied 5,513,155, and of locomotives she supplied 3,988,679 milreis, of machinery for electricity and electric lighting 4,251,435 milreis, her principal competitor in this item being the United States. Under the heading of sewing machines her principal competitor was the United States and her supplies amounted to 2,977,733 milreis. Under the heading of small machinery, such as motors, sewing machines, typewriters, tools, &c., against the item 'other' there appear German figures amounting to 7,794,210 milreis against a total import of 36,428,526, her principal competitor being the United States closely followed by Great Britain. Under the heading of electric cables, wire, &c., figures closely amounting to 2,419,268 milreis. Under the item of iron structure for buildings imports from Germany amounted to 3,781,220 milreis, and under the heading of rails, joinings and railway accessories German figures amounted to 4,153,742, her principal competitor being the United States. Under the heading of wire, Germany imports amounted to 4,337,807 and under the item 'other' following wire, figures appear amounting to 4,625,643. The classification is somewhat confused and in this case it is difficult to be quite certain how far wire referred to in previous item under copper, electric cables, &c., may comprise some of the figures in the item now under review. Germany has almost a monopoly of Brazilian import of pianos, her share of the total amounting to 1,876,054 milreis. Interesting figures appear under the heading of paper, where a number of items are specified under the heading of 'other' no less a figure than 3,583,338 milreis is attributed to Germany. Only principal items have been referred to for comment and careful study of the table given is desirable in the interests of persons producing particular varieties of goods. In the totals given at the end of the table an important total increase from 1908 to 1912 is shown, but the German increase in those years amounted to nearly 100 per cent and illustrates the highly important growth of German trade in this region.

HOME PATRONAGE MEANS HOME EMPLOYMENT.

The subjoined table shows the value of importations into Canada of articles in common use and the number of factories and employees engaged in making each line of goods in Canada.

Every dollar's worth of goods formerly imported and which could be got in Canada adds so much to the employment and comfort of our own working people.

Article.	Importations, (1912-13.)	Statistics of Canadian Manufactures, (1910).		Wages Paid.
		Number of Estab- lishments.	Number of Employees.	
	\$			\$
Aerated Waters (Ginger Ale, etc.)	34,702	126	1,476	811,619
Baking powder	179,180	22	269	143,834
Baskets	126,970	21	522	170,156
Blacking	126,328	13	169	103,609
Blueing	50,421			
Boots, shoes, etc.	520,709	194	17,778	7,957,251
Biscuits	275,260	323	10,003	4,660,221
Braces, suspenders, etc.	38,825			
Brooms, whisks, etc.	697,210	35	937	426,325
Buckwheat meal in flour	9,620			
Buttons	851,822	7	467	177,180
Bicycles, etc.	557,465	4	53	30,075
Candles	98,665			
Carpet sweepers	16,102			
Cocoa	1,046,131	6	471	164,336
Cider	2,890			
Clocks	719,448			
Coffee	271,406	25	568	351,819
Clothes wringers	36,483			
Collars	316,183			
Combs	238,516	7	175	64,432
Corsets	560,054	11	1,138	352,322
Cottons:				
Duck, grey or white	1,149,378			
Embroideries	1,566,508			
Handkerchiefs	835,111			
Knitting yarn	207,088			
Sheets, quilts, etc.	1,117,156			
Clothing	3,045,608			
Socks and stockings	1,119,367			
Total cottons	27,345,112	26	13,041	4,828,527
Dried apples	16,833			
Fancy goods	5,010,020	5	63	30,400
Fruit (canned)	823,397	82	5,842	915,008
Furniture	3,187,780	172	8,935	4,044,236
Furs	1,373,121	6	271	134,532
Gloves	2,786,788	35	1,651	620,923
Hats, Caps, etc.	5,363,343	139	4,639	2,244,170
Hominy	11,641			
Hairwork	218,104	13	297	125,362
Indian corn meal	176,779			
Inks	159,765	12	149	112,715
Jellies and jams	815,617			
Jewellery	2,152,659	62	1,725	974,608
Lamp chimneys	421,077			
Lard	1,356,292			
Mattresses	17,746	52	1,301	746,578
Mats	1,194	7	88	37,459
Milk	22,301			

Statement showing Imports into Brazil, together with the portions received from the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Germany, during the Year ended December 31, 1912—*Continued.*

Article.	Importations, (1912-13.)	Statistics of Canadian Manufactures, (1910.)		Wages Paid.
		Number of Estab- lishments.	Number of Employees.	
	\$			\$
Musical instruments	1,936,759	42	3,302	1,858,750
Oatmeal and rolled oats	3,526			
Optical instruments	1,592,326	12	262	151,447
Pickles	465,866			
Paints, etc	1,768,356	26	1,198	791,746
Rye flour	19,577			
Sauces	341,213			
Silks	8,877,576	4	693	304,483
Skates	72,258			
Soap	1,327,957	22	917	478,427
Starch	109,148	11	567	212,809
Stoves	1,058,367			
Sugar, candy and confectionery	1,549,867			
Umbrellas	127,001	7	256	107,178
Wheat flour	268,617			
Woollen Goods :				
Tweeds	1,473,630			
Knitted goods	1,506,244			
Shirts	61,846			
Socks and stockings	1,660,784			
Worsted, etc.	10,526,263			
Clothing	2,421,389			
Total woollens	30,732,271	87	4,512	1,622,695

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, August 18, 1914.

DEMAND FOR CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Owing to circumstances connected with the European crisis there are indications that during the next few months Great Britain will purchase preserved fruits and vegetables on a much larger scale than hitherto in substitution for other foodstuffs no longer purchasable, or obtainable only in considerably smaller quantities.

In order that Canadian canners may be made familiar with Great Britain's sources of supply and the value of imports annually, the following tables are quoted. The figures comprise raw fruits and vegetables as well as preserved.

FRUIT.

Apples, Raw.	1913. £
Germany	1,646
Netherlands	21,048
Belgium	30,578
France	58,036
Portugal	64,645
United States	1,000,074
Other Foreign Countries	11,260
Total from Foreign Countries	£1,190,287

FRUIT.—*Continued.*

<i>Apples, Raw.—Con.</i>		£
Channel Islands		11,844
Australia		296,245
Canada		730,036
Other British Possessions		1,958
Total from British Possessions		£1,040,083
Total		2,230,370
<i>Apricots and Peaches, Raw.</i>		£
France		11,864
United States		3,050
Other Foreign Countries		3,518
Total from Foreign Countries		£18,432
Cape of Good Hope		11,231
Other British Possessions		1,150
Total from British Possessions		£12,381
Total		£30,813
<i>Cherries, Raw.</i>		£
Germany		1,257
Netherlands		25,716
Belgium		18,793
France		77,464
Other Foreign Countries		
Total		£123,230
<i>Currants, Raw.</i>		£
Germany		3,498
Netherlands		56,604
Belgium		10,885
France		72,465
Other Foreign Countries		3,955
Total from Foreign Countries		£147,407
Total from British Possessions		
Total		£147,407
<i>Grapes, Raw.</i>		£
Belgium		69,256
France		43
Portugal		30,264
Spain		485,725
Other Foreign Countries		22,684
Total from Foreign Countries		£607,972
Channel Islands		96,485
Cape of Good Hope		33,267
Other British Possessions		2,819
Total from British Possessions		£132,571
Total		£740,543
<i>Pears, Raw.</i>		£
Germany		12,027
Netherlands		52,707
Belgium		162,171
France		99,765
United States		232,470
Other Foreign Countries		4,698
Total from Foreign Countries		£563,838

FRUIT.—*Continued.*

....Pears, Raw.—Con.	1913. £
Channel Islands	2,474
Cape of Good Hope	20,992
Australia	30,650
Canada	32,169
Other British Possessions	24
Total from British Possessions	£86,246
Total	£650,084

Plums, Raw.	£
Germany	150,505
Netherlands	25,511
Belgium	18,386
France	200,926
Italy	4,625
United States	18,083
Other Foreign Countries	1,737
Total from Foreign Countries	£419,773
Total from British Possessions	£17,533
Total	£437,306

Plums, Unenumerated, Raw.	£
Norway	23,624
Germany	40,511
Netherlands	23,477
France	23,957
Azores	49,778
Spain	91,628
United States	20,581
Other Foreign Countries	6,819
Total from Foreign Countries	£280,375
Channel Islands	34,783
Cape of Good Hope	3,246
British West India Islands	2,864
Other British Possessions	3,833
Total from British Possessions	£44,726
Total	£325,101

Fruit, Preserved without sugar, Canned or Bottled.	£
Netherlands	11,063
France	13,042
Spain	82,845
Italy	7,605
United States	33,950
Other Foreign Countries	5,401
Total from Foreign Countries	£153,906
Straits Settlements and Dependencies, including Labuan	2,818
Australia	3,249
Canada	42,968
Other British Possessions	699
Total from British Possessions	£49,734
Total	£203,640

VEGETABLES.

<i>Vegetables, Preserved by Canning.</i>	1913. £
Germany	6,334
Netherlands	6,426
Belgium	41,701
France	109,801
Spain	19,145
Italy	279,145
United States	31,555
Other Foreign Countries	999
Total from Foreign Countries	£492,106
Total from British Possessions	9,119
Total	£501,225
<i>Vegetables, Raw—Onions.</i>	
Germany	17,706
Netherlands	164,512
Belgium	26,040
France	31,588
Portugal	11,848
Spain	595,985
Egypt	182,612
United States	
Other Foreign Countries	1,317
Total from Foreign Countries	£1,031,608
Malta and Gozo	3,430
Other British Possessions	15
Total from British Possessions	£3,445
Total	£1,035,053
<i>Potatoes.</i>	£
Norway	8,878
Denmark (including Faroe Islands)	12,042
Germany	422,186
Netherlands	531,061
Belgium	180,388
France	555,487
Algeria	3,393
Portugal	35,548
Spain	74,863
Canary Islands	139,802
Other Foreign Countries	2,061
Total from Foreign Countries	£1,965,709
Channel Islands	618,953
Malta and Gozo	4,362
Other British Possessions	14
Total from British Possessions	£623,329
Total	£2,589,038
<i>Tomatoes.</i>	£
Netherlands	131,463
France	54,119
Portugal	9,428
Spain	93,154
Canary Islands	583,373
Italy	1,196
Other Foreign Countries	4,117
Total from Foreign Countries	£876,850
Channel Islands	471,832
Other British Possessions	—
Total from British Possessions	£471,832
Total	£1,348,682

VEGETABLES.—*Continued.*

<i>Unenumerated. (Vegetables).</i>	1913. £
Germany	16,999
Netherlands	179,462
Belgium	15,617
France	228,559
Madeira	4,410
Spain	21
Italy	2,424
Other Foreign Countries	482
Total from Foreign Countries	£448,014
Channel Islands	71,284
Other British Possessions	42
Total from British Possessions	£71,326
Total	£519,340

CANNED FRUITS IN DEMAND.

The canned fruits chiefly in demand are pears, plums, apricots, peaches and strawberries. The present retail prices are:—

Pears, peaches and apricots, 6½d., 10½d. and 1s. per tin. Plums, 1s. 2d. per 2-lb. tin. Strawberries, 8½d. per ½-lb. tin, and 1s. 4d. per 2-lb. tin.

CANNED VEGETABLES IN DEMAND.

Canned vegetables saleable in this district include tomatoes, peas, beans, cucumbers and mixed vegetables. Current retail prices are:—

Tomatoes, ½-lb. tin 9½d., and 1-lb. tins 1s. 4d. Pears, in bottles, per quart 6½d. and 9½d., English and French; Belgian 10½d. Beans 8½d. and 1s. 4d. per ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins respectively.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF BUYERS.

The names and addresses of provision merchants who are open to consider quotations are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

DEMAND FOR ONIONS.

Exporters of small onions for pickling can be introduced to prospective buyers in this district. It is suggested that the onions be packed in barrels containing about 160 lbs., and the barrels should be perforated to admit air freely.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike.)

MANCHESTER, August 24, 1914.

STOCKS OF GRAIN.

There does not appear to be any chance of a shortage of grain in Manchester. At the present time there is in stock at the grain elevator at Salford Docks about 30,000 tons, and in addition there is a large quantity on the quay. Elaborate preparations are also being made at the dock warehouses for the storage of grain. A number of cargoes intended for Germany have been diverted to British ports.

CANADIAN WHEAT.

Since the opening of St. Lawrence navigation the direct arrivals at Manchester by Manchester Liners, Limited, have been 2,075,109 bushels of wheat, as compared with 1,928,776 bushels during the same period last year, showing an increase of about four thousand tons.

CANADIAN OATS.

Arrivals of oats from Canadian ports show a falling off compared with the figures for 1913, the imports this year being 366,807 bushels, against 593,475 during same period of last year. Oats have risen in price since the war crisis, largely owing to the absence of Russian supplies. The English crop, however, is the best for many years and is in splendid condition.

PLENTIFUL MEAT SUPPLY.

Irish cattle have been in such numbers lately at the Birkenhead Lairages that many of them remained unsold. Influential cattlemen are of opinion that there need be no fear of a meat famine as adequate supplies from Ireland are assured for several months to come in addition to considerable stocks raised in England. The Danish bacon supply is also still available.

BUTTER IMPORTS.

The Russian Government has prohibited the export of Siberian supplies and also those from Finland, with which there was a regular weekly trade to England of 4,000 to 5,000 casks. Wholesale prices of Danish butter have advanced materially.

CHEESE.

The advance in the price of cheese is about the only factor likely to effect retail prices. No cheese but Canadian is procurable at present, and on account of war risks and higher freight prices have advanced about six shillings a hundredweight. Total imports from Canada for July and August to date were 364,621 hundredweights, as compared with 405,219 hundredweights during same period of 1913.

CONSUMPTION OF EGGS.

The Minister of Agriculture has published some very interesting figures in relation to the imports of eggs into Great Britain during the last ten years.

The value of the home production in 1908, the latest year for which figures are available, is given at £9,250,000, but there is a large non-agricultural production not included in these figures, the value of which cannot be estimated.

The figures of the imports are as follows:—

1904	£6,730,574
1905	6,812,436
1906	7,098,122
1907	7,135,530
1908	7,183,112
1909	7,233,932
1910	7,296,145
1911	7,967,555
1912	8,394,524
1913	9,590,602

WORLD'S EXPORT OF BARLEY.

The August shipping guide issued by the Manchester Ship Canal Company embodies an interesting epitome of the barley trade. It states that 'in view of the increased quantities of barley now arriving at the Manchester docks and the considerably augmented supplies likely to reach the port as the result of works to be constructed, it is interesting to note that Russia supplies the world with by far the greatest amount of barley.' From August 4 last year to June 8, 1914, Russia exported 162,216,000 bushels, against 113,872,000 bushels for the corresponding period of the previous year, or an increase of over 48 million bushels.

The Balkan peninsula comes next with 21,240,000 bushels against 14,848,000. Exports from Atlantic ports of North America were 9,752,000 bushels as compared with 16,088,000 for year previous. From the Pacific coast, the exports were 5,168,000 bushels.

From Smyrna the shipments were 3,248,000 bushels against 3,360,000. From other sources 9,576,000 compared with 14,880,000. These figures show a grand export total of over 209 million bushels or an increase of 31,758,000 bushels.

CANADIAN BARLEY.

There have been no direct arrivals at Manchester of barley from Canada during the present season, but during the season of 1913, 143,481 bushels reached the port as compared with only 26,681 bushels in 1912. There was no import during the last winter season from St. John, and during the winter season of 1912-13, only 34,056 bushels were received, although this was an increase of more than 100 per cent over 1911-12.

TIMBER IMPORTS.

The *Timber Trades Journal* states that 'the monthly stock list (July) showed an increase of 5,000 standards of spruce and in Baltic redwood and whitewood an increase of 2,000 standards. Other notable advances were shown in Quebec board pine and squared elm logs. The only marked increases in consumption were in United States oak logs and Baltic redwood and whitewood deals, &c., the latter showing an increase of over 1,000 standards. There are tremendous quantities of all classes of timber on the quays waiting delivery to orders, and with orders coming in on a good basis an exceedingly busy time is in store for all concerned.'

CESSATION OF BALTIC SHIPMENT.

Shipments of Baltic redwood and whitewood have now ceased, and in the opinion of the trade here are likely to be held over until next year owing to the closing of the

seas in that district. This curtailment should operate in increasing exports from Canada of spruce deals, &c., although it is not to be expected that the building trade will be in a flourishing condition for some time to come.

IMPORTS THAT HAVE CEASED.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary, and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from these countries, of importance to British manufacturers, information is invited by the commercial intelligence branch of the Board of Trade, from importers of such articles, as to their precise nature and quality. This is with the object of taking steps to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in Great Britain, or from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF CANADA FOR JULY.
Month, Four Months and Twelve Months ending July, 1912, 1913 and 1914.

WEEKLY REPORT

1559

	Month of July.				Four Months ending July.				Twelve Months ending July.			
	1912.	1913.	1914.		1912.	1913.	1914.		1912.	1913.	1914.	
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.												
Dutiable goods.....	\$ 37,416,478	\$ 39,394,223	\$ 26,424,970		\$ 138,567,026	\$ 149,783,366	\$ 106,511,309		\$ 375,587,117	\$ 452,734,348	\$ 366,858,417	
Free goods.....	18,939,023	19,532,009	16,539,497		70,764,020	76,096,736	64,218,603		198,125,250	233,814,897	196,320,247	
Total imports (mdse)	56,355,501	58,926,232	42,964,467		209,331,046	225,880,102	170,729,912		573,712,367	686,549,245	563,178,684	
Coin and bullion	3,849	119,067	233,899		1,435,411	1,789,471	1,311,801		21,577,688	5,782,039	14,757,635	
Total imports.....	56,714,350	59,045,296	43,198,366		210,766,457	227,669,573	172,041,713		595,290,055	692,331,284	577,936,319	
Duty collected.....	9,770,507	10,077,223	6,938,518		35,996,061	38,531,767	28,481,532		98,112,790	117,580,866	97,094,410	
EXPORTS.												
Canadian Produce—												
The mine.....	5,304,029	5,485,713	5,905,988		16,584,102	17,180,468	16,621,566		45,965,853	58,038,912	58,480,152	
The fisheries.....	1,426,412	1,813,405	1,677,592		3,748,436	5,032,253	4,445,723		16,558,185	17,620,538	20,037,030	
The forest.....	4,484,675	4,938,716	5,697,065		13,454,078	14,171,630	14,779,508		41,092,560	43,972,612	43,400,015	
Animal produce.....	6,321,160	5,412,347	7,391,397		13,620,514	13,083,234	17,283,097		47,035,346	44,247,313	57,548,982	
Agricultural produce	10,251,023	11,497,954	15,846,177		47,221,922	51,622,337	42,615,242		129,911,652	154,546,076	189,212,931	
Manufactures.....	3,248,491	4,507,322	5,857,996		12,659,109	13,051,895	21,679,493		38,168,115	47,088,494	63,071,050	
Miscellaneous.....	6,340	5,269	31,433		20,775	39,175	141,925		96,966	115,711	223,838	
Total Canadian produce.....	31,042,160	33,660,716	41,807,648		107,308,936	117,180,992	117,566,554		318,828,677	365,626,656	431,974,001	
Foreign produce.....	2,117,192	4,373,610	8,507,322		5,969,198	8,674,035	14,666,349		17,354,516	24,018,592	29,841,099	
Total exports (mdse).....	33,159,352	38,034,326	50,314,970		113,278,134	125,855,027	132,232,903		336,183,193	389,645,248	461,815,100	
Coin and bullion.....	1,549,363	2,900,201	286,646		4,591,253	4,580,380	2,633,761		10,830,656	16,152,829	21,614,085	
Total exports	34,708,715	40,934,527	50,601,616		117,869,387	130,435,407	134,866,664		347,013,849	405,798,077	483,429,185	
AGGREGATE TRADE.												
Merchandise.....	89,514,853	96,960,538	93,279,437		322,609,180	351,735,129	302,962,815		909,895,560	1,076,194,493	1,024,993,784	
Coin and bullion	1,908,212	3,019,268	520,545		6,026,604	6,369,851	3,945,502		32,408,314	21,934,868	36,371,720	
Total trade.....	91,423,065	99,979,826	93,799,982		328,635,844	358,104,980	306,908,377		942,303,904	1,098,129,361	1,061,365,504	

CANADIAN SAILINGS TO FOREIGN PORTS.

The Department publishes each month a list of steamship sailings by Canadian lines to British and other foreign ports, as furnished by the steamship companies. The explanation of the form in which these appear as under is simply that under the heading of countries are arranged the ports of destination for the various steamship lines, the ports of departure, and the names of vessels and dates of sailing.

The following information is for the month of October. Owing to present disturbed conditions it must be understood that the sailings appended below cannot be guaranteed by the steamship companies:—

Australia.

To Sydney—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, R.M.S. *Niagara*, October 28; from Victoria, R.M.S. *Niagara*, October 28.

China.

To Hong Kong—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Teucer*, September 30.

To Shanghai and Hong Kong—Canadian Pacific Railway Company's SS. Line—From Vancouver, *Empress of India*, October 15, 1914.

Fiji.

To Suva—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, R.M.S. *Niagara*, October 28; from Victoria, R.M.S. *Niagara*, October 28.

Great Britain.

To Avonmouth—Dominion Line: From Montreal, *Turcoman*, October 3; *Englishman*, October 17; *Manxman*, October 31.

To Bristol—Canadian Northern Steamships: From Montreal, *Royal Edward*, October 6; *Royal George*, October 20.

To Glasgow—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Teucer*, September 30.

To Liverpool—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Teucer*, September 30.

To Liverpool—Furness Withy & Co., Ltd.: From Halifax, *Durango*, October 3; *Tabasco*, October 19.

To Liverpool—White Star-Dominion Line: From Montreal, *Canada*, October 3; *Laurentic*, October 10; *Teutonic*, October 17; *Megantic*, October 24; *Canada*, October 31.

To London—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Teucer*, September 30.

To London—Furness Withy & Co., Ltd.: From Halifax, *Rapthannock*, October 3; *Shenandoah*, October 13; *Kanawha*, October 23.

To Manchester—Manchester Liners, Ltd.: From Montreal, *Manchester Commerce*, October 3; *Manchester Spinner*, October 10; *Manchester Shipper*, October 17; *Manchester Importer*, October 24; *Manchester Citizen*, October 31.

Hawaii.

To Honolulu—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, R.M.S. *Niagara*, October 28; from Victoria, R.M.S. *Niagara*, October 28.

Japan.

To Yokohama, Kobe—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Teucer*, September 30.

To Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki—Canadian Pacific Railway Company's SS. Line: From Vancouver, *Empress of India*, October 15.

To Yokohama, Kobe and Moji—Canadian Pacific Railway Company's SS. Line: From Vancouver, *Monteagle*, October 24.

New Zealand.

To Auckland—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, R.M.S. *Niagara*, October 28; from Victoria, R.M.S. *Niagara*, October 28.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN BRAZIL.

The following summary of the commercial conditions in Brazil, which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal*, may be appended as further amplifying the article on Brazilian trade lost to Germany published in this issue:—

CHANGING BUSINESS METHODS.

Up to the end of 1912 the increasing prosperity in the foreign trade of Brazil gave little indication of the general decline that was to follow in 1913. Rubber and coffee, upon which Brazil mainly depends for the meeting of her foreign obligations, contributed 84 per cent of the total value of exports in 1912. The increase in the value of coffee exports was almost entirely due to the high prices ruling. Rubber prices fell considerably, but there was a large increase in the amount exported. The balance in favour of exports plus capital imported from abroad enabled the country to meet punctually its foreign obligations, while the large importation of gold was taken as a further sign of prosperity.

This prosperity was suddenly arrested through the stringency in foreign money markets which followed the outbreak of the Balkan war. Brazil had for so long grown accustomed to the unchecked inflow of foreign capital that her economic developments suffered an immediate setback directly such assistance was withheld. During the five years 1908-12 Brazil had only to ask for money to get it. Much of the capital borrowed was no doubt fruitfully employed, but much of it was expended in unproductive undertakings. The easy acquisition of capital led both the Government and private individuals to be extravagant from over-confidence. The withdrawal of capital was followed by a decline in the prices of the chief Brazilian products—rubber and coffee. The Government were unable to meet obligations they had incurred upon railways, quite apart from the indebtedness they were under to many enterprises of doubtful value. Many businesses founded upon apparently prosperous conditions, when pressed by their creditors, had to go into liquidation. It was the combination of all these causes which led to the present crisis. The serious character of the present situation has convinced the Brazilian authorities of the necessity of minimizing its effects by practising strict economy in the various branches of the administration, but while the treasury, aided by the Bank of Brazil, is setting an excellent example in this respect, there is still an inclination to embark upon undertakings which might well be left over to more prosperous times. However much individual ministers may try to cut down expenditure, the finances of the country can never be kept under proper control so long as Congress has the power to vote huge sums outside the budget in a series of special credits.

INFORMATION FOR EXPORTERS TO BRAZIL.

Ten years ago it was possible for most foreign engineering firms and manufacturers of apparatus of an engineering character to do business in Brazil by remitting catalogues through the post, or by appointing a local firm of merchants or traders as agents. A travelling representative at that time, furnished with a catalogue, not necessarily in the Portuguese language, could take any number of orders. In fact, he had the country at his call, and the payment for the goods in his pocket when the orders were given. Delivery was as suited his convenience, and a matter of six months was not considered in any way of material importance.

To-day that happy condition of affairs for the United Kingdom manufacturer has been entirely changed. With the exception of a few special lines, such as special engineering tools, drills, concrete reinforcing, apparatus for special uses, and specialties generally, it is not possible to take orders for deferred deliveries, as stocks of all general appliances are now held in Rio de Janeiro in large quantities. In the case of electrical apparatus, for example, nearly every conceivable article is on sale by several local firms. It is possible to select and buy on the spot complete sets of steam-driven electric generators, switch boards, instruments, dynamos, electric motors, and the whole series of electrical apparatus.

The minor classes of engineering articles such as pumps, ventilators, tools (including lathes and other machines) are stocked ready for immediate delivery. Business is, of course, conducted in the Portuguese language, and all catalogues and descriptive matter are in Portuguese. It is, moreover, worthy of note that such enterprise is largely in the hands of Germans, Italians and Americans.

Such competition must, of course, be classed as both internal and external, but there is also a growth of purely internal competition by local manufacturers of engineering appliances, though not to a great extent. The domestic manufacturers consist of such articles as enamelled iron baths, sanitary fittings, steel plate work, tanks, girder work, and foundries for both iron and yellow metal.

United Kingdom firms desirous of opening up business in Brazil should recognize that, with the present facilities for rapid ocean transit, deliveries are asked for in the shortest possible time, and that whenever it is possible the order should be transmitted by cable. Two months are now considered ample time in most cases.

The clearing and transportation of goods on arrival is one of the main difficulties to be faced by importers. A glance at a map of the railway systems will show how small a portion of the country is yet reached by railways, and even these in many cases are not yet sufficiently equipped for handling goods other than the agricultural produce of the particular neighbourhood which they serve.

At all the principal ports the dock accommodation is inadequate. At Pernambuco both passengers and goods are slung in cages, by means of the ships' derricks, into lighters, there being no docks. At Bahia there are shallow water docks, and deep water docks are now under construction. At Rio de Janeiro, there are no docks, but only a wharf which cannot cope with all the business of the port. Consequently many ships have to discharge into lighters in the bay. At Santos there is also a wharf, but as this is a private concession the dues are very heavy. The most important port in Brazil is Rio de Janeiro, where the fine natural bay affords protection to shipping.

With regard to transportation in the city of Rio de Janeiro, each merchant has to provide for his own cartage.

The clearance of goods at the customs is accompanied by much delay. All goods have to be cleared through registered legal officials (*dispachantes*) who charge a fixed fee according to the number and size of the goods. The average time to get possession of any goods is three weeks, and in the case of small articles a month to six weeks is usual.

Payments for work done and goods supplied are notoriously behind-hand in Brazil. It is quite a common experience to have to wait twelve months for payment, or to take it in instalments, and then at a cost which practically wipes out all profit, unless the contingency has originally been allowed for.

The need for local representation cannot be too strongly urged upon United Kingdom firms trading, or desirous of trading, with Brazil. Numerous instances could be cited of foreign firms whose business success in Brazil has been entirely due to the intelligence and ubiquity of their representatives.

PRESENT TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

The *Board of Trade Journal* also publishes the following reply to a cable despatched to H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro with reference to the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German and Austrian or Hungarian rivals:—

H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro reports (August 18) that an opportunity certainly offers for British firms to secure trade now in German hands. Traders should make arrangements for payment in gold and not in paper currency, since the Government propose to make a large local issue of paper and in all probability exchange will decline sharply. British firms desiring to transact business should send competent representatives possessing the necessary technical knowledge to study local conditions. H.M. Consul-General adds that in Rio de Janeiro firms are in a good financial position, and it should not be difficult to secure regular payment, but the utmost caution should be exercised in the choice of customers.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR PROSPECTS.

A leading trade journal, the *Weekly Northwestern Miller*, recently published the following contribution from its correspondent at Adelaide, South Australia, in regard to the present situation of the trade in Australia in wheat and flour. This subject has a particular interest in view of the attention called in the recent reports of Commissioners Johnson and Ross to the competition of Australian with Canadian wheat and flour in the Orient:—

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Although in some parts of Western Australia, Victoria and New South Wales the agricultural outlook is extremely gloomy, in most localities it ranges from fair to good.

In South Australia, however, the term 'good' can be properly used only in relation to two comparatively small districts, Yorke's Peninsula and the lower southeast. The truth is, this state is in the midst of a drouth, so far as the northern areas are concerned the worst for forty years. Two hundred miles north of Adelaide, even although midwinter is past, there is scarcely a blade of grass to be seen anywhere. Following upon two extremely dry years in 1912 and 1913, thousands of live stock, especially cattle, have died from starvation or have been destroyed to shorten their misery, and now the government is hustling inspectors around the more favoured localities in the southern portions of the state to find agistment for as many as possible of the surviving flocks and herds. The plight of the farmers is sad, to say the least. Scores of them in the far north have not reaped seed during the last three years, and some, although they have sown as usual each season, have not taken their strippers or harvesters from the sheds. At Adelaide the rainfall since the beginning of January has been six inches below the average—as it was in 1913—and a heavy downpour is urgently needed practically all over the state. In most cases in territory below 150 miles north of Adelaide the wheat is up, but the subsoil is dry, and until it is thoroughly saturated there is not much likelihood of the plants making appreciable

growth. Of course there is plenty of time yet for the state to have a substantial harvest, but a lot of time will have to be made up in the matter of rainfall, and the longer a real downpour is delayed the worse the prospects must grow.

HARVEST ESTIMATE.

The official estimate of South Australia's latest harvest was recently made available. It shows that 16,936,988 bushels of wheat were reaped, representing an average of 7.47 bushels to the acre. A lower return had not been recorded since 1904-5, when the aggregate was 12,032,172 bushels and the average 6.53. The mean annual value of the wheat crop (grain and hay) for the last five seasons has been £5,296,789. The tremendous falling off in the yield last season, of course, was due entirely to dry conditions.

OVERSEA FLOUR TRADE.

The consistent decline in South Australia's overseas flour trade is engaging increasing attention, and it must continue to be a matter for concern until the authorities awaken to a full realization of the situation, and adopt remedial measures. Local millers have repeatedly emphasized the disadvantages under which they operate compared with those in the other states, and they have convincingly shown that trade cannot be maintained, let alone increased, unless the government assists them adequately to protect the important interests which at great cost have been developed in the Far East.

Not only are they handicapped by want of shipping facilities under existing conditions, but the action of the other states in subsidizing lines to the Orient has become a double bar to business. Only recently the New South Wales Government has granted a bonus to an eastern shipping company, representing a freight concession to Sydney millers of 6s. 3d. per ton, compared with Adelaide rates to Shanghai and intermediate ports.

The importance of maintaining an active export flour trade from South Australia does not concern the milling fraternity alone. It is of vital importance to all interested in the flour trade and these, by the way, through their trade organizations, are sparing no effort to bring about the consummation desired. Also, in view of the increasing country consumption of offal, the agriculturists have much to gain from the expansion of the milling industry. This fact has not been lost sight of by Minister of Agriculture Pasco, who at a meeting of the upper northern branches of the Agricultural Bureau stated that he had been endeavouring for the last two years to arrange with the shipping companies to call at South Australian ports and load flour for far eastern countries. There is no doubt, he said, that this state should have a greater share of that trade. Whether he will succeed in his ambition remains to be seen. If he is as anxious for the advancement of the state as he appears to be, matters will not go on as they are much longer.

FIXING WHEAT STANDARD.

The question of a uniform method of fixing the wheat standard in the several grain-growing states of the Commonwealth was discussed at length at the annual conference of ministers of agriculture in Brisbane, Queensland, recently. Eventually it was decided 'that a committee, to be called the wheat-standard committee, be appointed by the governor in council in each state, for the purpose of fixing the f.a.q. standard of wheat each year; and that it consist of seven members, three to represent the wheat export trade, two to be representative of wheat-producing interests, and one to be representative of milling interests; the chairman of such committee to be the minister of agriculture for the day, or an officer of the Agricultural Department nominated by him.'

As might be expected, differences of opinion prevail regarding the wisdom of the change recommended; so far as can be ascertained most people are opposed to any variation from the present method. Exportations are, and always have been, based upon the one standard of fair average quality. That standard is the basis of purchases in the country by the wheat and milling trades, and is acknowledged by the Australian shipper and the European buyer. It is a standard of convenience, the mainspring of operations, and the champions of the system contend that it should be determined without government interference and free from red tape. At the same time, it is admitted that there is room for greater accuracy in determining the quality of the state's harvest, but this, it is emphasized, could be easily secured by farmers' organizations sending in a larger number of, and more representative, samples of grain from the respective districts.

ELEVATOR SYSTEM APPROVED.

The authorities in Western Australia are doing everything possible to hasten the general adoption in that state of the bulk or elevator system of handling wheat. Mr. Sutton, the agricultural commissioner for the wheat belt, lectured recently before the Perth Chamber of Commerce on the subject. He contended that the innovation would save the country about £20,000 per annum. A leading miller present mentioned that several of the millers in the state were contemplating the adoption of elevators.

SACK PRICES.

Victorian farmers are not at all satisfied with the prices which they now have to pay for corn sacks, or with the quality of the bags. The matter was discussed at the annual congress of the state agricultural societies, and the executive was asked to consider the questions of importing and manufacturing corn sacks and the establishment of a uniform size, weight and quality. It was further decided that the time had arrived when 'a demand should be made upon millers and wheat buyers for a more adequate compensation for a wheat bag than that of merely weighing it in with the wheat.'

EXPORT FIGURES.

Although the weekly figures have varied considerably, the shipments of breadstuffs have been about up to the average for this period of the year. Official statistics for the current season show that the oversea exports have been as follows:—

	Wheat. Bush.	Flour. Tons.
South Australia	9,868,382	23,311
Victoria	16,516,939	59,208
New South Wales	16,532,196	42,646
Western Australia	7,279,467	18,209
Queensland	25	227
Totals	50,197,009	143,601

The latest estimates of the various crops give an aggregate of 103,887,998 bushels of wheat, so that, taking the Commonwealth's requirements of 38,000,000 bushels, there has been available an exportable surplus of 65,887,998 bushels. Queensland and Tasmania are not self-supporting so far as wheat is concerned, but as a result of discontinuing the collection and publication of official interstate trade figures it is impossible to say how much each state contributes to its respective needs. It is well known,

however, that this season's exports of breadstuffs from New South Wales to Queensland have been heavy:—

	Gross surplus.	Oversea shipments.
	Bush.	Bush.
South Australia	12,436,988	11,033,932
Victoria	21,936,245	19,477,339
New South Wales	25,543,360	18,664,496
Western Australia	10,496,242	8,189,917
Queensland .. . . .	.....	11,375
Totals	69,412,835	57,377,059
Deduct Queensland and Tasmanian requirements	3,524,837	
Net surplus	65,887,998	
Still to be shipped		8,510,939

The net surplus available for shipment does not take into account the carry-forward of between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 bushels from the 1912-13 season. For comparative purposes the appended table, indicating the Commonwealth wheat situation, at even dates in the last three years, is interesting:—

	1912	1913	1914
Crops	71,636,327	91,981,070	103,887,998
Surpluses	40,000,000	56,000,000	65,887,998
Exports	33,418,702	39,996,662	57,377,059
Available	6,551,298	16,003,338	8,510,939

The shipping surplus of wheat having been reduced to exceedingly narrow margins, the market for parcels in all the states is strong at 3s. 10½d. and 3s. 11d. Growers' lots are worth 3s. 9d. and 3s. 9½d.

For some time the export demand for flour was exceptionally slack, not only in South Australia but also in Victoria and New South Wales, where the facilities are better than those enjoyed in the central state. But during the last few days millers have transacted fair business with South Africa, though the rates do not show much margin over the cost, and it is only the strong local demand for offal at high prices which has made business possible. In the aggregate, the output of flour from Australia to oriental countries is being maintained, but South Australia's proportion of the Java trade has been affected considerably by the freight concessions and subsidized services from the other states. Not a great deal of flour has been shipped to Europe this season, the market having been on a relatively weaker basis than wheat cost in Australia.

IRON AND STEEL SHIPMENTS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Commissioner W. J. Egan, Cape Town, has forwarded the following notice with reference to the marking of bars and bundles of iron and steel shipped to South Africa:—

A notice has been issued to shippers to the Union ports of South Africa, Delagoa Bay, Beria and Mauritius, that, owing to serious difficulties having arisen in delivering bars and bundles of iron to consignees through the absence of marks when landed, and the dissatisfaction of consignees, and delay which has been occasioned in the separation of the different shipments, it has been agreed that the following conditions should be adopted to come into force on shipments from United Kingdom ports, as from June 1, 1914, viz:—

(1) All small bars ought to be bundled. Shippers who desire a satisfactory out-turn are strongly recommended to follow this course.

(2) Every bundle, and every loose bar, must be marked. (At present often only 10 per cent of the bars, or fewer, are marked.) In future, receipts will only be signed for marks when all bars or bundles are marked, otherwise receipts will be clausued.

(3) The marks must be distinct and of a permanent character, not liable to be obliterated or detached before the cargo is delivered. Bars should have their ends dipped for several inches in quick-drying oil paints of distinctive colours, which must be dry when delivered to steamer. Bundles should have metal tallies firmly attached by wire to the bands.

MARKETS FOR CANADIAN LUMBER.

The special series of articles on the markets for Canadian lumber, particularly the product from British Columbia, was practically concluded with Weekly Report No. 549. A further contribution, however, has come to hand from Commercial Agent E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, South Africa, and is herewith appended. Mr. Wilkinson has dealt very fully with the subject and his report deserves the attention of those interested in the export of Canadian lumber.

South Africa.

(*Mr. E. J. Wilkinson.*)

DURBAN, July 1, 1914.

SOUTH AFRICAN LUMBER TRADE PROSPECTS.

The importance of the lumber trade of South Africa will be recognized when it is stated that in 1913, by no means the largest year of import, 187½ millions of feet BM. were imported into the country, of which almost 115 million feet was pine; and 47½ million feet consisted of flooring and ceiling boards, manufactured for the most part out of the same raw material.

In South Africa there is practically no timber. Trees are grown for the purpose of furnishing props to the mines or firewood for the towns, but the latter, however, is a by-product of the wattle bark industry. After the trees are stripped, the small trunks are cut up into lengths and sent to the populated centres. Apart from these cases and a small trade in indigenous hardwoods, there is practically no lumber trade as it is understood in the United States and Canada. The first thing that strikes one is the low grade of the importations, the great bulk being common, which is brought in for the most part as deals, boards, flooring and ceiling. By common is meant the grade known as such on the Pacific coast; or lumber which has knots which are sound, but which is otherwise of good quality. The difference between one grade and another being that in some cases there are not quite so many knots or they are a little smaller, or that the material is a little better manufactured. Of the great bulk of lumber imported which is pine, practically all of it is common.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS.

The distribution of the imports are as follows:—

	Ft. BM.	\$
United Kingdom	3,864	180
Canada	7,728,480	155,364
United States	25,038,660	534,656
Sweden and Norway and Baltic ports	81,653,724	1,879,453
Other Countries	287,064	9,503
Total	114,711,792	2,579,158

The figures from the United States include a great deal of pitch pine, which cannot be procured from Canada; but the bulk of what arrives from the Baltic is material that could come from the Dominion. It will be seen that the respective figures are 7 millions and 81 millions, a difference of 74 millions in favour of the Baltic ports.

TIMBER TRADE WITH THE BALTIC.

The system in vogue as regards the Baltic timber trade is that agents for the mills quote customers all over the country, including farmers, and small dealers in the small towns of the interior. These are forwarded to the mills which ship same on steamers running at regular intervals. A copy of the general shipping conditions from the Baltic as regards wood goods has been forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and it will there be seen that the freight rate to Durban, which is, perhaps, the chief lumber port of the Union, is approximately \$19.35 per standard of 1,980 feet B.M., or

On July 1, to-day, quotations for Baltic lumber, c.i.f. Durban, are:—

	\$		\$
Deals, 3 x 9	69 35	per standard or	35 00 per 1,000 ft. B.M.
Scantlings	62 05	"	31 00 "
$\frac{3}{4}$ x 6 flooring	66 91	"	33 45 "
$\frac{3}{4}$ x 6 ceiling, beaded . . .	69 35	"	35 00 "

Allowing \$19.35 freight per standard (or \$9.70 per thousand feet B.M.), it will be seen that a minimum of over \$20 is left to pay the mill, insurance, and for putting the lumber at ship's side in cases where the ship will not call at the mill; and for paying the agent his commission. The lumber is manufactured from common grade stock, and is full of knots, some of them very large. That is the grade of lumber that this market calls for. The difference between grades is difficult to distinguish; but it may be summarized in the words of the dealer, who said, 'Sometimes we get a better lot than at another time, and in that case we place out next order with the same mill.'

The trade is done in steamers specially fitted for carrying lumber and for handling the same expeditiously and cheaply. They arrive generally at Cape Town first, where they drop part of their cargo, and then proceed to Port Elizabeth (Algoa Bay), East London, Delagoa Bay, Beira, at each of which ports they discharge lumber. The lumber is as a rule consigned to various agents or firms. The vessels are discharged at the quays, and, in the case of up-country consignees, the material is loaded practically direct into cars. The two principal lines engaged in the Baltic trade are the Scandinavian-South African line, and the Norwegian Africa and Australia line.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

As regards the trade from Canada, apart from comparatively small consignments, it is made up for the most part of cargoes per sailing ship from Vancouver or Vancouver Island ports. This timber is mostly for the South African Government railways, and consists of baulks running from 12 x 12 to 18 x 18, and deals 3 x 9 and 4 x 12. The railways also require from time to time consignments of clear pine, averaging about 200,000 feet a year; and they also buy shelving grade. There has been forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, a specimen Tender Form, together with the conditions of timber contracts, which will be of service to those who may wish to enter the trade and deal direct with the government.

HARDWOODS.

In the matter of hardwoods, Canada shows up badly by comparison; buying here, however, is often in small quantities, and purchases as a rule are made in London. These, therefore, do not appear as Canadian in origin.

Imports of hickory last year were 487,404 feet, valued at \$32,397, but none came from Canada.

Oak imports were 1,824,240 feet B.M., value \$98,072, of which but 5,640 feet B.M., value \$506, was entered at customs as from Canada:—

	Ft. BM.	
Poplar—Total	1,183,884	\$61,325
Canada	20,676	1,373
Walnut—Total	812,088	47,936
Canada	168	25

It will be noticed what a negligible amount has been furnished in each of the above instances by the Dominion. And in the following the case is similar:—

Boxes, empty and parts, \$350 out of a total of	\$475,000
Casks, empty, nil, out of a total of	20,500
Handles for picks, &c., \$1,819 out of a total of	92,470

(United States share was nearly \$58,000.)

BASIS OF CALCULATION.

The Canadian lumber trade should remember when dealing with South Africa that the basis of calculation is different. Where the United States and Canada always speak of feet board measure, importers here ask for Baltic standards, which are, approximately, two thousand feet B.M. (actually 1,980 feet or 165 cubic feet). Large timbers again are calculated here by the cubic foot, while flooring and ceiling are often asked for retail in running feet or 100 feet squares.

SIZES CUT AND PRICES.

Then again there are differences in sizes cut at the mills. The Canadian mills cut logs into 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 10 (occasionally), and 2 x 12; and the differences between the two trades will be appreciated by the following quotations taken from the principal South African lumber firms' prices are per running foot:—

	6 to 8 Ft. Cents.	9, 11, 13 to 17 Ft. Cents.	10, 12 and 18 up. Cents.
Deals—			
3 x 11	14	14.4	15.2
4 x 9	14.3	16.1	16.7
3 x 9	10.6	11.1	12
Boards—			
2 x 9	7.6	8	8.1
1½ x 9	5.6	6	6.1
¾ x 9	3	3.1	3.2
1 x 9	4	4.1	4.3
Scantling—			
3 x 6	7.2	7.6	8

The above will suffice to show the sizes and method of selling. Other scantlings measure 3 x 4½, 3 x 3, 2 x 6, 2 x 4½, 2 x 3, 2¼ x 3, 1½ x 6, 1½ x 4½, 1½ x 3. It will be seen that for the main the 3 x 9 plank is the basis of cutting, and from that the above are cut out as follows:—

Flooring is cut into ¾ x 6, ¾ x 4½, 1½ x 6, and is sold at the running foot, the price ranging from 2¼c. for ¾ x 6, 6 to 8 feet in length, to 3¼c. for 1½ x 6, 10, 12 and 20 foot lengths and above that length. Other lengths of flooring are 9, 11, 13 and 19 feet.

Ceiling is cut ½ x 6, and is sold in 8 feet lengths at 1½c. per running foot; 9, 13 to 19 foot lengths at 1¾c. per running foot; and 10, 11, 12 and 20 and up at 2c. per running foot.

Pine shelving, dressed four sides, 1 x 12 is 7.1c. per running foot, \$71 per M.

Clear pine, dressed four sides, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 is, 10c. per running foot, \$200 per M. 1 x 12 is 13-2c. per running foot, \$132 per M. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., \$142 per M. 2 in., \$142 per M. 3 in., \$152 per M.

Poplar, dressed four sides, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12, \$212 per M. 1 x 12, \$142 per M. $1\frac{1}{2}$, \$152 per M. 2, \$152 per M.

Swedish mouldings, 2-in., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 3-in., 4-in., 5-in., 6-in., per lineal foot, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., 2c.

Architrave, 2c., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 4c.

Cornice, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 4c.

Finials, 3 x 3, 80c.; 4 x 4, 80c.

Pitch pine, per cubic foot, 80c., \$66 per 1,000 feet B.M.

Oregon pine, per cubic foot, 60c., \$50 per 1,000 feet B.M.

Oregon pine deals and scantlings, same price.

The following prices for doors are not for No. 1 grade. They are not better than No. 2, often worse, and they are for pine or spruce or fir 4-panel doors:—

	6' 6" x 2' 6". \$ c.	6' 8" x 2' 8". \$ c.	6' 10" x 2' 10". \$ c.	3' x 7'. \$ c.
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ DM American	2 30	2 89	3 04	3 40
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ DM American	2 55	3 65	4 01	4 25
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ DM American	3 77	4 25	4 62	5 00
Half-glass Doors, Swedish . . .	1 46	1 46	1 58	1 58
Batten door	1 95	1 95	2 00	2 00
Door frames	2 06	2 06	2 12	2 12
Jambs, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$				

Frames and sashes (Swedish pattern, local manufacture)—12-lights, 7 x 9, \$4.14; 8 x 10, \$4.25; 10 x 12, \$4.50; 10 x 14, \$5.10; 12 x 14, \$5.60; 12 x 16, \$5.95; 14 x 16, \$6.57.

Margin lights—20 x 20, \$5.95; 24 x 26, \$6.93; 24 x 30, \$7.78. 4-lights, 15 x 24, \$5.47; 15 x 30, \$5.84; 16 x 32, \$5.20; 18 x 36, \$6.68.

French casements (margin lights)—3 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft 8 in. x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., \$6.32; 3 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., \$6.93; 4 ft. x 7 ft. x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, \$7.18; 4 ft. x 7 ft. x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, \$8.64.

Casements—6-lights, 8 x 10, 91c.; 10 x 12, \$1.10; 12 x 14, \$1.40. 4-lights, 8 x 10, 80c.; 10 x 12, 97c.

Casements and frames—6-lights, 8 x 10, \$2.20; 10 x 12, \$2.68; 12 x 14, \$3.05. 4-lights, 8 x 10, 79c.; 10 x 12, \$2.31.

Fanlights—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ frames, 2 ft. 6 in. x 16 in., \$1.22; 2 ft. 8 in. x 16 in., \$1.22; 2 ft. 10 in. x 16 in., \$1.34; 3 ft. x 6 in., \$1.34.

The above prices will suffice to show what the price of factory goods are. Discounts are small as compared with Canada, 10 per cent being about the limit, while 5 per cent for cash within thirty days is the general rule. These are to the wholesale trade, but to the ordinary buying public, outside builders, &c., prices are net cash.

DEMAND FOR OREGON PINE.

Speaking more particularly of Oregon pine, which forms the bulk of importations from the Pacific coast, these are determined in the main by the needs of the South African railways. If the tender form forwarded herewith is studied it will be found that sawn pitch pine logs, which come mostly from the Southern States, timbers 10 x 10 up to 15 x 15 are asked for, with a minimum of 35 cubic feet per log, equal to 420 ft. BM., or a log 12 x 12—35. The quotations must be at per cubic foot.

In the schedule for Oregon pine prices are asked for at per load of 50 cubic feet ex ship at ports stated. After delivery to wharf the railway takes delivery. Deals are at per running foot.

Just recently the writer was told that the Government was paying \$50 per M. ft. BM. (2s. 6d. per cubic foot) for Oregon pine, and this price is 30 per cent less than is paid for same by private firms. The grade required by the Government is 'mer-

chantable,' that is strong sound timber, free from shakes, large, loose, or rotten knots and defects that impair its strength or are incompatible with merchantable grading. Sizes run from 12 x 12 to 18 x 18, and lengths from 20 to 40 feet, but average length is less than 30 feet. Deals are 3 x 9 and 4 x 12, and from 12 to 40 feet in length, with the average of parcels for different ports 18 to 25 feet in length.

It will be noticed that all lengths are taken.

PACIFIC COAST CEDAR.

With regard to Pacific coast cedar. There could be a market worked up for same for boat building purposes, but the total amount would not be many thousands of feet per year unless the price was reasonable. At present spruce and fir of common grade, with sound knots, are used; but the proper material is, of course, clear grade. The advantage of cedar is that it is light, and as the class of sailing boat built calls for extreme lightness, cedar could oust both spruce and fir. Some 1,000 feet of clear 1-inch full rough cedar at \$70 landed on wharf at Durban will be required in October. The length of the planks should be 28 feet, so as to allow of the boat's planking being in one piece.

DETAILS OF THE TRADE WITH SWEDEN.

To suggest how Canada is going to enter this trade is to show how the Swedish mills have built up their business. This has been developed along the following lines. Many of the mills have agents here who indent for lumber for smaller firms in quantities of 10, 15, 20 or more standards, or, in BM. 20 M., 30 M., 40 M. or more feet. A regular steamship line has been inaugurated, and its vessels steam from mill to mill, picking up what parcels may be offering. It makes no difference how small the parcel may be, the steamer will pick it up or send for it. The general shipping conditions attached to this trade are being forwarded and may prove useful.

Freights are fixed by agreement, and, as will be seen, are high, Durban's rate being about \$18.85 per standard, or \$9 per M. ft. BM.

PROSPECTS FOR CANADIAN LUMBER.

There is no doubt that there is a large market here for lumber, and the Baltic is the competitive trade with which Canada must reckon. The difference in sizes of lumber have been pointed out, and it is unreasonable to expect South Africa to alter her style of doing business. The sizes, which are based on 3 x 9 planks, are what the whole of the building trade is accustomed to and the architects specify. Provision should be made also for the smaller buyers to be able to get the quantities they want.

GRADES OF LUMBER REQUIRED.

In deals, boards, and dimension lumber generally there is only one grade, common and often worse. The same applies to ceiling and skirting, which are nearly all OG in pattern. Bull nose and other casing are unknown here, the simple non-dust-collecting lumber for internal finish not having been introduced. Flooring is also worse than No. 2 flooring as understood on the Pacific coast. It is ordinary common lumber, grooved and tongued. The town hall at Durban, which cost over a million and a half dollars, is floored with material full of small knots, and the same fault applies to the best of Baltic flooring, the knots being often not even sound.

There is little sentiment in business here, but if Canada can give a better article for the same price than can be had now, there is a large market. There will, however, be competition here from firms which are bound up to a certain extent with the Swedish mills. People will need to know that Canadian lumber is better, can be procured as required, and that there will be regular sailings on which they can depend. From the east coast there is already a monthly service, but from the west coast there comes a full cargo only three or maybe four times a year.

POSSIBILITY OF RETURN CARGOES.

There is one phase of the trade from Vancouver and the Pacific coast that might be taken into consideration, the possibility of establishing a line of steamers which would take back sugar from Mauritius. A friend who was questioned on the matter said it would be always a simple matter to get a cargo, provided the steamer was not of abnormal size. In this connection it may be stated that the Union Castle Company has been compelled to put larger steamers on the Mauritius run, and other lines have instituted sailings to that colony. Sugar is the sole export of the island. Vessels could bunker cheaply in Natal, and go on to Mauritius for a cargo. There is no hope that Natal will export sugar for many years, but Portugese East Africa should have large surpluses very soon. The sugar refinery in Vancouver should require more and more raw sugar as time goes on and population increases; and the mutual advantage in freight to the sugar and lumber interests of having a line carrying cargo both ways would offset the difficulty of having to maintain a line.

The conclusions come to in this report are such as are generally held by those who have studied the question. Special emphasis should be laid on the want of grading as applied to the vast bulk of shipments, which are made up of fir, spruce and pine.

TABLE OF IMPORTS.

The following statement shows the quantity and value, by countries, of the lumber, other than furniture, imported into the Union of South Africa during the year 1913:—

	United Kingdom.		Canada.		United States.		Baltic Ports.		Other Countries.		Total.	
	Ft. BM.	Dols.	Ft. BM.	Dols.	Ft. BM.	Dols.	Ft. BM.	Dols.	Ft. BM.	Dols.	Ft. BM.	Dols.
Teak.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126 50	.....	.....	1,182,216	147,868 00	1,184,536	162,468 00
Pine.....	3,864	180 00	257,728,480	155,363 00	25,038,660	534,656 00	81,653,724	1,879,452 00	287,064	9,504 00	114,711,792	2,579,158 00
All other unmanufac-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
tured wood.....	160,860	10,317 00	2,916,912	53,046 00	4,817,964	264,094 00	6,800,736	96,598 00	5,824,980	201,037 00	20,521,452	625,093 00
Flooring and ceiling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
boards.....	.....	.....	341,676	13,461 00	353,364	21,350 00	46,757,184	1,221,187 00	103,332	2,195 00	47,555,556	1,258,193 00
Other planed and	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
grooved wood..	52,524	3,309 00	1,408,356	59,198 00	1,376,124	61,748 00	564,372	21,303 00	42,276	2,910 00	3,443,652	148,472 00
Boxes, empty and	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
shooks.....	.....	69,155 00	.....	345 00	.....	5,041 00	.....	373,745 00	.....	14,152 00	.....	462,440 00
Houses and frames..	.....	63,383 00	.....	847 00	.....	144,000 00	.....	68,459 00	.....	12,351 00	.....	289,041 00
Manufactures of wood,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
other than furni-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ture (x).....	.....	127,303 00	.....	7,400 00	.....	176,251 00	.....	90,468 00	.....	86,212 00	.....	487,635 00
Matchmaking material	None imported.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(x) This item includes pick handles, staves, casks and wood pulp, etc.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF RAW SILK.

The Union of the Raw Silk Merchants of Lyon has made public the provisional statistics for the production of raw silk throughout the world for the year 1913; these, together with the provisional figures for 1912, are given below:—

Countries.	Production in lb.	
	1912.	1913.
France	1,113,334	272,000
Italy	9,049,975	7,804,000
Spain	171,961	181,000
Austria-Hungary	665,796	580,000
Total	11,001,066	9,337,000
Levant and Central Asia—		
Asiatic Turkey—		
Anatolia	936,965	904,000
Syria and Cyprus	881,849	1,080,000
Other provinces	264,555	287,000
European Turkey—Adrianople	*573,202	187,000
Balkans—Bulgaria, Servia, Roumania	319,670	276,000
Greece, Saloniki and Crete	†110,231	463,000
Caucasus	870,826	849,000
Turkestan and Central Asia (exports)	617,294	496,000
Persia (exports)	496,040	463,000
Total	5,070,632	5,005,000
Extreme Orient—		
China—		
Exports from Shanghai (including tussahs, yarns, &c.)	14,109,583	12,787,000
Exports from Canton (including shipments to Bombay and India)	4,971,423	6,129,000
Japan—Exports from Yokohama	23,413,087	26,125,000
East Indies—Exports from Bengal and Cashmir	352,740	220,000
Indo-China—Exports from Saigon, Haifong, &c.	33,069	33,000
Total	42,879,902	45,294,000
Grand total, provisional	58,951,600	59,636,000
Grand total, corrected	59,448,000	

*Includes Saloniki.

†Exclusive of Saloniki

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the 1913 production is slightly in excess of the corrected total for 1912, which was the greatest ever recorded.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal*.)

IMPORTS INTO YOKOHAMA BY COUNTRIES.

The value of imports into Yokohama from China increased in 1913 over that of 1912 by \$596,210. Among the articles showing decreases are raw cotton, cocoons, bean cake, and wool, and those showing gains are rice, soya beans, hemp, sesame seeds, bran, coal, and eggs. Imports of rice from British India fell off, but there were heavy increases of Indian cotton. While imports of petroleum from the Dutch East Indies increased, imports of raw sugar advanced from \$2,127,006 in 1912 to \$7,229,260 in 1913. There was a large increase in imports of rice from French Indo-China.

Among the imports from Great Britain showing increases were paper, galvanized iron sheets, wool and woollen goods, and automobiles. Among the articles showing decreases were meters, wire, rails, iron and steel bars, shirtings, and linen tissues.

The increase in imports from France was due to the large purchases of wine and woollen yarns.

Imports from Germany showing decreases are wool, pencils, electric insulated wire, and woollen cloth. No pig iron was imported in 1913. Among the articles contributing to the large increase (\$1,309,605) were dyes (aniline), dry indigo, iron bars, rods, plates and sheets, woollen yarn, iron pipes and tubes, nails, and pulp and printing paper. Smaller orders of nails, paper, iron bars and rods, ammonium sulphate, and sheet glass from Belgium caused a decrease in the total imports from that country in spite of an advance in iron plates and sheets.

Although there were gains in the imports from the United States of iron pipes and tubes, paper, rosin, and wheat, the total imports decreased by \$2,643,252 in 1913. Among the articles whose imports in 1913 were below those of 1912 were wheat flour, watches and parts, phosphorite, iron plates and sheets, bars, rods, and galvanized sheets, kerosene, nails, and raw cotton.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

THE AFRICAN RAND AND THE WAR.

Of the materials 'incidental to the gold mining industry of the Rand,' three of vital necessity are cyanide, mercury, and zinc, and the question of the sustained supply of these was already under discussion when the mail left. It does not appear that any insuperable difficulty will be encountered in ensuring the supply, other than continental sources being available. About 250,000 ounces of mercury are used on the Rand every month, about 400 tons of cyanide, and about 2,500 tons of zinc. The mercury is obtained mainly from Austria, in which country of recent years many mines have been worked, the output serving to bring down prices. Mercury can be obtained from other sources, though the price would not be anything like so favourable. America, were all the European ports blocked up, could probably meet the South African demand for this commodity. In the case of zinc, which is procured mainly from Belgium, the position, the *Star* of Johannesburg points out, is dependent to a large extent on whether Belgium and Denmark can keep open ports. A certain quantity of zinc is obtained from Germany, 'but if this could be shipped via Denmark or Belgium the position would not become acute.' Cyanide is the commodity over which some trouble would be likely. Presumably by arrangement with British manufacturers Germany has always held the South African market, while Great Britain holds the Australian. It is possible, the *Star* admits, that if supplies from Germany ceased 'the British manufacturers could supply the demand, but in the event of all European ports being closed the position would be a difficult one.' The supply of mercury in South Africa and on the water is sufficient to permit of operations being carried on for about six months. With cyanide and zinc the position, adds our contemporary, is not so favourable.—(*The African World.*)

ELECTRIC MOTORS IN ARGENTINA.

Electric motors are used in Rosario to a considerable extent, those for industrial purposes being chiefly in small plants and workshops. The Sociedad de Electricidad (light and power plant) states, according to the American Consul at Rosario, that there are 1,200 electric motors in use there, ranging up to 45 horsepower. The greatest demand is for small motors of 5 to 7 horsepower. Conditions with respect to voltage, current, prices, &c., are as follows:—Main part of the city, continuous current, 440 volts for motors over 5 horsepower and 220 volts for lighter motors; outer districts, three-phase alternating current, 200 volts for motors over 5 horse-power and 110 volts for lighter motors. Rates for motors are as follows: 9·7 cents per kilowatt for first 30 kilowatts consumed per month for each horsepower installed; 5·8 cents per kilowatt for remainder up to 1,000 kilowatts, and 4·3 cents per kilowatt for consumption

in excess of 1,000 kilowatts per month. The company grants special rates to large consumers and endeavours through advertising to increase the use of electric motors. It neither owns nor rents motors except those used in its own plant. While electric motors are used to a considerable extent, it will not be easy to introduce a new line as the field is already well worked. Four of the leading manufacturers of electrical appliances including motors, two American and two German, are represented at Rosario or in Buenos Aires and have a good hold on the market. It is hardly likely, in view of the strong competition, that new motors can be introduced through mere correspondence. Goods which are finding a demand in Rosario have been placed on the market through personal efforts of travelling salesmen and agents. Where two articles are in competition that which is backed by personal effort interested in its success has every advantage over the article which has to depend on catalogue advertising. Experience shows that the distribution of catalogues produces very meagre results and that goods are seldom ordered from catalogues except where the catalogue has been solicited.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal*.)

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN HONDURAS.

Importations into Honduras for the fiscal year 1912-13 from the United States amounted to \$3,463,662 gold; from England and colonies, \$751,651; Germany, \$558,327; France, \$148,280; Spain, \$45,857; and Italy, \$32,842.

According to the customs authorities Germany largely increased its exports to Honduras during the year 1913-14, though figures for this period are not yet available. England and its colonies are classified as one and no separate figures for the United Kingdom are to be obtained at this port. The customs authorities state that the leading articles purchased from England, in the order of their importance, are cloths and fabrics, crockery and enamel ware (medium quality), biscuits, and candies; from Germany, crockery and enamelware (cheap grade), fabrics, and wines and liquors; from France, wines, medicines (including patent); cassimeres, and vegetable oils; from Spain, wines, fabrics (cheap), and underwear; and from Italy, wines, olives, vegetable oils, and umbrellas.

Local merchants and importers say that, owing to the disturbed conditions, there will undoubtedly be a falling off in the following goods from European countries:—

From Germany—Blankets, woollen and cotton, drills, laces, cotton and silk, woollen suitings, linen suitings, ladies' fancy dress goods, hoisery, toweling, crockery and enamelware (cheap grade), cutlery (cheap), wines, essential oils, cheap trinkets, post cards, pipes (cheap).

From England—Thread, bleached cottons, prints, printed drills, burlap bags for coffee shipments, candies, biscuit (fine grades), bottled pickles, cornstarch, bluing, fancy canned goods, cutlery, cigarette paper, cheap writing paper, candles, fancy dress goods, suitings, woollen cotton and linen.

From France—Wines and liquors, medicines and fancy canned goods.

The item of thread might be especially mentioned. Practically all of the thread coming into Honduras is sold by England. The terms of payment are usually thirty days net, with liberal discounts for cash.—(*U. S. Consular Reports*.)

CALENDAR REFORM.

The subject of a fixed date for Easter which was one of the leading matters dealt with by the International Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Organizations, which met in Paris on June 8, has many earnest advocates amongst the commercial communities of the various countries of the world. In the course of the discussion it was stated that the Chambers of Commerce of Germany estimate that the traders of that country lose a million marks when Easter falls in March. There are many other

objections to the variableness of Easter, which need not be dealt with now. Our object is rather to explain that the perpetual and invariable calendar proposed by the International Association of Academies would give thirty days to January, February, April, May, July, August, October and November, and thirty-one days to March, June, September and December. The first day of January, April, July and October would always come on Monday. The first day of February, May, August and September would always come on Wednesday, and the first day of March, June, September and December, would always come on Friday. By this calendar, all the quarters and both the halves of the year would be uniform. Each month would have an equal number of working days; the first, fifteenth or thirtieth of the month would never fall on Sunday; while the thirty-first, which would close each group of three months, would always fall on Sunday. To make the arrangement clear, the calendar is printed below.

Proposed Reform Calendar.

1st trimester	January	February	March
2nd trimester	April	May	June
3rd trimester	July	August	September
4th trimester	October	November	December
Monday	1 8 15 22 29	- 6 13 20 27	- 4 11 18 25
Tuesday	2 9 16 23 30	- 7 14 21 28	- 5 12 19 26
Wednesday	3 10 17 24 -	1 8 15 22 29	- 6 13 20 27
Thursday	4 11 18 25 -	2 9 16 23 30	- 7 14 21 28
Friday	5 12 19 26 -	3 10 17 24 -	1 8 15 22 29
Saturday	6 13 20 27 -	4 11 18 25 -	2 9 16 23 30
Sunday	7 14 21 28 -	5 12 19 26 -	3 10 17 24 31

It will be observed that the above calendar provides for 364 days. The proposed reform would provide a blank day for New Year's Day each year and an additional blank day between June and July on each leap year.—(*South African Commerce.*)

UNITED KINGDOM PURCHASES OF SWEDISH TIMBER.

During June the sales from Sweden only amounted to 40,000 standards. From the beginning of the year up to July 1 over 800,000 standards, 73 per cent of the total export for 1913, were sold. The writer in *Kommersiella Meddelanden* gives a comparative table, which we reproduce here.

	Sold quantities, up to 1/7, 1914. Standards.	Sweden's 1913 Export of Wood Goods. Standards.
United Kingdom	266,000	350,000
France	124,000	198,000
Germany	108,000	130,000
Holland	45,000	64,000
Belgium	17,000	40,000
Denmark	89,000	107,000
Spain	32,000	36,000
Other European Countries	46,000	51,000
South Africa	14,000	36,000
Australia	22,000	21,000
Other non-European Countries	43,000	65,000
Total	806,000	1,098,000

Prices on the whole remained practically unaltered.—(*Swedish Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE PROSPECTS.

This week snow has fallen in almost unprecedented quantities, and a good ploughing season is now assured. What that means to the farmers is best illustrated by a glance at the almost paralyzing effect on commerce of the absence of rain lately experienced in the interior. If the grain or stock farmer suffers loss of crops or flocks

through there being no moisture nor herbage, he cannot purchase more implements; he is unable to meet his obligations; the country storekeeper (who is often banker as well) is afraid to place orders at the ports; and trade all round suffers a heavy setback. With one good season, it has often been said in this country, the farmer can meet three bad ones with a fair amount of equanimity, wherefore it now seems certain that for the next couple of years at any rate there will be a steady resumption of business in the agricultural districts, seeing that reports from all over the two provinces show a general break-up of the drought that has for months past held the country in its fatal grasp.

What the visitation has meant to South Africa is best shown by the figures of imports and exports lately issued and covering the first four months of the year. There is a fall in both branches of commerce, the drop being much heavier in exports—significant of the falling off in our produce in the various departments of agricultural work. Imports of merchandise during January-April, 1913, were valued at £12,500,570; in the corresponding months of this year they fell to £11,983,263. The total of imports, which, it must be borne in mind, include goods for the government and specie, shows a slight increase, the figures being: 1913, £13,759,556; 1914, £13,834,917. But the merchandise figures after all are the truest index, and they do not make pleasant reading. Exports of South African produce amounted in the four months of 1913 to £23,188,833; in the same period of this year they were down to £19,877,259—a decrease of £3,331,574. In April alone—the month covered by the latest return—they dropped from £6,094,618 to £4,683,353, a matter of £1,411,265 in the month. The total figures for the four month period show that the gross trade diminished from £23,667,054 to £20,437,485.

This decrease in the value of the exports of South African produce of over three and a quarter millions is more than accounted for by the fall in the exports of gold, diamonds, and ostrich feathers—the two former of which are not permanent sources of wealth, and the third of which constitutes a luxury affected by the fluctuations of fashion. The decreases in these three articles of export for the four month period are as follows:—

	Decreases.
Gold	£2,190,536
Diamonds	888,549
Ostrich feathers	339,697
	<hr/>
	£3,418,782

This amount being more than the total decrease, it might appear that despite all drawbacks, other articles of export, the produce of the land, have maintained their own. A perusal of the bare figures might, however, lead one into error. There is, for instance, a large expansion in the export of maize, which went up in the four months of this year, as compared with the same period of 1913, from £6,404 to £87,983. That in itself would seem to show that the drought was not so bad as one expected from reports. But only last week there was a conference of maize growers in Cape Town, and there the facts were stated with authority not only by farmers but also by representatives of the government. The increase was due, not to any growth of produce for the year, but to the wide realization of grain held over from the previous season, and put on the market when it was recognized with certainty that the current crop would fall considerably below average. Hence the expansion of export must be weighed at its true value, and not confused with any idea of a heavier yield during the past season. It was simply a clearing out of stores filled in 1913.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending September 3, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	147,067	15,673	26,820	43,710	233,270
Consolidated.	68,778	2,200	15,085	190,142	276,205
Empire Elevator Co.	194,077	10,342	20,019	355,189	579,627
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	340,364	6,740	8,503	.....	355,607
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	30,246	804	2,023	491,751	524,824
Black & Muirhead. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G. T. Pacific.	103,005	27,050	10,862	223,306	364,223
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	131,181	12,822	19,361	.....	163,364
Fort William Elevator Co.	37,203	74,250	10,167	378,581	500,201
Eastern Elevator Co.	17,963	.....	4,053	.....	22,016
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	273,249	9,089	17,285	372,962	672,585
D. Horn & Co.	3,059	1,885	977	50,182	56,103
Dominion Government Elevator.	57,404	1,379	4,873	96,785	160,441
Total terminal elevators.	1,403,596	162,234	140,028	2,202,608	3,908,466
Depot Harbour. ....	.....	24,895	.....	.....	24,895
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	2,000	15,863	.....	.....	17,863
Midland Elevator Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiffin, G. T. P.	129,600	25,021	.....	.....	154,621
Port McNicol.	271,815	26,724	46,097	.....	344,636
Collingwood.	7,000	.....	.....	.....	7,000
Goderich.	361,601	69,586	.....	.....	431,187
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Elevator Co.	14,694	503	7,348	.....	22,545
Port Colborne.	424,633	61,448	.....	.....	486,081
Prescott. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	229,848	20,030	21,247	45,100	316,225
" No. 2.	351,708	133,476	37,640	36,637	559,461
Montreal Warehousing Co.	91,489	95	.....	15,338	106,922
Quebec Harbour Commissioners, Quebec	2,005	139,915	.....	.....	141,920
West St. John, N.B.	2,641	.....	.....	.....	2,641
Total public elevators.	1,797,545	608,950	112,427	97,075	2,615,997
Total quantity in store.	3,201,141	771,184	252,455	2,299,683	6,524,463

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended September 3, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Wheat—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard.....	8,730	366,994	375,724
No. 1 Northern.....	587,552	1,115,647	1,703,199
No. 2 ".....	364,224	159,486	523,710
No. 3 ".....	117,111	59,550	176,661
No. 4 Wheat.....	23,513	22,143	45,656
No. 5 ".....			
No. 6 ".....			
Other.....	302,466	73,725	376,191
Totals, Wheat.....	1,403,596	1,797,545	3,201,141
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Oats—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 C.W.....	213	302,423	302,636
No. 2 ".....	45,974	149,606	195,580
No. 3 ".....	30,586	7,175	37,761
Ex. No. 1 Feed.....	12,998	15	13,013
No. 1 Feed.....			
No. 2 ".....		42,594	42,594
Other.....	72,463	107,137	179,600
Totals, Oats.....	162,234	608,950	771,184
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Barley—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 3 Extra.....			
No. 3.....	64,657	25,873	90,530
No. 4.....	42,014	36,983	78,997
Feed.....	6,989	7,348	14,337
Rejected.....	22,355		22,355
Other.....	4,013	42,223	46,236
Totals, Barley.....	140,028	112,427	252,455
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Flax—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Northwestern Canada.....	2,063,768	60,438	2,124,206
No. 2 C.W.....	87,989	23,906	111,895
No. 3 C.W.....	16,280		16,280
Rejected.....			
Other.....	34,571	12,731	47,302
Totals, Flax.....	2,202,608	97,075	2,299,683
Total quantity in store.....	3,908,466	2,615,997	6,524,463

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

916. **Shovels.**—A South African firm of mechanical engineers asks for catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian-made shovels.

917. **Coal tar.**—A Durban firm of engineers asks for f.o.b. prices on Canadian coal tar.

918. **Asbestos slates.**—A South African engineering firm makes inquiry for f.o.b. quotations on Canadian asbestos slates.

919. **Packings, steam and water.**—Inquiry is made by a South African firm of electrical engineers for quotations on Canadian steam and water packings.

920. **Electrical machinery, all kinds.**—A South African firm of electrical engineers makes inquiry for catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian-made electrical machinery of all kinds.

921. **Mechanical machinery, all kinds.**—Inquiry is made by a South African firm of engineers for catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian mechanical machinery of all kinds.

922. **Printing machinery.**—A South African firm of printers asks for catalogues with f.o.b. quotations on Canadian printing machinery.

923. **Paste boards, white and tinted.**—Inquiry is made by a South African firm of printers for quotations f.o.b. on Canadian-made paste boards, white and tinted. Samples also requested.

924. **Flat printing paper.**—A South African firm of printers asks for quotations f.o.b. with samples on Canadian flat printing paper.

925. **Bentwood chairs.**—A Cape Town firm of importers asks for catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian-made bentwood chairs.

926. **Tables.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importer for catalogues with f.o.b. quotations on Canadian-made tables.

927. **Desks.**—A South African firm of importers asks for catalogues with illustrations and f.o.b. prices on Canadian-made desks.

928. **Organs.**—A South African importer asks to be furnished with catalogues showing illustrations and f.o.b. prices on Canadian organs costing from £7 10s. to £9 fancy, with many stops.

929. **Pine shelving.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importing house for f.o.b. quotations on Canadian pine shelving.

930. **Poplar boards.**—A Cape Town importer asks for f.o.b. quotations on Canadian poplar boards.

931. **Canadian Cheddar cheese.**—A Cape Town merchant asks to be put in communication with Canadian exporters of cheddar cheese. Quotations must be f.o.b.

932. **Iron.**—A Japanese firm in Yokohama who import large quantities of iron (bars, rods 'T,' angle, &c.), desires to come in touch with Canadian manufacturers in this line.

933. **Canadian produce.**—A Kidderminster firm is open to receive quotations on cheese, bacon and canned goods.

934. **Canadian produce.**—A Leicester firm is open to receive quotations on hams, bacon and cheese.

935. **Oats.**—A Shropshire firm inquires for exporters of Canadian oats,

936. **Canadian produce.**—A Nottingham firm is open to receive quotations on bacon, cheese and canned goods.

937. **Canadian grain.**—A Shrewsbury firm inquires for exporters of Canadian grain.

938. **Commission agents.**—A London firm of commission agents for mine owners, manufacturers, merchants and importers, desires to represent Canadian houses wishing to be represented in Great Britain.

939. **Flax fibre.**—A west of England firm of importers, merchants and spinners of flax and hemp goods desires to get into touch with Canadian shippers of flax fibre.

940. **Split peas.**—A wholesale grocer in the north of England, in view of the failure in the supply of split peas from the continent of Europe, wishes to get into touch with Canadian shippers.

941. **Codfish roe.**—A Liverpool firm is open to correspond with Canadian producers of codfish roe.

942. **Hardware.**—A London company having branches in the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Roumania and Spain, and agencies throughout the continent of Europe, find it necessary to make arrangements for the supply of certain hardware lines hitherto obtained in Germany, and would like to correspond with Canadian manufacturers.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

In view of the transfer of British Consuls from and to various Consulates, and the occasional retirement of those officers, it has been considered desirable to give the address of the Consulate and omit the names of the Consuls.

Austria-Hungary:

Trieste, British Consul General.

Belgium:

Antwerp, British Consul General.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.

Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

China:

Harbin, British Consul.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.

Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Vice-Consul.

Panama, British Consul General.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul.

St. Petersburg, British Consul.

Vladivostock, British Consul.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.

Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Turkey:

Constantinople, British Consul General.

Turkey-in-Asia:

Smyrna, British Consul General.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable Address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne, Cable address, Cancoma.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable address, Canadian.

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighting, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable Address, Canadian.

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood & Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Pit Props..	1535
South African Trade Lost to Germany.. . . .	1535
Argentine..	1536
Brazil..	1544
Home Patronage Means Home Employment.. . . .	1550
Great Britain—	
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)..	1551
Manchester (Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike)..	1556
Canadian Trade for July..	1559
Canadian Sailings to Foreign Ports..	1560
Commercial Conditions in Brazil..	1561
Australian Wheat and Flour Prospects..	1564
Iron and Steel Shipments to South Africa..	1566
Markets for Canadian Lumber—	
South Africa (Mr. W. J. Egan)..	1567
Notes on Foreign Trade..	1574
Grain Statistics..	1579
Trade Inquiries..	1581
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service..	1585

1586

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, September 21, 1914.

No. 556

Article No. 3.

BRITISH TRADE LOST TO GERMANY.

Article No. 1 of the special series dealing with the European war and its relation to Canadian trade appears in the Weekly Report No. 554 and was concerned with the share of Germany and Austria-Hungary in the trade with Canada which is interrupted as a result of the war. Article No. 2, which appeared in No. 555 of the Weekly Report, dealt with German exports to Argentina and Brazil—the two principal South American countries—and pointed out that owing to the cessation of those exports during the war a rearrangement of commercial arrangements must ensue whereby other countries, including Canada, will find an opportunity for enlargement of trade. In this connection attention is called to the statement headed 'Commercial Conditions in Brazil,' on page 1561 of the Weekly Report No. 555, which is reprinted from a British official publication, the *Board of Trade Journal*, and its responsible origin commands careful attention; moreover, advices received by the Department of Trade and Commerce from other sources confirm the information afforded and in lesser degree applies the remarks to Argentina also, cautious procedure is advised. Reference should also be made to the statement headed 'South African Trade Pointers,' reprinted from a United States official report and which appears on page 1513 of the Weekly Report No. 554.

The present issue being No. 3 of the special series, deals with the interrupted exports of Germany to the United Kingdom, and the following table for purposes of comparison shows total imports, and also imports from the United States, Canada and Germany. It will be remembered that the exports from Great Britain to Germany amounting in 1912 to £59,571,964 are also interrupted, and British manufacturers may be expected to make every effort to supply the goods formerly obtained from Germany as compensation for the loss of the German market.

STATEMENT showing the Values of the Principal Articles Imported into the United Kingdom during the Year ended December 31, 1912, together with the portions received from Canada, the United States and Germany.

NOTE.—£ = \$4.86.

Principal Article.	Total Imports.	Imports from Canada.	Imports from the United States.	Imports from Germany.
	£	£	£	£
Animals living:—				
Cattle.....	982,958	142,508	801,205	.....
Horses.....	473,019	1,178	40,528	8,755
Sheep.....	23,793	1,790	22,003	.....
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha.....	22,325,381	.....	123,845	373,467
Caoutchouc, manufactures of.....	823,827	71	308,666	352,787
Carriages, wagonettes, &c., motor cars and parts thereof.....	7,771,223	68,719	1,380,967	1,453,314
Chemical manufactures and products unenumerated.....	4,269,154	92,102	154,032	1,716,654
Cocoa, raw.....	1,948,889	.....	324	77,308
Coffee, raw.....	2,516,383	.....	2,123	4,961
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—				
Barley.....	7,871,581	174,122	340,777	417,340
Beans.....	782,585	.....	1,959	41,809
Buckwheat.....	26,305	.....	16	.....
Lentils.....	72,046	.....	.....	5,008
Maize.....	13,593,216	17,773	1,483,706	.....
Oats.....	6,338,451	703,982	739,446	777,891
Pease.....	1,291,602	8,662	20,784	232,684
Rye.....	281,126	25,117	18,563	24,422
Wheat.....	46,445,232	8,844,953	8,327,344	135,293
Maize meal.....	240,827	.....	119,467	.....
Oatmeal.....	602,574	449,379	128,544	.....
Wheat flour.....	5,518,504	2,216,077	2,284,166	199,234
Flour and meal, other, except rice flour.....	121,753	.....	11,672	57,709
Malt.....	16,311	.....	.....	9,488
Offals of corn and grain except rice meal, &c.....	316,117	.....	3,033	2,544
Rice, rice meal and flour.....	3,756,979	3,641	5,637	124,363
Farinaceous substances:—				
Sago, sago meal and flour.....	266,252	.....	.....	.....
Tapioca and cassava powder.....	318,074	.....	.....	.....
Tapioca flour.....	285,772	.....	.....	.....
Other farinaceous substances.....	350,977	60,655	99,967	15,610
Total corn, grain, &c.....	88,496,284	12,504,361	13,585,081	2,043,387
Cotton, raw.....	80,238,960	.....	55,232,346	46,991
Cotton manufactures.....	10,556,038	.....	429,572	6,868,012
Drugs.....	2,167,796	5,890	302,047	344,523
Dying or tanning stuffs.....	4,091,336	5,582	103,049	1,709,386
Fish.....	3,915,791	1,003,144	469,990	3,511
Flax, hemp and jute, unmfed.....	17,131,540	.....	4,816	160,239
Fruits—				
Apples, raw.....	2,507,024	847,583	1,062,401	1,412
Bananas, raw.....	1,964,200	.....	.....	.....
Currents, dried.....	1,606,124	.....	.....	.....
Figs, and fig cake, dried.....	217,565	.....	.....	.....
Grapes, raw.....	731,278	.....	.....	.....
Lemons, limes and citrons.....	407,117	.....	.....	3,459
Oranges.....	2,348,375	.....	38,351	2,897
Pears, raw.....	548,702	7,996	77,559	12,061
Plums, raw.....	321,405	.....	9,786	39,662
Raisins, dried.....	1,532,799	.....	18,622	11,425
Glass.....	3,281,075	.....	40,885	1,131,269
Hides, raw.....	5,653,702	2,328	23,600	191,587
Leather.....	11,725,686	174,772	4,485,149	2,091,700
Leather manufactures.....	3,454,275	.....	414,725	1,280,937
Machinery and parts thereof.....	6,820,683	80,207	3,318,113	2,435,917
Metals and ores.....	59,345,819	397,049	6,842,962	9,539,590
Musical instruments.....	1,020,192	24,497	125,273	767,992
Oils.....	19,298,656	157,024	6,289,827	1,376,536
Oil seed cake.....	2,498,821	107,862	852,253	402,177
Paper and articles of paper.....	7,234,437	137,584	248,210	1,515,600
Paper making materials—				
Pulp of wood.....	4,418,420	102,102	13,502	293,877
Other kinds.....	1,148,576	.....	15,667	46,604

STATEMENT showing the Values of the Principal Articles Imported into the United Kingdom during the Year ended December 31, 1912, together with the portions received from Canada, the United States and Germany—*Concluded.*

Principal Articles.	Total Imports.	Imports from Canada.	Imports from United States.	Imports from Germany.
	£	£	£	£
Provisions :—				
Butter	24,354,193	145	15,250	12,221
" margarine	3,514,045		13,488	
Cheese	7,414,091	4,347,832	66,565	
" margarine	767		767	
Eggs	8,394,524		200	220,506
Lard	4,573,136	208,302	4,242,340	10,743
" imitation lard	434,623		369,058	
Meats :—				
Bacon	14,555,548	1,175,527	4,863,337	
Beef, fresh	13,674,137	23,119	15,110	
" salted	113,975	267	11,719	
Hams	2,720,379	231,379	2,476,904	3,647
Mutton, fresh	9,698,783			
Pork, fresh	830,743		18,340	
" salted (other than bacon and hams)	270,265	1,689	105,236	1,006
Poultry and game	934,996	11,046	72,203	
Rabbits, dead	617,168			
Unenumerated, salt or fresh	1,573,177	17,870	194,335	1,931
Preserved otherwise than by salting—				
Beef	2,018,396	2,191	121,524	7,236
Mutton	266,408	455	10,446	
Other sorts (other than bacon and hams)	798,833	11,916	460,691	23,168
Total provisions	96,758,187	6,031,738	13,164,513	280,458
Seeds	14,143,402	48,775	348,719	372,251
Silk, unmanufactured	2,187,608		541	243,579
Silk manufactures	13,615,232		80,905	2,253,555
Skins and furs, including manufactures of	10,668,139	272,234	1,788,309	1,804,521
Spirits	1,595,968	3,449	143,886	93,884
Starch, farina, dextrine and potato flour	1,119,143		300,145	270,036
Sugar and molasses	26,654,866	2,342	1,552,348	6,201,591
Tallow and stearine	3,580,104		135,837	21,913
Tea	13,131,783	1,256	38,069	3,273
Tobacco	6,359,115	577	4,349,032	128,756
Toys	1,350,192		47,429	1,090,534
Vegetables, raw :—				
Potatoes	1,745,578			94,257
Onions	1,303,388		2,298	2,524
Other kinds	1,635,781			16,065
Wine	4,287,426		11,618	272,169
Wood and timber :—				
Hewn	7,940,151	472,810	1,154,440	415,242
Sawn	17,342,006	2,907,640	2,026,641	217,670
Staves	961,942	5,758	272,103	82,653
Furniture wood and hard woods	2,113,056	76,799	739,831	60,279
Wood manufactures :—				
House frames, fittings, joiners, and cabinet work	588,375	12,737	124,216	68,261
Woodware, turnery, &c.	2,285,453	45,676	1,076,054	295,767
Wool	35,558,524	16,881	30,836	179,303
Woollen rags	1,009,294	30,911	197,046	308,680
Woollen and worsted yarn	3,171,657			483,027
Woollen manufactures	6,940,674		17,782	2,096,072
All other articles imported	78,871,351	946,715	9,970,932	15,780,274
Totals	742,735,701	26,740,857	134,411,009	69,444,591
Parcel post (goods not liable to duty)	1,904,930	139,973	168,295	603,561
Total imports 1912	744,640,631	26,880,830	134,579,304	70,048,152
" " 1911	680,157,527	24,593,945	122,694,486	65,280,739
" " 1910	678,257,024	25,634,866	117,607,435	61,829,590
" " 1909	624,704,957	25,222,963	118,353,893	57,784,655
" " 1908	592,953,487	24,463,488	123,900,831	54,959,859

ANALYSIS OF TABLES.

In considering the above figures, attention is first directed to the totals shown at the bottom of the tables from which it appears that the total imports to the United Kingdom have increased from £593,000,000 (in round figures) in 1908, to £743,000,000 in 1912. It is interesting to note that although the increase has been continuous—that is, there has been no year without an increase—yet the fluctuations in that increase have been striking. Again using round figures, it will be seen that the increase in 1908 to 1909 was £32 million, from 1909 to 1910 £53 million, from 1910 to 1911 £2 million, and from 1911 to 1912 £5 million. Among her enormous imports there may be found grain and flour to the extent of £88 million, provisions £96 million, cotton £80 million, metals and ores £59 million, wool £36 million, sugar £29 million, oils £19 million.

Imports from Canada have risen from £24 million in 1908 to £27 million, and the Canadian table provides many interesting figures. Imports from the United States have risen from £24 million in 1908 to £135 million in 1912. Imports from Germany have risen from £55 million in 1908 to £70 million in 1912.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

Commenting upon the principal figures it may be seen that of carriages and motors, Germany contributed £1,453,000 (round figures) or about the same as from the United States and nearly twenty times as much as imported from Canada. Under chemicals, imports from Germany amounted to £1,716,000, or nearly half of the total imports. Under the heading of corn, grain, &c., the figures for Germany are £2,043,000, and it will be noticed that the Canadian and United States figures are not far apart, and taken together are less than half the total import. A remarkable figure is found under 'Cotton Manufactures,' the imports of which from Germany amounted in 1912 to £6,868,000, out of a total of £10,556,000. German imports of dyeing and tanning stuffs were £1,709,000, or nearly half the total import. Under 'Glass' the imports from Germany amounted to £1,131,000 or over one-third of the total import of £2,281,000. Remarkable figures also are given under the head of 'Leather and Leather Manufactures,' showing an import from Germany of £2,091,000 out of a total of £11,726,000 in the case of leather and £1,281,000 out of £3,454,000 in the case of leather manufactures.

OTHER ITEMS.

Among other items imported into the United Kingdom from Germany in 1912, may be mentioned machinery and parts thereof of a value of £2,436,000 out of a total import valued at £6,821,000. Out of a total import into the United Kingdom of metals and ores of a value of £59,346,000, to the extent of £9,540,000 came from Germany. The import of oils into the United Kingdom from Germany has also been considerable and in 1912 amounted in value to £1,376,000 out of a total import of £19,299,000. The United States is also a large supplier of oils to the United Kingdom, as an import from that country of a value of £6,290,000 in 1912 will show. A striking item in the list of articles imported into the United Kingdom from Germany consists of paper and articles thereof, of which she supplied £1,575,000 in 1912 out of a total import of £7,234,000. Germany also sent to the United Kingdom in the same year silk manufactures to the value of £2,253,000, out of a total import of £13,615,000.

The value of the skins and furs imported into the United Kingdom in 1912 was £10,668,000, and of this £1,805,000 worth came from Germany. The imports of these articles from the United States were nearly as great as those from Germany and were valued at £1,788,000. About one-fourth of the total import of sugar and molasses into the United Kingdom in 1912, or £6,202,000 out of £26,655,000 worth came from Germany. This was four times as great as the import from the United States. The value of woollen manufactures imported into the United Kingdom from Germany in 1912 was £2,096,000 out of a total import of a value of £6,941,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Harrison Watson.)

LONDON, E.C., August 20, 1914.

LARGE SUPPLIES OF POTATOES.

Large supplies of potatoes are annually imported into the United Kingdom from abroad, the quantity depending upon the results of the particular United Kingdom crop.

Last year, when the home yield was very short, the quantity amounted to no less than 9,427,316 cwts. (112 lbs.), but as a rule it varies between from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000.

As to countries affected by the war: Germany in 1913, 2,309,057 cwts.; the Netherlands, 2,830,076 cwts.; Belgium, 1,002,032 cwts.; France, 1,525,140 cwts., furnished the bulk of these supplies, it seemed possible that there might be an opening for Canadian potatoes this year, and under the circumstances several of the principal London potato dealers have been consulted on the subject.

VIEWS OF IMPORTERS.

As the possibilities of this trade may be receiving attention in Canada, the views of these firms are produced, although owing to the excellent prospects of the United Kingdom crop, the outlook is not encouraging.

1. Messrs. Nothard & Lowe, 33 Tooley street, London, S.E.:—

‘In reply to your favour of yesterday’s date, we beg to inform you that at times there is a large importation from Germany, Belgium, Holland and France, but there is no rule or regularity in this business. If potatoes rise above certain prices here, say 3s. 6d. or 3s. 9d. per cwt., then these countries very often send their stuff here; if things are short, Denmark and Russia have also sent other seasons, but when English, Scotch and Irish are cheap, none are sent.

‘At the present season we doubt if there will be much opening for foreign potatoes, as the English and Irish crops are quite average ones, and the Scotch crop is enormous. Should nothing occur between now and lifting time, such as blight, disease or early frosts, Scotland will have the largest crop for many years, and the acreage is above the average. Of course, nobody can tell things till after Christmas.

‘Canadian Potatoes are sent as a rule in barrels, in some sort like apple barrels, and the quality is always of second rate; that means they cook close and soapy, but the shape is generally all right.

‘What we suggest is this, that you or your friends should ship us two or three barrels of each variety likely to be shipped. We would carefully inspect and cook them and give our opinion upon them. The expenses of these few barrels will be very small, but this will enable us to know exactly what can be done if necessity arise.

‘You do not say where from these potatoes would be; if from Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Ontario.

‘Any further information you should require in this matter it will be a pleasure to us to give it.’

2. Messrs. W. Dennis & Sons, Ltd., Covent Garden Market, London, W.C.:—

‘As far as England, Scotland and Ireland are concerned, the prospects are for ample supplies of potatoes for our own country, and although the position as regards Germany, France, and Belgium may be affected this year, it is not every season that these countries export potatoes to England. It is only in a season when we in this

country have short crops, and when prices are up to a certain standard that the Germans, French or Belgians are able to ship their potatoes to this country. We do not think there is ever any likelihood of potatoes grown in Canada being sent to this country at remunerative prices.

'In fact, we do not think there will be any need for potatoes outside our own home-grown potatoes this season, and at the prices at which they are now selling, viz., from 60s. to 80s. per ton in any of the London or other large markets of England, you will immediately see that there is no chance for Canadian potatoes to compete.'

3. Mr. Joseph S. Daniels, Spitalfields, London, E.:—

'I am pleased to report to you that our own crops in England, Scotland and Ireland this season are well above the average for tonnage, quality and sample, and I do not consider there is any possible chance of remunerative prices being obtained for Canadian-grown potatoes in England.

'There is, however, a slight tendency for the softer natured potatoes to take blight this season, and taking into consideration the cost of transport and other risks attending the shipment from the other side of this perishable article, I do not see any prospect of business being done, unless indeed foodstuffs of all descriptions rise to a very high price in Great Britain.'

The actual figures relating to estimated production of potatoes, and also dealing with cereals and live stock, have just been published by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, subject to final revision:—

ACREAGE AND LIVE STOCK.

—	1914.	1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
	acres.	acres.	acres.	per cent.
Wheat	1,940,000	1,790,000	+150,000	+8.4
Barley ..	1,904,000	1,930,000	-26,000	-1.3
Oats	3,886,000	3,961,000	-75,000	-1.9
Potatoes	1,206,000	1,173,000	+33,000	+2.8
	No.	No.	No.	
Cattle	12,152,000	11,896,000	+256,000	+2.2
Sheep	28,109,000	27,552,000	+557,000	+2.0
Pigs	3,971,000	3,294,000	+677,000	+20.6
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
Wheat	7,799,000	7,087,000	+712,000	+10.0
Barley	7,927,000	8,204,000	-277,000	-3.4
Oats	19,333,000	28,660,000	-1,327,000	-6.4
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
Potatoes	7,228,000	7,605,000	-377,000	-5.0

PROSPECTS FOR APPLE PRICES.

Although the season has not yet commenced, one of the principal importers of Canadian apples expresses the opinion that the outlook is extremely unfavourable, and prices will be very low.

This is due to the closing of Hamburg and other continental ports which receive large imports of apples and the consequent necessity of shippers finding an outlet for them elsewhere, with the probability of increased shipments being made to this country.

As an example of the divergent views held in different quarters, while there has been great apprehension as to the possibility of the cutting-off of food supplies, authorities associated with several other branches of trade hold the opinion that prices in various other commodities are much more likely to fall than to rise, owing to the surplus of supplies which are likely to be shipped to these shores.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, August 28, 1914.

CANADA AND THE BRITISH MEAT MARKET.

Importers of meat in the United Kingdom will look to Canada for a proportion of supplies during the coming months. Forces at present unforeseen will probably influence British imports both with regard to quantities to be purchased and the sources of supply. As there may be a tendency to exaggerate the demands that will be made upon Canadian supplies, it may be well to state the value of British imports in 1913, analyse the tables in the Board of Trade returns, and show what proportion arrived from belligerent, and non-belligerent foreign countries, as well as from British possessions.

Total imports of all kinds of beef, mutton and pork.....	£34,030,850
Total from belligerent countries	217,177
“ non-belligerent countries	21,603,809
“ British possessions	12,043,635
Other foreign countries (not specified)	164,479

Imports from Canada were valued at £52,661. The chief sources of supply are the United States, Argentine, Uruguay and Chile.

CANNED LOBSTER IMPORTS.

Unless canned lobsters are substituted for other foods, very slight divergence from normal conditions will take place. The value of last year's imports was £331,411, of which Canada supplied £308,951, Newfoundland £15,707, and the United States £5,372. It is obvious, however, that Canada is likely to be left with a surplus if trade with the belligerent countries on the Continent ceases. Last year Canada exported canned lobsters to Germany valued at \$139,900; to France, \$957,231; to Belgium, \$87,176, and to Russia, \$1,620.

If Canadian exporters communicate with this office they can be introduced to the larger wholesale houses in the midland counties who are always open to receive quotations.

CANNED SALMON.

The imports of canned salmon amounted in value to £1,764,937, Canada's contribution being £900,068, and that of the United States £698,018. Purchases from Russia were valued at £74,561. Canada's canned salmon exports to France last year were of the value of \$76,071; to Germany (pickled or fresh), \$136,078; to Belgium, \$8,700. Exporters desiring to extend their sales in this district will be furnished with names and addresses of prospective buyers by applying to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

THE TIMBER MARKET.

Commenting upon the timber market, the current issue of the Timber Trades' Journal states:—The temporary stoppage of all North European supplies will

naturally, for a time, at any rate, benefit the Canadian producers. The c.i.f. spruce market naturally is very strong, and although there is not very much being offered, our West Coast correspondents understand that shippers are in cases cancelling earlier contracts, which will probably be put on the market at considerably advanced figures. For instance, there is a Campbellton cargo being offered, but at the time of writing we have not heard whether it has been placed.

The figures quoted are considerably higher than anything that has been done this year, and if it is bought at shippers' figures the purchaser will have to obtain higher values than the ruling spot figures to make a profit. It can be quite realized that with the competition of European goods out of the way shippers will seize the opportunity of recouping themselves for the low figures they have taken earlier in the year, and this, combined with increased rates of freight, makes c.i.f. values very heavy. The first steamer fixture for deals from Canada since the British war declaration was effected a few days ago, and reported as of a 7-800 standard boat at 54/- from Bay of Fundy to West Britain. East Ireland range for late August or early September readiness, but the actual rate is now given as 50/- only. Deal shippers are actively moving for tonnage, and as owners can now more easily and more cheaply cover the war risk, and in consequence are modifying their demands, the ideas of both parties as to rates of freight are now within meeting distance, and it appears that a smart chartering business is at hand, and on a basis of about 50/- from St. John, 55/- Miramichi, &c., but, of course, it may yet be a week or two before matters get into regular swing and rates become at all steady.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. F. Dane.*)

GLASGOW, August 27, 1914.

LEATHER TRADE.

During the past week business conditions have somewhat settled down. The feeling of panic is over, and it is felt that conditions will further adjust themselves to the changed circumstances. In view of the situation, a fair amount of leather has changed hands, and the market may now be said to be on a firm basis, prices all round showing 1d. per pound advance. English bends have been in active demand, heavy-weights meeting with a good share of attention. Prices all round have advanced about 1d. per pound. All classes of shoulders have sold fairly steadily at full to advanced figures. Bellies have also had a fair sale at quoted prices. Dressing and shaved hides are not much wanted for shoe purposes, but have advanced considerably in price, and are firmly held. Waxed kip butts are not selling very freely, but prices are firm.

Manufacturers are busily engaged just now making boots for the army or the territorials, but their prospects of ordinary trade are not bright. Boot factors report business as very quiet, and find it very difficult to get forward orders for autumn goods.

COMPARATIVE RULING RATES FOR HIDES, SKINS, &C.

	1st Class.		2nd Class.	
	Polled.	Horned.	Polled.	Horned.
Hides—				
90 lbs. and up.....	7 ³ / ₈	6 ³ / ₈	7	6 ³ / ₈
80/89 lbs.....	7 ¹ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₈	7	6 ¹ / ₈
70/79 lbs.....	7 ¹ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₈	7	6 ¹ / ₈
60/69 lbs.....	7 ¹ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₈	7	6 ¹ / ₈
50/59 lbs.....	7 ¹ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₈	7	6 ¹ / ₈
49 lbs. and under.....	7 ¹ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₈	7	6 ¹ / ₈
Cows—				
60 lbs. and up.....	6 ¹ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₈	6 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈
50/59 lbs.....	7	6 ¹ / ₈	6 ³ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₈
49 lbs. and under.....	7	6 ¹ / ₈	6 ³ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₈
Bulls.....	5 ³ / ₈	5	5 ³ / ₈	4 ³ / ₈
Branded and gored hides.....	—	—	—	—

Calf skins, over 8 lbs., -/8 -/9.

Light calf skins, 1/11, 3/11.

Horse hides (first heavy selection), 18/6.

LEATHER GLOVES AND GLOVE LEATHER.

The Board of Trade has issued an instructive pamphlet on the German and Austrian export trade in gloves and glove leather.

The following statement shows the value of leather gloves (and glove leather) exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary all destinations in a recent year, together with particulars of such exports to some of the principal markets:—

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

From Germany (1912)—

Glove leather—

Kid leather	£ 622,000
Cut up or stamped out for gloves.....	20,000
Kid gloves	866,000
Other leather gloves	113,000

Total	£1,621,000
-------------	------------

From Austria-Hungary (1913)—

Leather for gloves	£ 208,000
Gloves of leather (also merely cut out or combined with textile materials) embroidered or not	1,245,000

Total	£1,453,000
-------------	------------

From United Kingdom (1913)—

Leather gloves	£370,000
----------------------	----------

No particulars are available as to the exports of leather for gloves (if any) from the United Kingdom.

The principal markets for German-made kid-glove leather in 1912 and the amounts sent to each were:—

United States	£327,000
United Kingdom	54,000
Russia	33,000
Denmark	21,000
France	10,000
Sweden	5,000

The aggregate value sent to the above markets was £450,000, or 72 per cent of Germany's total exports of kid-glove leather.

The great bulk of German-made leather gloves is sent to the United Kingdom and the United States, the quantities sent to the other markets being insignificant in comparison, as the following figures show:—

	Kid (Glace) Gloves.	Other Leather Gloves.
To United Kingdom	£197,000	£54,000
United States	643,000	16,000
Russia .....	.....	2,700
Sweden	2,000	4,000
Denmark	1,000	.....
France .....	.....	3,500
	<hr/> £843,000	<hr/> £80,200

The exports to the above markets account for over 90 per cent of Germany's exports to all destinations.

AUSTRIAN MARKETS.

The major portion of Austrian exports of leather for gloves is sent to Germany, the exports to the United Kingdom and neutral markets being quite small. £13,000 worth of such leather was sent to the United States in 1913, and £7,000 worth to the United Kingdom.

The manufacture of leather gloves is an Austrian speciality, and the value of such gloves exported to all destinations in 1913 reached the large figure of £1,245,000.

Of this amount, gloves to the value of £835,000 were sent to the United Kingdom alone. Exports to the United States were valued at £49,000, to Denmark £17,000, to Roumania £12,000, and to Canada £14,000.

The exports to these five markets amounted to £927,000, or nearly 75 per cent of Austria's total exports of leather goods.

PROVISION PRICES.

The official weekly report of the Scottish Provision Trade Association, issued yesterday, states that American LC, AC, and Manchester hams are in better demand at an advance of 2/- to 3/-, while a fair sale is reported in American skinned AC hams, prices of which are about 4/- higher. American New York shoulders are in small supply and quoted 3/- dearer, and American CC and LC bacon is more inquired for at an advance of 2/- on the week. Canadian Wiltshire are in good demand at 2/- advance, and Canadian Cumberlands also show a rise of 2/- with an active demand. Canadian boneless shoulders cleared at last week's prices. Irish fresh LC bacon is scarce, and meets a good demand at 3/- more money, while Irish fresh LC hams are in fair request and 2/- higher. Irish ex salt hams meet a quiet sale at a reduction of 4/- to 5/-, and Irish smoked hams are also in quiet demand, with quotations officially reduced 10/-.

As regards dairy products, light arrivals of home cheese have met a quiet but improving demand at unchanged prices. Canadian cheese is still quiet, while New Zealand is practically finished for the season.

DANISH PRODUCE.

The Exchange Telegraph Company learns from the highest Danish diplomatic sources in London that the export to Britain of Danish agricultural produce, such as bacon, butter and eggs, has been maintained to the full extent, and the export figures show a considerable increase in comparison with the same period during the last year. The agricultural produce is brought over in Danish steamers, the owners of which

have, as far as the difficult traffic conditions permitted, kept up a regular service between Denmark and the British ports. This regular export from Denmark will be kept up as long as possible.

TIMBER TRADE.

Business in the west of Scotland continues to be more or less disorganized, and it may be some time before it assumes its normal appearance. Any activity there may be is confined to packing cases material, and, to a lesser extent, teak and pitch pine; but in other directions there has been a falling off in the demand. Prices of spruce and teak are exceptionally firm, and there has been a little business done in pitch pine at a slight advance on previous quotations, but, speaking generally, though nominally higher there has been no pronounced appreciation in values. There are a few inquiries in the market, and it is hoped that there may be a gradual extension of these as confidence returns. Deliveries from the docks up to the present have been fairly well maintained, but after this month, there will be a falling off owing to the stoppage of imports to a large extent. Arrivals this week are unimportant.

APPLES IN BOXES VERSUS BARRELS.

Interviews with importers, brokers and the retail trade on the above subject indicate that the package is becoming a more important factor in trade than formerly. 'Which is the better package' cannot just be answered categorically. One class of package suits one trade, while another class of package is looked for by a different trade, a good deal depends on what trade is being catered for. There are certain varieties of apples more suitable for the box trade, and others more suitable for barrels. Apples of coarse texture, and whose appearance, so far as colour is concerned, is not so good, can very readily be packed in barrels, while the apple with good appearance, whose texture is finer, and more suitable for dessert, can be packed in boxes. It will pay to do so, even at the extra cost of the box, packing and freight.

All towns and cities seem to possess two classes of customers, those who are desirous of obtaining the very best quality, and do not give much attention to price. This class naturally represents the smallest proportion of the community, but it requires the box trade to satisfy their demands. Then there is the other class, the great majority, who want apples, and price is the first consideration. They are obliged to accept the cheaper grades of fruit, and naturally, anything that adds to cost adds to selling price. These are the two extremes of the conditions.

There are the great intermediate buyers, but the slight difference in the cost of packing is in favour of the box. Those who follow up the matter closely say the market for the box trade is increasing all the time, so that the matter is of great consideration to the Canadian shipper. Just how conditions at present existing will affect the trade this season remains to be seen. The feeling is that perhaps people will want to curtail as much as possible but, under normal conditions, the box trade is likely to increase from time to time.

Sales of new Californian apples in boxes and barrels have taken place. Gravenstein boxes sold at 7s. to 8s., and barrels 18s. Hudson River Duchess also sold at 18s. per barrel. It is generally thought that there will be a better market for apples later on.

Up to the present there have been no arrivals of new Canadian fruit.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. W. J. Egan.*)

CAPE TOWN, July 28, 1914.

CANADIAN APPLES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Canadian apple is looked for in South Africa for about two and a half months in the year, that is, from early October to December 15 at the latest, after that date the South African fruit is on the market in large quantities.

The good reputation held by Canadian apples in this market received a decided setback last year owing to the arrival at this port of some badly graded Ben Davis apples and a particularly poor lot of Golden Russets. It is unfortunate that these apples should be allowed space on a service that, owing to the time limit of the market, is limited to a capacity of 15,000 barrels at the most, and particularly when all that could be sent of the better fruit would find a ready market at top prices.

An inspection of the Canada-Cape steamers on arrival last year showed that all Canadian fruit sent on consignment was good fruit, well graded, properly packed, and made good prices. The fruit which was the cause of trouble was purchased in Canada by South African dealers. This fruit did not sell well, with the result that the anticipated profit on the good name of Canadian apples was not realized and it helped to keep down the bidding on the better fruit.

The apple which will meet with a good sale in South Africa is a hardy, well coloured red apple, medium size, in one and two grades. No. 3 grade should not be shipped. The fruit must, of course, be well packed, sound and healthy in every way. Apples with scab or diseased in any way will not be allowed into the country.

BRITISH COLUMBIA APPLES.

During the short season for Canadian and American apples on this market, a great many thousand boxes of Washington apples are sold. One firm alone handled fourteen thousand boxes, which consisted for the most part of Wine Saps, Rome Beauties, Jonathans, Spitzenbergs, these varieties being very popular.

It is claimed that these apples mature more quickly than Eastern Canadian apples and for that reason they arrive here at the end of October in much better condition than Eastern apples do at the end of November. If apples from the State of Washington can be marketed to such good advantage, it would seem that British Columbia fruit should also find a ready market. One dealer stated in an interview, 'there is no reason why we should not be buying all our apples from British Columbia instead of from Washington.'

The British Columbia packers know the conditions under which Washington fruit is packed for export, and the kinds mentioned above will show them at once which of their own fruit would find a sale here. Some trial consignments to South Africa this year would surely create a demand for the high grade British Columbia boxed apple, which would mean a permanent market. If arrangements can be made for space in the cold storage chambers on the Canada-Cape steamers from Montreal, the

British Columbia apple should be shipped across Canada in refrigerator cars for immediate transfer to the steamer.

In connection with the possible consignments for this season to South Africa, there is on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, a list of firms who would give every attention to consignments.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The boot and shoe imports continue to grow: the total of all kinds reached in 1913 a value of \$6,000,000, which is an increase over 1909 of \$1,600,000. The British manufacturers secured as their share of this trade in 1913, \$5,650,000. If Canadian manufacturers are prepared for export, this is a field which should be of some value to them, particularly in the better class of goods, and some of the medium priced lines should also find a ready market.

In a wholesale or jobbing way, the British-made boot and shoe commands practically all the trade. American boots and shoes are sold here direct to the retail stores and the different brands are advertised quite extensively. The boot which is bought in England by the large retailers and wholesalers for this market varies in cost f.o.b. from \$1.40 to \$3 a pair. The better class of English boots and shoes sell for from \$5 to \$10 a pair. The American brand boots which retail in Canada from \$4 to \$6 sell here from \$5.25 to \$8 a pair.

Good values and up-to-date styles sold by direct representatives of the manufacturers should create a steady export market for Canadian boots and shoes.

CANADIAN SALMON.

A reference to the trade inquiries from South Africa during the past few months will show a large demand for Canadian canned salmon. The general request was for direct connections. Almost all the Canadian salmon which reached here last year was shipped either through English dealers or San Francisco agents; the Alaska salmon all came through San Francisco by way of Sydney, Australia. Canada's share of this trade in 1913 was £37,874 out of a total of £226,527.

The choice goods come packed in flat tins, other qualities in tall tins. The prices as paid last year varied as follows:—

Per case of four dozen, C.I.F.	Pink.....	13s. 2d. to 13s. 6d.
"	Med. Red.....	16s. 6d. to 16s. 9d.
"	Full Red.....	21s. 6d. to 21s. 9d.

A representative calling on those interested in the trade, and who would be in a position to look after shipments on arrival, would be the best means of establishing immediate trade. If this is not practicable, however, a trial could be made by shipping two or three samples by mail with a letter covering full information as to prices, route of delivery and when delivery could best be made. It would also be advisable to enclose various samples of labels which could be confined to any one firm. The tins must be labeled, as there is no possibility of selling them on this market without labels.

Direct dealing should be possible on the part of Canadian packers, and when consideration is given to the fact that through indirect sources the proportion of trade as quoted above was secured, an immediate increase in the exports of Canadian salmon should result.

SOUTH AFRICAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The annual report of the South African Posts and Telegraph Department, which also includes the telephones, was issued last month, and many interesting comparisons are made by the Postmaster General in the nature of the increases since Union was accomplished:—

	Increase since 1910.
Post and telegraph offices	317
Telephone exchanges	169
Public telephone call offices	812
Telephones in use	10,879
Telegrams dealt with	1,031,975
Main and branch posts and private post bags	907
Savings Bank Accounts	34,736
Amount standing to credit of Savings Banks depositors	£735,141
Money orders issued and paid	£25,856
Postal orders issued and paid	£1,668,979
Postal drafts issued	7,396
Revenue, telegraphs and telephones	£153,619
Capital expenditure on telegraphs and telephones	£937,855
Staff	1,494

The total number of post offices in the Union on December 31, 1913, were 2,783, an increase of 139 offices over the previous year. The total revenue increased 2·38 per cent from £1,624,838 to £1,663,762. The items of increase were as follows:—Postal, £32,440; telegraph, £3,516; telephone, £2,968; in addition to this, no credit was taken for the work performed for other Government departments which totalled a value of £185,131. The expenditure for the year amounted to £1,620,977, an increase of 5·03 per cent over 1912. The free services rendered by other Government departments to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs were valued at £67,716.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The contract time of sixteen days, fifteen hours, was exceeded six times by the mail steamers of the Union-Castle line on the homeward voyage from Cape Town to Southampton. In no case was the period of grace of twelve hours allowed over and above the contract time, exceeded. On the outward voyage from Southampton to Cape Town, the contract time was not on any occasion exceeded.

The average length of voyage for the past three years is shown below:—

	1911.			1912.			1913.		
	Days.	Hours.	Mins.	Days.	Hours.	Mins.	Days.	Hours.	Mins.
To South Africa	16	9	18	16	9	38	16	8	52
From "	16	12	4	16	12	50	16	12	34

OCEAN POST OFFICE SERVICE.

The following extracts from the report referred to the establishment of a sea post office on the mail steamers should be of interest.

The ocean mail contract entered into on October 18, 1912, between the Government and the Union-Castle Company provided, *inter alia*, for facilities for the establishment of sorting offices on the mail steamers and sorting offices, therefore, have been established on board all Union-Castle mail steamers sailing from Cape Town. The service in the opposite direction was inaugurated on September 27.

Arrangements were accordingly made to abolish the Transvaal and Orange Free State travelling post offices running in connection with the European mails and to

replace the services by establishing weekly direct bags addressed to the South Africa-United Kingdom sea post office from forty-three of the principal towns throughout the Union.

The service commenced on Saturday, September 6, with the despatch of the R.M.S. "Kildonan Castle" from Cape Town. On this steamer, and on each of the five succeeding mail steamers despatched from Cape Town, a Union postal official travelled in charge of the mails and prepared for delivery and onward transmission the correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom and foreign countries. On the return journey from Southampton each of these officers was joined by an Imperial officer who was initiated, during the voyage, into the requirements of the Union postal service with reference to the sorting of the European mails for South Africa. The Imperial officer, in turn, made the trip back to Southampton unaccompanied, where he was joined by a second Imperial officer, the service being thus eventually staffed by two Imperial officers on each mail steamer.

The homeward sea post office makes up direct mails on the more important towns in the United Kingdom, New York, the principal European travelling post offices, and the principal towns on the Continent. In addition, the sea post offices in both directions made up direct mails addressed to Madeira.

The service in both directions is working satisfactorily.

MONEY ORDERS ISSUED AND PAID.

Four hundred and eighty-nine thousand, eight hundred and twenty-nine money orders were issued during 1913, as against 491,738 in 1912. The value of the former was £2,950,126, an increase of £24,608 (0.84%) over the previous year. The average value of orders issued was £6 0s. 5d. The number of money orders paid was 386,193, as compared with 378,629 in 1912. The value of the former was £2,271,542, an increase of £92,144 (4.22%) over the previous year. The average value of paid orders was £5 17s. 7d. The increase in this class of business is due to the increased issue of free orders for the transmission of Government moneys, from which no revenue accrues to the Department, hence the decrease reflected in the commission received.

The value of money orders drawn on oversea countries amounted to £898,287, as compared with £963,706 for the previous year. The industrial disturbances during the year and the increased use of the postal order in preference to the money order system accounts for the decrease.

POSTAL ORDERS ISSUED AND PAID.

3,595,255 postal orders were issued in 1913, as compared with 3,261,045 in 1912. The value of the former was £2,263,831, an increase of £183,204 (8.81%) over the previous year. 2,788,167 postal orders were paid in 1913, as against 2,485,700 in 1912. The value of the former was £1,688,024, an increase of £166,650 (10.95%) over the previous year.

The total money order and postal order issues during the year amounted to £5,213,957, and the payments to £3,959,566, representing increases of £207,812 and £258,794 respectively, over the combined business transacted during the previous year.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHS.

During the year 6,044 telegrams, consisting of 68,837 words, were dealt with at the wireless stations of the Union. This shows a decrease of 631 telegrams, but an increase of 923 words as compared with the traffic of 1912. The stations at Slangkop

(Cape Town) and Durban have given very satisfactory service during the past year, and during the hours of night some remarkable results have been recorded at both places. The H.M.A.S. "Australia," for instance, on her voyage to Albany records having heard Durban's signals at a distance of 3,950 miles.

OCEAN LETTERS.

In April last the Marconi Company introduced on the South African route a class of telegram known by the name of "Ocean Letter," the purpose of which is to enable passengers to communicate with friends on shore. The messages are only accepted for transmission between vessels telegraphically controlled by the Marconi Company, and they must be addressed to a ship travelling in an opposite direction. The number of words which a message may contain is limited to 100, and the charge collected is 5s. 6d. for the first 30 words (postage rates included) and one penny for every word in excess. The telegrams are posted as letters on the arrival of the receiving ship at the port of destination.

SUBMARINE SERVICE.

The number of telegrams accepted at offices of the Union and handed over to the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company, Ltd., shows an increase of 10,860 messages and £3,025 in revenue over the corresponding figures of 1912.

DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TELEPHONES.

The following extract from the general remarks in the report should be of interest:—

'The most striking feature of the year's telephone business is the great extension that has taken place in farmers' party lines. When the rates for these lines were first published by the Department it was announced that, until a sufficient supply of the particular class of pole required had been obtained from oversea, delay would unavoidably occur in providing the lines asked for. It was considered better to introduce the new tariff at once and record applications than to await the arrival of the material before doing so. The light poles and fittings, owing to industrial troubles in Europe and other considerations outside the Department's control, are only now beginning to arrive in any quantity, and many lines have consequently been greatly delayed. The demand, too, for connections of this description have been far in excess of the Department's estimates. The lines erected since the tariff was introduced consist of 228 miles of telephone circuit connecting 132 subscribers to the nearest railway station or town.

'The class of wire that it is possible to use for the small charge made for these lines does not ordinarily permit of conversations being held over the trunk lines to places more than 100 to 200 miles distant; but where long distance communication is specially asked for a higher rate will be imposed and heavier construction adopted.

'Very considerable advantage, not only to the rural population, but also to the general public, is looked for from this development of the telephone service in country places.

'In regard to extensions of the telephone to outlying points, the Department conceives it to be its duty primarily to regard each proposal from a purely business point of view. The question is considered whether the community to be served by a new line is likely to contribute through the use of the line a revenue sufficient to cover the Department's outlay in the way of interest, depreciation, maintenance and working, or whether sufficient additional revenue is likely to be secured at existing offices in connection with the new line to justify the undertaking. In cases where doubt

exists on these points the applicants for public lines are required to guarantee a certain minimum revenue to the Department, and guarantees are generally forthcoming. There are, however, occasional demands for lines to sparsely populated places such as Reitfontein, in Gordonia, which is 160 miles from the nearest telegraph office, and to connect which would cost no less than £20,000, whilst the annual expenses would be £1,700, against a revenue estimated at only £300 a year. The Department recognizes that for reasons affecting police and native affairs administration such lines may be highly desirable; but it holds the view that their cost and working would not form a fair debit against the post office, whilst that Department is expected to pay its way.'

CHINA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. W. Ross.*)

SHANGHAI, August 4, 1914.

CHINA'S COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

In spite of all that has been done in recent years for the opening-up of China, that vast country, with its teeming inhabitants, still remains, in many respects, a dark unknown. But the commercial possibilities of a population which though never accurately enumerated, approximates in numbers to some 400 millions, are such as strike the imagination. Few observers return from China without a strong impression of the industry, sobriety and worth of the ordinary Chinaman; and disappointed as have been some of the more sanguine hopes attached to recent revolutionary movements, for the more patient the future is rich in possibilities.

It is true that the administration becomes more and more highly centralized but China needs a strong and stable Government above all else, and there are signs that administration and the financial reform is being seriously considered. The income from the Salt Gabelle for the year ending May 21, 1914, was estimated at 24 million dollars, but although collections did not begin till October, the actual receipts totalled 34 million dollars. The representatives of the five-power group, according to a Reuter message, consider the salt revenues an adequate security for a further £25,000,000 loan to embody the currency reform loan and the £8,000,000 loan to be applied to the redemption of short term loans.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE.

China's future, commercially, depends largely on her tariff policy. As regards her existing relations with foreign powers, some useful information may be extracted from a recent Austro-Hungarian consular report. According to it, the foreign trade of China with the various countries is distributed as follows:—

	Per cent.
Great Britain, including Hong Kong, British India, and the Straits Settlements	50
Japan and Korea	18
United States	8.5
Russia and Siberia	8.0
France and Indo-China	5.5
Germany	4.0
Holland and Dutch India	1.9
Belgium	1.8
Italy	1.4
Portugal (Macao)	1.3
Austria-Hungary	0.5

In addition to the above, the Scandinavian countries and Spain, Canada and Australia do a small trade with China.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

A number of commercial treaties and kindred undertakings exists between China and the different countries. England's most important treaties, on the most-favoured-nation basis, which has served as a guide for the treaties with other countries, are those of Nanking (1842), Chefoo (1876), and Shanghai (1902), and the Mackay agreement. England has a commercial attache in Peking, and her three banks in China, with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at their head, carry on an energetic but conservative and cautious loan policy, represented by numerous railways and railway schemes, more especially in Southern, Central and West China, a well-informed European press exists in China, and several highly influential commercial and engineering associations do good work in advancing British interests, notably the British Engineers' Association.

TREATY WITH JAPAN.

Japan has commercial treaties with China of 1871 (Tientsin), 1896 (Peking), and 1903 (Shanghai). Japan has a commercial expert attached to her Consulate-General in Shanghai and a couple of banks, which, with British and French assistance, carry on a strong and aggressive loan policy, both in the domain of railway construction, especially in Southern Manchuria, and more recently in Fukien. Amongst Japanese commercial unions may be mentioned the Japanese Association in Shanghai, the Eastern Development Company, and the recently founded Sino-Japanese Commercial Trust. The latter has been formed by leading Japanese banks and capitalists, including Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Mitsi Bishi Kaisha, Okura and Co., &c., with a capital of 5,000,000 yen. Further, there is the Chinese-Japanese People's Union which, with the East Asiatic Civilization Union and the Sino-Japanese Press Union, carries on an extremely energetic propaganda for the maxim: 'East Asia for the East Asiatics,' in the accepted Japanese style.

TREATY WITH GERMANY.

Germany has a commercial treaty with China of 1861 (Tientsin), with a subsequent addition of 1880 (Peking), and Kiaochow Convention of 1898. Later negotiations were frustrated by Germany's demands in connection with Yangtze shipping. A commercial expert is attached to the German Consulate-General in Shanghai. The German-Asiatic Bank, of the five-power syndicate, seems also to go in for a reticent loan policy within its allotted limit. On the other hand, German commerce, more especially the very active German Union of Shanghai, energetically urges a more active loan policy, above all, the formation of a German Industrial Bank (on similar lines to those of the Dutch 'Kultur-Banks' in Dutch India) for the negotiation of investment of capital in China in connection with transport facilities, mining, industry, and agriculture. It is also proposed to form an industrial committee for East Asia; with an efficient guarantee fund, the committee including representatives of finance, commerce, industry, agriculture, and persons familiar with East Asiatic conditions. There are also other German bodies, both at home and in the East, which work for the extension of Germany's intercourse with China. Chinese is being taught in the German high schools, both in Berlin and Hamburg, and the knowledge of German in China is spread through the medium of German schools, as well as by a German press in the East and by German booksellers.

GERMANY.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. C. F. Just.)

HAMBURG, GERMANY, July 31, 1914.

TRADE RETURNS FOR JANUARY-JUNE.

The unrevised returns of Germany's foreign trade for the first six months of the current year have now been issued, and a summary of the position is given in the subjoined table:—

Classes of Products.	IMPORTS— January-June.			EXPORTS. January-June.		
	In Million Marks.			In Million Marks.		
	1914	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912
Agricultural products and natural products, alimentary and consumable articles.	3,577	3,539	3,535	905	876	685
Raw mineral materials, mineral oils.	539	539	475	425	427	352
Chemicals and Pharmaceutical products.	272	246	232	491	483	394
Animal and vegetable textile materials and manufactures thereof.	440	449	424	798	739	698
Leather and leather wares, Furriers' wares.	83	82	76	303	273	243
Base metals and wares thereof.	329	334	324	935	951	797
Machinery, electro-technical articles, vehicles.	70	78	61	554	550	464
Total of goods only.	5,478	5,431	5,300	5,069	4,943	4,177

The figures for 1914, which are provisional, may be characterized as satisfactory in view of the existing depression, not only in Europe but in the principal export markets. Imports appear to have remained fairly steady, on the other hand, exports are still expanding. But the slowing down process in operation is seen in the fact that the improvement in exports for the six months was only 126,000,000 marks (\$30,000,000), equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, as against 766,000,000 marks (\$180,000,000) or 15.6 per cent, registered in the corresponding half year of 1913. The German export position, however, shows up favorably compared with that of the United States, whose exports for the half-year decreased 113 million dollars, or $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The United States imports show a gain of 35 million dollars, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The foreign trade returns of the United Kingdom show a reduction of 0.7 per cent for imports, and 0.6 per cent for exports.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung," in commenting on the German foreign trade returns, admits that the maintenance of the exports has involved many sacrifices. The returns show that although coal exports are about one million tons up, the total value has risen only by 3,310,000 marks (\$770,000). A more drastic example is furnished by the iron exports which, although showing an increase of one million tons, are 15,000,000 marks (\$3,500,000) down in value. But this, of course, is characteristic of the syndicated industries in Germany, whose general policy is to sell cheaper abroad than at home, and which in times of depression accentuates that feature in order to maintain production, although the business may be done at a loss.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian imports into Germany appear to have been maintained as a whole. Canadian wheat imports are 7,000 tons better. Feed barley shows the satisfactory improvement of 25,000 tons. It may be remarked that the tariff difficulties brewing with Russia, upon which country Germany depends for her supply of feed barley, are likely to lead her to look for alternative sources of supply, and the favourable experience made of Canadian barley should help Canadian trade. In flax seed the imports from Canada were nil against a few hundred tons for the corresponding period last year. Canadian flour has also dropped off, and the receipts of bran and mill offals, were insignificant. Canadian asbestos has increased by 5,000 tons, and there were small imports for the first time of acetate of lime and wood spirit. This is a business which should develop, as the capacity of the German market is large. Although calcium carbide imports are large and steadily rising, the Canadian article is still absent, and the fact is attributed to an understanding among producers who divide up the various markets of the world by arrangement.

The total imports of mild-cured salmon and frozen salmon have again improved, the Canadian product sharing proportionately. The trade in canned salmon unfortunately still remains purely nominal, and it is believed that nothing short of a radical reduction or total removal of the present outrageously high duty will alter the situation. The receipts of Canadian canned lobster were nearly twice those in 1913, and would seem to have taken the place of Newfoundland fish, which has fallen off very greatly owing, it is said, to the restrictions imposed in the fishery there. There is always a steady market in Hamburg for packing-house by-products, casings, oleo-stock for margarine production, &c., also for fish oils, especially whale and seal oil, and the Canadian imports, which are at present quite small, have a future if systematically and carefully pushed.

Canadian fresh apples and evaporated apples fell off compared with 1913, owing to a short supply consequent on the poor crop.

An encouraging feature is the growth of Canadian imports of harvesting machinery, which improved during the half-year under consideration from 2,834 tons to 4,571 tons. Hay-making machinery also improved from 322 tons to 566 tons.

GRAIN AND FLOUR EXPORTS.

It will be of assistance to the Canadian grain trade and milling industry to have details of the present exports of this character from Germany, and their distribution by countries of destination.

The following tables embodying this information are now submitted:—

GERMAN EXPORTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR—1913.

Grain.

	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Spelt.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Belgium.....	87,445	52,213		60,350	
Denmark.....	178,752	56,772		62,770	
France.....	47,509	250,759		128,628	
Great Britain.....	7,891	18,302		163,900	
Italy.....	7,395	25,225			
Netherlands.....	142,685	61,603	140	96,404	
Norway.....	137,329	4,436		2,704	
Austria-Hungary.....	5,581	2,056		6,522	
Portugal.....	6,382	674		1,000	
Russia.....	230,097	22,158		37,812	
Finland.....	20,461	10,230			
Sweden.....	68,367			33,682	
Switzerland.....	12,889	24,339	3,037	58,077	2,400
Spain.....	3,474	3,826			
Servia, etc.....			3,800	6,600	
Total.....	933,640	535,215	6,000	656,741	2,400

Flour.

	Rye.	Wheat.	Oats and Barley Meal.
	tons.	tons.	tons.
Denmark.....	15,704	26,877	1,592
France.....	24,829	1,000	357
Greece.....	6,712	2,000	
Great Britain.....		19,776	513
Italy.....	12,533		
Holland.....	18,344	29,111	527
Norway.....	57,080	2,510	
Finland.....	71,095	38,716	
Sweden.....	10,252	1,465	
Switzerland.....	4,133	40,753	386
Turkey.....		13,895	
Egypt.....	1,760	9,343	
German S. W. Africa.....	1,124	32,000	
Total.....	225,000	194,200	3,000

EXPORTS OF CATTLE FEEDING STUFFS.

	Mill Offals, Bran, etc.	Ricemeal Offals.	Oilcake and Meal.	Brewers and Distillers' Grains.	Sugar Beet Slices.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Austria-Hungary.....	10,810	1,330	13,964	3,000	3,000
Belgium.....			19,307		
Denmark.....		707	89,611		
France.....			5,967		
Great Britain.....			77,518		
Holland.....			52,756		
Norway.....		721	3,422		
Finland.....			3,000		
Russia.....	720				4,000
Sweden.....			17,561		
Switzerland.....	2,560		8,052	700	
Other countries.....	9,200	1,922	3,012	1,478	717
Total.....	23,290	4,060	294,170	5,198	7,717

NORWAY AND DENMARK.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. C. E. Sontum.)

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, August 26, 1914.

INFLUENCE OF WAR ON PULP AND PAPER MARKET.

It was sad tidings also for the Scandinavian pulp and paper manufacturers, when they learned of the outbreak of the European war. Most of them had only very small stocks of coal, and for a start there was no occasion to make shipments, as most of the steamers laid up on account of the great risk of keeping them running.

An almost total closing up of business was in view, but after the first shock every day seems to bring hope for the mills, that they shall be able to keep going without too much restriction, since the supply of coal will again commence. Steamship connection with Great Britain is now considered fairly safe for neutral steamers, and there has been established a special Government insurance for war risk, so the oversea connection is also again coming in fair order.

MILLS BUSILY ENGAGED.

According to an article in the Norwegian Trade Paper "Farmand" for August 22, the paper, pulp and cellulose mills will therefore be busily engaged in sending forward supplies on running contracts, charging, in case of c.i.f. sales, to the buyers the cost of extra freight and war insurance.

As yet much fresh business has not been done in mechanical wood pulp. While \$10.67 net f.o.b would be a reasonable price, taking all circumstances into consideration, the majority of the mills who have anything unsold are asking from \$0.53 to \$1.33 more. Twelve dollars is a somewhat stiff price, but it cannot be characterized as unreasonable; there are a few mills, however, who name fancy prices. By doing so they run a risk of missing a good opportunity to obtain a remunerative price for their unsold balances.

There is, however, really no over-production; stocks do not accumulate, and the unsold balance of the production of the current year is a small one. Although there is sufficient water in most of the Norwegian rivers (though not in the Drammen river), a great water scarcity in some parts of Sweden is reported, particularly in those districts which ship their pulp over the West Coast or Norwegian ports. It may not be impossible to draw pulp from the Baltic, but shipments from that part will be uncertain, and freights will be high. It ought to be possible to come to an understanding between buyers and sellers under present trying circumstances, if both approach the matter in a reasonable and loyal mood, without trying to overreach each other.

BOOM IN CELLULOSE.

There has been quite a boom in the cellulose market, and prices have advanced from \$8 to \$9.33 per ton. For 'easy bleaching' sulphite prices varying from \$45.33 to \$48 net f.o.b. have been paid, and it seems that there are still buyers in England at the highest of these quotations. 'Strong' has commanded \$42.67 to \$44.

Some of the North of Sweden mills have stopped already, others are run with reduced output. If these mills cannot get new supplies of coal and sulphur, a general

stoppage during the autumn will be inevitable. If prices go sufficiently high, it will, however, be possible for these mills to get supplies through the cities of Trondhjem or Narvik, in Norway, and to ship their produce that way; indeed it is reported that an offer f.o.b. Narvik has already been made.

All Norwegian mills are going to fulfill their contracts, provided the extra expenses are paid by the buyers. One single mill talked of backing out, but it was promptly put to reason.

STOPPAGE OF RUSSIAN WOOD PULP SUPPLIES OF PULP WOOD FROM RUSSIA.

A week ago there arrived from Russia what will probably be the last shipment of pulp wood which the Norwegian mills can obtain from there for some time, as export of wood material of all kinds is now prohibited from Russia during the war. This will mean a great break-off in the production of those mills that have counted on their supply of raw material from Russia. One mill alone is reported to have orders with Russian exporters for about 12,000 standards, which they now will not receive, and it may be difficult to secure sufficient raw material in a hurry to keep the mills of this company running steadily during the coming months.

LOW WATER IN SWEDISH RIVERS.

Exceptionally low water in the Swedish rivers has for some time made the floating of logs impossible, and of 13,000,000 logs destined for the pulp mills, only 6,000,000 have been floated so far. If there does not soon come abundant rain, the situation for the mills depending on these logs will be critical. Earlier in the summer, when there was plenty of water, the floating was stopped through a strike by the labourers.

MEETING OF NORWEGIAN PAPER-MAKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Norwegian Paper-makers' Association held a meeting in Christiania lately to discuss the situation caused by the European war. Nearly all of the mills were represented. It was a common desire within the association to keep the mills running as long as possible to avoid laying off any of the working men. However, on account of the situation caused by the war, several of the mills must be prepared for a whole or part closing down in the near future; but it was stated that there will not for a long time be question about any shortage of paper for inland use.

RISE IN PAPER PRICES.

The war has already caused the paper prices to go up 60 per cent. Of what importance this is for the paper mills may be understood, when it is stated that the paper export from Norway during the first six months of 1914 reached about 96,000 metric tons. Every week there is now shipped large quantities of paper, especially to England. The question is only how long it will be possible for the mills to get sufficient supply of coal.

NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT WAR-RISK INSURANCE.

The law recently put in force about the insurance of Norwegian vessels against war risk prescribes that the Norwegian Government guarantees 80 per cent of the insurance. The premium is not to exceed 12 per cent per year and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the amount of the insurance. All vessels that are bound to register must insure, with the exception only of such vessels as previously carried insurance against war risk, as long as such insurance is in force, ships in the coast and lake traffic, fishing boats and ships that are laid up in a safe harbour.

POSSIBILITIES FOR CANADIAN FOOD EXPORTERS IN SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Since most of the food exporting countries of Europe during the war are closed for export, there should be a great opportunity for Canada to increase her export to the neutral countries. Norway, for instance, usually draws her principal supply of all kinds of grain from Russia, Germany and Austria, but these sources are now of course closed. While rye is the principal breadstuff, there is regularly used also considerable of wheat; but as rye now is getting more and more difficult to obtain, the bakers must go over to mixing with wheat or using wheat more exclusively. Canadian exporters of rye and wheat as well as of oats and barley might find this a good opportunity. Further there will be a large demand for beans and peas. If Canadian exporters in these or any other lines will write me, this office will be pleased to place them in connection with the importers here. To avoid delay, it would be well if samples and quotations followed.

EXPORT OF CONDENSED MILK FROM NORWAY.

Last week there was shipped from Christiania 50,000 cases of condensed milk destined for Cuba and 25,000 cases destined for the West Indies.

SHIPPING ROUTES TO SOUTH AMERICA.

The following summary of the principal shipping routes from Canada to South America is published for the information of Canadian shippers interested in the export trade to that part of the world:—

There are no direct lines from Canada to South America. Goods may be sent over the following routes:—

(a) To the East Coast—

(1) From New York by the Lamport and Holt Line to Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Paranagua, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Algere, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

(2) From New York by the Booth Line (17 Battery Place, N.Y.) to the following ports in Brazil:—

Para, Manaos, Maranhão, Ceará, Parnahyba and Natal; and also to Iquitos, Peru.

The Booth Line also performs a coasting service between Buenos Aires, Montevideo and intermediate ports to Para and Manaos, Brazil, apparently connecting with the New York steamers at Para.

(b) To the West Coast—

(1) From Halifax to Trinidad by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., transshipping at Trinidad to R.M.S.P. steamer to Colon, thence to Panama, thence via the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., to about twenty of the principal ports on the west coast of South America, including Buenaventura (Col.), Esmeraldas, Bahia and Quayaquil (Ecuador), Callao, Mollendo and Ilo (Peru), Arica, Pisagua, Antofagasta, Huasco, Coquimbo and Valparaiso (Chili).

(2) From New York to Colon by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., thence by Panama and the Pacific Coast Steam Navigation Co., as above.

(3) The Pacific Navigation Co., expect to commence a fortnightly service through the Panama canal, from New York to Valparaiso and intermediate ports, in December, 1914.

(4) The Canadian Pacific Railway has entered into a traffic arrangement with the United Fruit Company for the operation of a weekly service between Boston and Jamaica, Colon, Panama and Port Limon, Costa Rica. At Colon connections are made with lines serving all ports on the West Coast of South America, namely:—

Colombia—Bonaventure and Tumaco.

Ecuador—Manta, Esmeraldas, Guayaquil, Bahia and Machlilla.

Peru—Lima, Mollenda and Arequipa.

Bolivia—La Paz.

Chile—Conception, Arica, Iquique, Antifagasta, Valparaiso, Santiago and Talchuan.

For further information apply to—

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Halifax, N.S.

Booth & Co., 17 Battery Place, New York.

Sanderson & Son, agents, R.M.S.P. & P.S.N.C., 22 State Street, New York.

F. G. Frieser, export freight agent, C.P.R., Montreal.

FREE FOODSTUFFS INTO FRANCE.

The Hon. Philippe Roy, Canadian Commissioner General, Paris, advises the Department that the French Government has decreed that frozen meat, oil cake, flour, grains, salt meat, potatoes, horses and iodine will hereafter be duty free in France until further notice.

Several of the products upon which the duty has been removed are produced in Canada and could perhaps be exported to France when partial commercial activity has been resumed and exchange operations re-established.

LIVE STOCK ADMITTED FREE.

Mr. Roy has also cabled the Department that a decree has been issued, which has temporarily removed from September 9 on the duty on cattle, sheep and hogs.

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended August 26, 1914:—

Cheese—

Bristol.....	69/	73/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	69/	71/	"
London.....	70/	73/	"
Glasgow.....	-	72/	"

Butter—None reported.

Bacon (Sides)—

Bristol.....	84/	86/	"
Liverpool.....	78/	81/	"
London.....	79/	95/	"
Glasgow.....	-	-	"

Bacon (Cumberland cut)—

Bristol.....	-	-	"
Liverpool.....	86/	90/	"
London.....	-	-	"
Glasgow.....	-	-	"

Hams (long cut, green)—

Bristol.....	90/	92/	"
Liverpool.....	87/	90/	"
London.....	87/	91/	"
Glasgow.....	-	-	"

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended August 29, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves.....	766	
Sheep and lambs.....	—	
Swine.....	—	
Horses.....	666	9
Fresh meat:—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)..... Cwts.	164,920	155,196
Mutton " " "..... "	75,326	47,267
Pork " " "..... "	4,718	7,440
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)..... "	13,538	13,047
Salted or preserved meat:—		
Bacon..... "	95,612	89,794
Beef..... "	1,861	311
Hams..... "	16,629	16,044
Pork..... "	7,684	5,202
Meat, unenumerated, salted..... "	2,278	1,185
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)..... "	16,008	16,021
Dairy produce and substitutes:—		
Butter..... "	62,323	48,348
Margarine..... "	23,019	37,402
Cheese..... "	45,051	69,884
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums..... "	8	
" cream..... "	179	
" condensed..... "	25,334	14,461
" preserved, other kinds..... "	125	316
Eggs..... Gt. Hnd.	361,041	55,142
Poultry..... Value £	20,256	1,003
Game..... "	718	48
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)..... Cwts.	4,552	11,519
Lard..... "	31,325	55,624
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—		
Wheat..... "	2,184,800	2,339,800
Wheatmeal and flour..... "	171,700	164,300
Barley..... "	357,700	869,100
Oats..... "	185,200	144,300
Peas..... "	20,707	9,860
Beans..... "	40	60,810
Maize or Indian corn..... "	1,562,200	1,152,500
Fruit, raw:—		
Apples..... "	6,917	1,377
Pears..... "	57,269	17,859
Hay..... Tons.	497	156
Hops..... Cwts.	1,508	910

NEWFOUNDLAND'S TARIFF CHANGES.

Mr. W. B. Nicholson, Canadian Trade Commissioner at St. John's, Newfoundland, advises the Department that the following additions have been made to the Newfoundland tariffs and are now in force:—

Sugars—loaf-cut, loaf-cube, castor sugar, per lb., 3 cents; white, brown or yellow, per lb., 1½ cents. Tea, per lb., 5 cents. Flour, wheaten, including the duty on the package, per barrel, 25 cents. Kerosene oil, including the duty on the package, per gallon, 5 cents. Beef, when sold in barrels, including duty on barrel, \$1. Pigs' heads, jowls, without tongues, hocks, feet and ribs, when salt and in barrels, including duty on barrel, \$1. Pigs' jowls and tongues when salt and in barrels, including duty on barrel, \$1.50. Pork in barrels or half barrels, viz.: Mess, family, prime mess, rump, extra prime, bean, clear, butt and ham, including duty on package, \$1.50; belly, back or family mess or loin pork, including duty on package, \$2. Automobiles and other similar motor vehicles and carts, and tires ad valorem, 45 per cent.

The surtax of ten per cent applies to the above.

The duty on hay is resumed, viz., on 2,000-lb. ton, \$3.

NEW WEST INDIAN CABLE RATES.

The Canada-West Indies Conference, which met in Ottawa in 1912, passed a resolution looking to better cable communications between the Dominion and these Islands. Following the resolution, the Minister of Trade and Commerce took up the matter with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the result that after much negotiation an agreement has been made, signed by the British Government, the Canadian Government and the Crown Agents for the Colonies with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited, for reduced cable rates, to go into effect on October 1.

The West Indian Colonies included in the agreement are: Antigua, Barbados, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago.

The following is a summary of the rates adopted:—

Rate.	For Telegrams (in either direction).	Amount of Rate.
(a)	Between the United Kingdom and any of the Colonies.	2s. 6d. per word.
(b)	Between Newfoundland, Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the Province of Ontario, Prince Edward Island or the Province of Quebec, and any of the Colonies.	1s. 6d. per word.
(c)	Between other places in Canada and any of the Colonies.	1s. 6d. per word and in addition thereto the usual additional rates for the time being chargeable in respect of the transmission beyond the places referred to under Rate (b) above.
(d)	Between any of the Colonies (Inter-Colonial Service).	(Special table, not necessary to be given here as affecting intercommunication between Islands.)

FORMER RATES.

Former rates between—	and the United King- dom.	and Newfoundland	New Brunswick, Nova Scotia (including Cape Breton), Pro- vinces of Ontario and Quebec.	Prince Edward Island.	Rest of Canada.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Antigua.....	4 4	3 8	3 4½	3 7½	3 7
Barbados.....	4 9	4 1	3 9½	4 0½	4 0
British Guiana.....	5 6	4 9½	{ (*4 6) 4 8 }	4 9	4 8
Dominica.....	4 2	3 6	3 2½	3 5½	3 5
Grenada.....	4 8	4 0	3 8½	3 11½	3 11
Jamaica.....	3 0	2 2½	2 0	2 3	2 2½
St. Kitts.....	4 8	4 0	3 8½	3 11½	3 11
St. Lucia.....	4 6	3 10	3 6½	3 9½	3 9
St. Vincent.....	4 7	3 10½	3 7	3 10	3 9½
Trinidad.....	5 1	4 4½	4 1	4 4	4 3½

NETHERLANDS CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Rotterdam advises the Department as follows:—

Special duty levied on sugar imported from countries granting bounties on the production or the exportation thereof.

By Royal Resolution of August 13, 1914, it has been provided that sugar imported from the countries mentioned hereafter is subject to a special duty per 100 kilograms (200·46) lbs.) placed opposite.

	Change.	At Present.
Canada—		
Refined Sugar	golden 1·54 = .61½	f 1·74 = .69½
Australia—		
Raw sugar.....	f 2·22 = .88½	f 0·45 = .18
Refined.....	f 4·47 = \$1.79½	f 2·70 = \$1.08
Japan—		
Raw Sugar.....	f 1·95 = .78	
Candy.....	f 6·69 = \$2.68½	f 1·25 = .50
Other refined Sugar.....	f 3·45 = 1.39	
Roumania—		
Raw sugar....	f 4·68 = 1.88	f 9·60 = \$3.86
Refined sugar.....	f 6·96 = 2.79½	f 7·32 = 2 93½

This resolution takes effect immediately.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA.

The following table shows the value of the imports (not deducting re-exports to foreign countries) into and the exports (domestic) from all the treaty ports from and to the principal foreign countries in the years 1912 and 1913:—

From and To—	1912.		1913.	
	Imports (including re-exports).	Exports (domestic).	Imports (including re-exports).	Exports (domestic).
	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.
United Kingdom.....	74,856,196	15,899,621	96,910,944	16,346,413
Hong Kong*.....	147,801,363	103,384,165	171,636,099	117,128,661
British India.....	46,645,977	7,572,703	48,292,190	6,190,307
Straits Settlements, &c.....	8,604,904	6,339,483	8,935,416	7,552,710
Australia, New Zealand, &c.....	988,288	554,155	702,017	536,343
South Africa and Mauritius.....	146	18,779	9	62,735
Canada.....	1,110,708	885,129	1,865,735	652,370
British Empire.....	280,007,582	134,654,035	328,342,410	148,469,539
Japan†.....	91,016,652	55,262,004	119,316,662	65,544,186
United States of America.....	36,197,671	35,019,902	35,427,198	37,650,301
Russian Empire.....	21,232,169	45,196,789	22,152,888	44,921,437
Germany.....	21,129,947	14,338,824	28,302,403	17,025,224
Belgium.....	8,751,495	6,551,975	15,830,838	6,546,398
France.....	2,932,373	38,809,138	5,299,517	40,749,782
Other foreign countries.....	24,458,191	40,654,736	31,588,515	42,398,679
Total.....	485,726,080	370,520,403	586,290,431	403,305,546

*The imports from Hong Kong come originally from, and the exports to that Colony are further carried on to, the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, America, Japan, Australia, India, Straits Settlements, and the Coast Ports of China.

(Board of Trade Journal.)

DEMAND FOR GRAIN AND FLOUR IN GUATEMALA.

A good deal of anxiety is felt by the President and high officials of Guatemala, owing to the failure this year of the wheat and corn crop. This failure has been caused by the great scarcity of rain during the last two months, the usual rainy season.

Under ordinary conditions this failure of the native wheat and corn crop might, with comparative little difficulty, have been remedied by resorting to the other wheat and corn markets of North America. Already a considerable amount of wheat flour is imported into this country from the United States.

It has been suggested now, however, by the various American agents in this country that, owing to the pressing need at this time for wheat and corn in the countries of Europe, the United States will not be able to supply Guatemala with the wheat and corn that are needed. For this reason the Chilean chargé d'affaires informs me that he was requested by the President of Guatemala to ask his Government if it would be possible to supply the Government of Guatemala with at least a small amount of flour. The same request was made of the Argentine Government.

I have just now been advised by the Chilean chargé d'affaires that his Government and the Argentine Government have replied that they regret extremely that it will be impossible to supply the Government of Guatemala with the wheat and corn that is required.—(*U.S. Consular Report.*)

BOOTS AND SHOES IN EGYPT.

The imports of boots and shoes to Egypt rose steadily during the years 1909, 1910 and 1911, when they were 1,154,989 pairs, value £E218,702. In 1912 they fell to 891,548 pairs, value £E178,042, and in 1913 the imports were 792,006 pairs, value £E179,362. The fall in imports is, says the *Bulletin* of the International Chamber of Commerce at Cairo, due principally to the competition of local manufactories, which produce ordinary qualities at very low prices. These qualities have the largest sale, being bought by the middle class, who are the most numerous section of the population. The goods manufactured in Egypt are mainly boots and shoes for men and women; very few children's shoes are made. England is the chief supplier of boots and shoes to Egypt, with an importation of £E91,611 in 1913, as compared with £E17,655 in 1904. English manufacturers send travellers regularly to Egypt to receive orders and to study the requirements and tastes of customers. England supplies principally stout boots for men and children, military boots, canvas shoes with rubber soles for lawn tennis and specialties such as football boots. Switzerland takes the second place in this trade, with £E16,946 of imports in 1913. The imports from Switzerland have diminished since 1909, when the figure was £E31,023, principally owing to the competition of English goods. In the third place comes Austria, which specializes in ladies' shoes. The Viennese article for ladies is very elegant, well finished, light, and above all, cheap. Austria sends very few men's boots to Egypt, but supplies certain kinds of slippers of good quality. Morocco, which in 1905 was at the head of the importing countries, with £E37,622, now comes fourth with £15,356. This considerable falling off is due to the fact that the kind formerly imported, which were mainly slippers for natives, are now manufactured in large quantities in Egypt, and also to the circumstance that the natives are adopting European styles of footwear. France takes fifth place amongst the countries supplying boots and shoes to Egypt. Turkey sends slippers at very low prices for the use of the natives. America supplies only expensive qualities, principally of men's footwear. American goods have no tendency to develop a large trade in Egypt, partly because of the great distance between the two countries, and partly because the Egyptian importer is interested in pushing the sale of English goods, the manufacturers of which allow him six months' credit from the date of arrival of the goods, whilst American manufacturers allow him only 120 days from date of the invoice. The Egyptian buyers only order according to their immediate requirements and expect very rapid delivery. The wealthy classes often prefer to have their boots made to measure, so that the consumption of American footwear is not likely to develop largely in Egypt unless American makers decide to manufacture and export less expensive qualities.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

HONG KONG FLOUR MARKET.

The significant feature of the flour market in Hong Kong during the first six months of this year is the extremely low supply in godown on June 30, amounting to only 800,000 bags (49 pounds gross weight) with half a million afloat. Toward the end of September the visible stocks will be reduced very low, and it will not be until early in October that flour will move in greater abundance from the Pacific coast to Hong Kong. In 1913 the visible supply at the end of the first six months was estimated at 1,230,000 bags, with 1,270,000 bags afloat. The total imports up to the end of last month were 2,543,815 bags—2,216,210 American and 327,605 Canadian flour.

The position this year contrasted with previous years is best evidenced by the following table, showing imports into Hong Kong during the first six months of the years named, with other factors:—

	1910 <i>a</i>	1911	1912	1913	1914
	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
Six months' imports.....	1,588,000	2,424,600	3,041,000	2,712,000	2,544,000
Add stock Jan. 1.....	250,000	175,000	1,000,000	800,000	950,000
Total.....	1,838,000	2,599,600	4,041,000	3,512,000	3,494,000
Less stock on June 30.....	850,000	450,000	1,400,000	1,230,000	800,000
Six months' consumption.....	988,000	2,149,600	2,641,000	2,282,000	2,694,000

*a*The figures for 1910 are surprising in comparison with the others, but are accounted for by the abnormal imports of North China flour into Canton.

The decrease, therefore, of the 1914 imports from those of 1913 amounts to 168,000 bags. From another source these figures have been obtained: 1914, 2,587,785 bags; 1913, 2,696,013, or a shortage of 108,228 bags.

The Canadian exporters have increased their shipments over 100,000 bags for the same period. Prices have declined since the beginning of the year and, although the Pacific coast rates on wheat and flour have advanced, there has been no reflection on local conditions. Excessive stocks, the low price of the Chinese paper currency and falling exchange combined to make business almost impossible. During the past four months there has been practically no demand, either for the reason that the Chinese consumers did not have the means to buy with or else they were satisfied to fall back on rice—their staple food. It is estimated that, roughly, 12 to 15 cents Mexican or, say, 5 to 7 cents gold, have been lost per bag for the period under review, an actual loss on working the trade of approximately \$175,000 gold. The reason no doubt lies in the fact that excessive purchases were made, necessitating forced sales.

The stock on June 30 was less than it has been all through the year, and with only comparatively small lots coming forward the available supply to the end of September is about 1,125,000 bags, or about equal to three months' supply. It would seem, therefore, that the Hong Kong market would be in a receptive condition for shipments from the Pacific coast as soon as the new crop is available. The Canadian flour has not been able to compete with the American product all through the summer on account of low freights from the seaboard, which do not apply to interior mills. The hard-wheat flour which Canada produces suffers greatly from dampness. An encouraging feature of the flour situation is that American flour has again found its way into the Straits Settlements, where for a number of years Australian flour has dominated that market.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending September 10, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	367,442	22,783	40,296	39,337	469,858
Consolidated	359,135	25,876	27,576	177,420	590,007
Empire Elevator Co.	410,018	33,424	15,909	338,186	797,537
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	421,598	16,849	12,366	.....	450,813
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	296,909	3,919	4,606	487,171	792,605
Black & Muirhead .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G. T. Pacific	408,937	69,146	15,145	170,219	663,447
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	334,728	25,168	23,353	.....	383,249
Fort William Elevator Co.	115,444	90,193	13,327	367,587	586,551
Eastern Elevator Co.	129,085	12,502	8,762	.....	150,349
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	658,090	21,698	37,504	367,952	1,085,244
D. Horn & Co.	1,767	2,910	976	50,906	56,559
Dominion Government Elevator.	233,681	11,907	15,900	75,988	337,476
Total terminal elevators.	3,736,834	336,375	215,720	2,074,766	6,363,695
Depot Harbour. ....	.....	20,895	.....	.....	20,895
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	333	7,463	.....	.....	7,796
Midland Elevator Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiffin, G. T. P.	104,400	15,834	.....	.....	120,234
Port McNicol	134,756	1,416	1,644	.....	137,816
Collingwood.	7,000	.....	.....	.....	7,000
Goderich	361,601	69,586	.....	.....	431,187
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.	3,543	.....	.....	.....	3,543
Commercial Elevator Co.	9,027	503	5,076	.....	14,606
Port Colborne.	572,144	28,501	.....	.....	600,645
Prescott .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	85,282	6,599	21,247	45,100	158,228
" No. 2.	258,574	35,909	23,118	23,906	341,507
Montreal Warehousing Co.	47,861	93,430	95	5,230	146,616
Quebec Harbour Commissioners, Quebec	2,005	127,915	.....	.....	129,920
West St. John, N.B.	2,641	.....	.....	.....	2,641
Total public elevators.	1,589,167	408,051	51,180	74,236	2,122,634
Total quantity in store	5,326,001	744,426	266,900	2,149,002	8,486,329

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended September 10, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Wheat—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard.....	1,547	16,378	17,925
No. 1 Northern.....	904,166	1,080,025	1,984,191
No. 2 ".....	1,358,061	260,827	1,618,888
No. 3 ".....	825,326	79,777	905,103
No. 4 Wheat.....	225,861	46,227	272,088
No. 5 ".....			
No. 6 ".....			
Other.....	421,873	105,933	527,806
Totals, Wheat.....	3,736,834	1,589,167	5,329,001

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Oats—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 C.W.....	5,041		5,041
No. 2 ".....	119,799	237,873	357,672
No. 3 ".....	52,565	53,479	106,044
Ez. No. 1 Feed.....	29,741	801	30,542
No. 1 Feed.....		16	16
No. 2 ".....		6,461	6,461
Other.....	129,229	109,421	238,650
Totals, Oats.....	336,375	408,051	744,426

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Barley—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 3 Extra.....			
No. 3.....	61,654	7,850	69,504
No. 4.....	82,957	35,754	118,711
Feed.....	9,994	5,076	15,070
Rejected.....	36,967	2,500	39,467
Other.....	24,148		24,148
Totals, Barley.....	215,720	51,180	266,900

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Flax—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Northwestern Canada.....	1,942,081	50,330	1,992,411
No. 2 C.W.....	87,989		87,989
No. 3 C.W.....	14,448		14,448
Rejected.....			
Other.....	30,248	23,906	54,154
Totals, Flax.....	2,074,766	74,236	2,149,002
Total quantity in store.....	6,363,695	2,122,634	8,486,329

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

943. **Representative.**—A firm in Denmark solicits the representation of Canadian millers of wheat, rye and corn flour as well as oats and peas.

944. **Frozen cattle offal, &c.**—A London company desires the addresses of Canadian shippers of frozen cattle offal, and would also be glad to hear from packers of canned meats, tongues and frozen fish, seeking a connection in this market.

945. **Box shooks.**—A Cape Town firm will purchase in large quantities box shooks of all kinds, principally for fruit boxes. Immediate correspondence is requested.

946. **Spruce deals.**—C.i.f. quotations are asked for by a Cape Town firm on spruce deals 3 x 6 and up from 3½ feet long up.

947. **Wood wool.**—For fruit packing, quotations are asked for on wood wool by a Cape Town firm.

948. **Machinery.**—A South African firm asks for catalogues and c.i.f. prices Cape Town, on machinery for fruit evaporating.

949. **Gas mantles.**—A Glasgow commission agent having large connection and trade in gas mantles, is open to represent Canadian manufacturers.

950. **Hardware.**—Responsible Glasgow hardware house, working the United Kingdom, would be glad to hear from Canadian firms having goods to offer on this market.

951. **Pit poles.**—Glasgow firm desires to hear from firms in a position to ship large quantities of pit poles—prompt action requested.

952. **Bronze powders.**—Inquiries have been received for this commodity and producers are invited to send their names to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

953. **Steel wire slate nails.**—Inquiries have been received for the above and producers are invited to send their names to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

954. **Steatite ferules.**—Supplies are wanted for new patent sparking plug. Specimen now in mail. Producers are invited to send their names to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

955. **Wheat, flour, barley and oats.**—An inquiry from Norway has been received and information regarding it may be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

956. **Victoria peas.**—Canadian exporters might communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, with regard to supplies of large yellow peas for Norway.

957. **Malt.**—A Swiss firm desires the addresses of Canadian producers of malt suitable for the production of German and Austrian beer.

958. **Handles.**—A Midlands firm is open to represent Canadian manufacturers of broom, tool and implement handles.

959. **Wood pulp.**—A Liverpool firm desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of wood pulp, both mechanical and sulphite.

960. **Wire nails.**—A Manchester firm of wholesale hardware and metal merchants wishes to get in touch with exporters of wire nails from Canada.

961. **Nuts and bolts.**—A Manchester firm of wholesale hardware and metal merchants wishes to get in touch with exporters of nuts and bolts from Canada.

962. **Cheddar cheese.**—A Cape Town commission house is prepared to take up an agency on the commission basis for Canadian Cheddar cheese. Immediate correspondence with full particulars is requested.

963. **Wood naphtha, acetic acid, &c.**—A London company wishes to purchase supplies of wood naphtha, acetic acid, acetone, methyl alcohol, and formaldehyde, and invites offers from Canadian manufacturers.

964. **Wire nails.**—A London firm of tile manufacturers makes inquiry for the names of Canadian manufacturers of galvanized steel wire slate nails.

965. **Hay.**—A London firm of grain and hay merchants is open to correspond with Canadian shippers of chopped hay.

966. **Pit props.**—A Welsh firm makes inquiry for names of Canadian shippers of pit props.

967. **Hoes, picks, shovels, &c.**—A London firm wishes to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of the following goods and similar lines suitable for the Siamese market: Adzes, hoes, picks, shovels; boot polish, cheap, in glass bottles; cheap dry colours; colour for soap; and tiles; cutlery (cheap), pocket knives, &c. elastic; enamelled ironware; glass, window; gunds; imitation jewellery (cheap) iron bars; glace kid leather, coloured; iron and zinc wire nails; cheap automatic pocket pistols; shoemakers' supplies; galvanized iron wire; singlets for native use; ultramarine blue for soap-making; zinc sheets, 7 ft. x 3 ft.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

In view of the transfer of British Consuls from and to various Consulates, and the occasional retirement of those officers, it has been considered desirable to give the address of the Consulate and omit the names of the Consuls.

Austria-Hungary:

Trieste, British Consul General.

Belgium:

Antwerp, British Consul General.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.

Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

China:

Harbin, British Consul.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.

Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Vice-Consul.

Panama, British Consul General.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul.

St. Petersburg, British Consul.

Vladivostock, British Consul.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.

Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Turkey:

Constantinople, British Consul General.

Turkey-in-Asia:

Smyrna, British Consul General.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable Address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne, Cable address, Cancoma.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable address, Canadian.

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Slething, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable Address, Canadian.

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood & Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
British Trade Lost to Germany..	1587
Great Britain—	
London (Mr. Harrison Watson)..	1591
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)..	1593
Glasgow (Mr. F. Dane)..	1594
South Africa (Mr. W. J. Egan)..	1598
China (Mr. J. W. Ross)..	1603
Germany (Mr. C. F. Just)..	1605
Norway and Denmark (Mr. C. E. Sontum)..	1608
Shipping Routes to South America..	1610
Free Foodstuffs into France..	1611
Canadian Produce Prices in England..	1612
British Agricultural Produce Imports..	1613
Newfoundland Tariff Changes..	1614
New West Indian Cable Rates..	1614
Netherlands Customs Duties..	1615
Notes on Foreign Trade..	1616
Canadian Grain Statistics..	1619
Trade Inquiries..	1621
Commercial Intelligence Service..	1625

1626

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, September 28, 1914.

No. 557

CAUTION.

The attention of the Department of Trade and Commerce has been directed to circular letters sent out from New York and other cities outside of Canada in the interests of German firms, either through brokers or receivers.

The purpose of these circulars is to continue in this indirect way business which has been broken off on account of the war, and is a clear violation of the proclamation which prohibits trade between Canada and people of the enemy country.

The British Empire is at war with certain countries and war, to be consistent and effectual, must run along certain trade lines as well as by military operations. We sincerely trust that no Canadians will be misled into affording help and comfort to producers of the enemy by this indirect channel.

We call the attention of readers to the proclamation on page 1665 of this issue, which sets forth the prohibitions in regard to trade under the present war conditions. Our merchants run a great risk in having anything to do with such indirect business as above indicated. At this particular time we must all be loyal in supporting first the makers and producers in Canada and the Empire, and thereafter those doing business in the countries of our allies.

Parties receiving any such circulars will confer a favour by sending them to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Article No. 4.

OPPORTUNITIES FROM GERMAN LOSS OF TRADE.

The three preceding articles dealt with the opportunities presented for the enlargement of Canadian trade, through the interruption to the exports from Germany to Canada, Argentina and Brazil, and the United Kingdom. The effect of the war on German commercial relations with other parts of the world remains to be considered. In this issue, therefore, tables are published and an analysis made thereof, showing the exports for the year 1912 from Germany to (1) the British Overseas Dominions

(except Canada); (2) British India; (3) China and Japan; (4) West Indies and Cuba; and (5) Central America. In each case the class of articles purchased from Germany by the people of these countries is very similar, variations in the relative quantities taking place mainly according to the geographic relations to other sources of supply, the nature of the home production and the tastes of the people of the importing country. It is, therefore, not necessary in pointing out the opportunity for the enlargement of Canadian trade, to consider German exports to these countries in such detail as in the case of previous articles, but rather to note the distinguishing points in connection with each market.

British Overseas Dominions.

The trade with Canada, which Germany stands to lose during the war, was touched upon in Article No. 1. Account should also be taken of the increased interimperial trade resulting from the cessation of exports from Germany to other parts of the Empire. First there should be considered the British Dominions of Australia, South Africa and New Zealand. With these parts of the Empire Canada should henceforth enjoy increased trade, the extent of which possibility will become evident on closer examination of German exports to these countries.

GROWTH OF TRADE WITH GERMANY.

The tables of exports from Germany appended, are taken from the German returns, hence the values are expressed in marks. The par value of the mark in Canadian currency is 23·8 cents. A reference to these tables will show that during the five years, 1908 to 1912, German exports to Australia and New Zealand steadily increased. To Australia the figures were 57,934,000 marks for 1908 and 87,579,000 marks for 1912; to New Zealand they amounted to 5,911,000 marks for the former, and 8,900,000 marks for the latter year, an appreciable increase thus being registered in the German exports to both countries. Canadian exports to Australia were valued in 1913 at \$3,996,387, while to New Zealand in the same year goods were supplied to the value of \$1,698,000.

In the case of British South Africa greater fluctuations in the amounts of the total exports from Germany in recent years are shown. In 1908 purchases by South Africa from Germany amounted in value to 32,019,000 marks. By 1910 this had increased to 53,915,000 marks. In 1912, however, the amount had decreased to 44,526,000 marks. Canada's exports to British South Africa in 1913 amounted in value to \$3,340,513 (or approximately 13,362,052 marks).

NATURE OF PURCHASES FROM GERMANY.

Having regard to the kind of goods sent from Germany to the three British Dominions in question, it may be said that they are of similar nature to the articles considered in previous issues in connection with other countries. Like Canada, Argentina and Brazil, agriculture and the production of raw materials play the principal part in the economic life of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. It, therefore, follows that the imports into these countries consist very largely of finished manufactured products, goods which German industry and trade has hitherto been in an advantageous position to supply. It will, therefore, be in these lines that the greatest opportunity is presented for the extension of Canadian trade. Among prominent items in the German classification exported to these countries from Germany may be mentioned iron and alloys thereof, machinery, electro-technical apparatus, musical instruments, toys; all kinds of textile goods; fancy goods, glassware, earthenware, paper, rubber goods, leather goods; all kinds of drugs and chemicals; explosives, wines, spirits, &c.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

As in the case of so many other countries metallic goods, hardware, machinery, &c., account for a large proportion of German sales to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Thus in 1912 Germany sent iron and iron and steel goods to Australia of a value of 23,056,000 marks, or 26·3 per cent of the total exports to that country. To South Africa similarly the figure was 11,034,000 marks and to New Zealand, 791,000 marks. Other metallic goods sent from Germany to these countries included copper and alloys thereof, to Australia of a value of 1,145,000 marks, to New Zealand of a value of 183,000 marks and to South Africa of a value of 444,000 marks; aluminium and alloys thereof to Australia of a value of 340,000 marks, and zinc and zinc goods to South Africa of a value of 1,347,000 marks.

Germany has also obtained quite a material hold of the Australasian market for machinery as shown by an export of a value of 4,954,000 marks to Australia and of 1,145,000 marks to New Zealand. To the Union of South Africa in 1912, Germany sent machinery to the value of 3,384,000 marks. The value of the electro-technical apparatus exported to the three countries from Germany in 1912 was as follows: To Australia 2,035,000 marks, to New Zealand 172,000 marks, and to South Africa 4,019,000 marks. Under the head of vehicles and vessels, Germany exported to the value of 1,117,000 marks to Australia, 94,000 marks to New Zealand, and 1,149,000 marks to South Africa.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

A very large item in Australasia's purchases from Germany consists of musical instruments, of which in 1912 to Australia Germany supplied to the value of 8,392,000 marks and to New Zealand to the value of 1,145,000 marks. Here it would seem, therefore, is an opportunity for an increase of Canadian trade with these countries. To South Africa in the same year Germany exported 2,100,000 marks worth of musical instruments. As is the case nearly all over the world, the Germans to a large extent control the market for toys in the British overseas Dominions. In 1912 the toys exported from Germany to Australia amounted in value to 2,099,000 marks, to New Zealand 412,000 marks, and to South Africa to 572,000 marks. A fairly large export of clocks and watches from Germany of a value of 232,000 marks to Australia, 184,000 marks to South Africa, and 66,000 marks to New Zealand also took place.

TEXTILE AND FANCY GOODS.

As illustrative of the foothold in the markets of Greater Britain obtained by the German textile manufacturers may be given the figures of exports of German textiles into Australia, New Zealand and South Africa for the year 1912, as follows:—

Article—	Australia. Marks.	New Zealand. Marks.	South Africa. Marks.
Cotton goods..	7,775,000	492,000	4,994,000
Woollen goods..	2,124,000	371,000	950,000
Silk goods..	1,655,000	60,000	74,000

Germany also sends to these countries a large amount of miscellaneous textiles, dry goods and fancy goods, the exact figures of which it is difficult to ascertain from the German returns on account of the ambiguous classification adopted.

GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.

Glassware accounts for a considerable amount of the exports of German goods to the British Dominions. In 1912 the value of the glassware exported from Germany was: to Australia 1,725,000 marks, to South Africa 912,000 marks, and to New

Zealand 445,000 marks. Similarly in regard to earthenware the figures were: to Australia 1,305,000 marks, to South Africa 611,000 marks, and to New Zealand 184,000 marks.

RUBBER AND LEATHER GOODS.

The value of the rubber exported to Australia from Germany in 1912 was 4,460,000 marks. To New Zealand the export of rubber goods from Germany was 636,000 marks, and to South Africa 700,000 marks. In the same year Germany also sent leather goods to Australia valued at 2,995,000 marks, to New Zealand at 273,000 marks and to South Africa at 290,000 marks.

PAPER, WOODEN GOODS, BROOMS, ETC.

Germany has supplied these parts of the Empire with considerable quantities of paper and cardboard. Such supplies are now cut off and must be derived from other sources. In 1912 the values of the export of these articles from Germany was as follows: to Australia 2,342,000 marks, to South Africa 640,000 marks and to New Zealand 251,000 marks. In the same year Canada's supplies were valued as follows: to Australia \$417,685, to South Africa \$198,882, and to New Zealand \$1,302,613.

Under the head of cork wares and wooden wares Germany exported to Australia in 1912 to the value of 684,000 marks and to South Africa to the value of 339,000 marks. In the same year she also sent brooms and brushes to Australia valued at 312,000 marks.

DRUGS, DYES, CHEMICALS.

A large amount of drugs, dyes and chemicals of various kinds, the values of which cannot be clearly ascertained from the German returns, have been purchased by the three countries under consideration from Germany. As illustrative, there may be mentioned an export in 1912 from Germany of simple chemicals to Australia of a value of 3,353,000 marks, and to New Zealand of a value of 499,000 marks. Again colours and dyestuffs were exported from Germany to Australia of a value of 788,000 marks, to South Africa 107,000 marks, and to New Zealand 174,000 marks. In addition to this there has been a great quantity of medicinal preparations, perfumes, oils, &c., exported by these countries from Germany.

South Africa in 1912 purchased according to the German returns, 1,633,000 marks worth of explosives and ammunition of German origin, while Australia purchased to the value of 1,227,000 marks.

SPIRITS, WINES, FOODSTUFFS, ETC.

The value of the spirits, wines and other beverages exported from Germany to Australia in 1912 was 2,244,000 marks, to South Africa it was 225,000 marks. A large export to Australasia under the head of 'Oil fruits and oil seeds' has also taken place from Germany. In 1912 this was valued as follows: to New Zealand 993,000 marks, to Australia 443,000 marks. The only other considerable item under the head of foodstuffs exported from Germany to Australasia and South Africa consists of 'Hops and other plants for use in commerce and industry.' In 1912 this amounted to 239,000 marks exported to Australia, and 177,000 marks exported to British South Africa.

This survey of the principal articles exported from Germany to Australia, South Africa and New Zealand may serve to indicate the extent to which Canada may hope to benefit through the cutting off of Germany's exports to these countries. For further information a reference to the appended table is desirable.

British India.

The goods sent from Germany to British India are for the most part of the same kind as those sent to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Any difference there may be in the relative amounts exported arises principally from the fact that India is inhabited by a large native population with tastes essentially different from those of a white population. How this is reflected in the German export figures may be seen from a large export to India of colours and dyestuffs, valued in 1912 at 14,549,000 marks, and due largely to the oriental love of display and colour. Again it would not be expected that India should purchase as great a quantity of musical instruments as a country inhabited by white people such as Australia. Thus in 1912, the export of musical instruments from Germany to India was valued at 623,000 marks. Other articles exported to India from Germany in less relative quantities than to Australasia or South Africa are electro-technical apparatus, vehicles and vessels, and leather goods.

Although the total exports from Germany to India showed a decrease in 1909 from 95,446,000 marks (the figures for 1908) a recovery has since taken place and in 1912 they amounted in value to 107,502,000 marks. As in the case of the British Dominions above considered, metals and wares thereof account for the most considerable items in the list of exports from Germany to India. Under this head, iron and alloys thereof is again the largest item, and of this Germany, in 1912, exported to India to the value of 22,279,000 marks. Copper and alloys thereof is another large item, this head amounting in 1912 to 10,430,000 marks.

A large proportion of the total exports from Germany to India is taken up with textiles than was the case with her exports to Australasia and South Africa. In 1912, Germany exported to India cotton and cotton goods to the value of 14,034,000 marks wool and woollen goods to the value of 10,034,000 marks, and under the head of 'silk to the value of 2,906,000 marks.

Other considerable items exported from Germany to India include machinery to the value of 3,177,000 marks, paper and cardboard to the value of 2,231,000 marks, and wines, spirits, &c., 2,095,000 marks. With regard to the other items in the list of exports to India from Germany, they, for the most part, were purchased in the same relative proportion as was found to be the case with Australasia and South Africa, further comment is therefore not required.

China and Japan.

Turning next to China and Japan, it seems probable that the war will bring about such a rearrangement of commercial relations that an opportunity will be presented for the extension of Canadian trade with the Orient. In this connection therefore, the special supplement to the Weekly Report, containing a report by Mr. R. Grigg, Commissioner of Commerce, on 'The Probable Future of Canadian Trade with the Orient,' should prove opportune.

With regard to the opportunity arising out of the cutting off of Germany's exports to China and Japan, a reference to the appended table will show that these exports have by no means been small. Germany's exports to China steadily increased from 50,711,000 marks in 1908 to 81,705,000 marks in 1912. Canada's exports to China for the year ended March 31, 1913, amounted in value to \$742,000. To Japan Germany in 1908 exported goods valued at 94,622,000 marks. A decrease was shown in the next two years, followed by a recovery in 1911, when the figure 112,536,000 marks was reached. In 1912, however, German exports to Japan again showed a slight decrease, being valued at 110,557,000 marks. For the year ended March 31, 1913, Canada's exports to Japan amounted in value to \$1,139,598.

KIND OF GOODS PURCHASED.

As in the case of India, German exports to China and Japan are very much of the same nature as in the case of her exports to other countries, variations being due largely to differences in the tastes of the people. Thus, over one-third of the value of Germany's exports to China in 1912 was comprised under the head of 'Colours and Dyestuffs,' no less than 27,720,000 marks worth being sent. To Japan in the same year she exported colours and dyestuffs to the value of 14,860,000 marks. Japan has also been purchasing from Germany a large amount of drugs and chemicals of all kinds. Thus in the German returns for the year 1912 we find an export to Japan of simple chemicals of a value of 3,999,000 marks, and of other chemicals and pharmaceutical products of a value of 2,586,000 marks. The figures of the German exports to China for the year 1912 were increased by a large export of explosives and ammunition of a value of 10,745,000 marks. This may be attributed to the political troubles of the year.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

As in the case with other countries, metals and wares thereof accounted in 1912 for a large proportion of German exports to China and Japan. The largest item in the list of her exports to Japan for that year consisted of iron and alloys thereof of a value of 29,904,000 marks. To China in the same year Germany sent 11,448,000 marks worth of iron and iron and steel goods. Other large exports of metals from Germany to the Orient in 1912 included zinc and zinc goods to Japan of a value of 2,313,000 marks, and copper and alloys thereof to China of a value of 1,206,000 marks.

Japan has in recent years been devoting her energies to the building up of her industries and to becoming a manufacturing country. It might be expected therefore, that she would require a considerable amount of machinery, electrical apparatus, &c. That Germany has supplied her share of this demand is shown by an export in 1912 to Japan of machinery of a value of 7,951,000 marks, of electro-technical apparatus of a value of 11,464,000 marks, and of vehicles and vessels of a value of 1,468,000 marks. Her exports to China of these articles in 1912 were as follows: Machinery, 2,862,000 marks; electro-technical apparatus, 1,925,000 marks, and vehicles and vessels, 1,284,000 marks. The export of firearms in 1912 from Germany to China of a value of 2,996,000 marks may be attributed mainly to the political troubles of that year.

Japan is a large importer of German woollen goods. The export of wool and woollen goods from Germany to Japan was valued in 1912 at 14,907,000 marks, and to China at 4,644,000 marks. Germany has supplied Japan with a large amount of paper and cardboard, and in 1912 this amounted in value to 3,225,000 marks. Canada in 1913 exported \$2,178 worth of paper to Japan. The export of hops and other commercial plants to Japan from Germany is also considerable, and in 1912 was valued at 680,000 marks.

The other items in the list of exports from Germany to China and Japan are for the most part the same in kind and in their relative amounts as in the case of the countries already considered. Taken together they may serve to bring before Canadians the significance of the opportunity created by the war for the increased sale of Canadian goods to these various countries. For complete information in a concise form a reference may be made to the following table, giving the exports of German products for the year 1912 from Germany to Australia, British India, British South Africa, China, Japan and New Zealand:—

Exports of German Produce from Germany to Australia, British India, British South Africa, China, Japan and New Zealand.

(From German Returns.)

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1912.

NOTE.—Mark = 23.8 cents.

	To Australia.	To British India.	To British South Africa.	To China.	To Japan.	To New Zealand.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Products of agriculture and of forest and other natural, animal and vegetable products, food-stuffs, &c:—						
Field, garden and meadow produce:—						
Cereals and rice			90,000		198,000	
Pulse (ripe)	12,000	3,000	11,000	8,000		
Oil fruits and oil seeds.....	443,000	60,000	102,000			993,000
Potatoes and other bulbs and roots.....			21,000			
Hops and other plants for use in commerce and industry	239,000	278,000	177,000	105,000	680,000	
Kitchen vegetables.....	3,000			4,000		
Live plants, horticultural produce..	18,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	
Fruits and nuts; fruit and plant juices.....	4,000	24,000	1,000		8,000	
Chicory and other colonial products	1,000	76,000	135,000	36,000		
Other vegetable products for industrial or medicinal use.....	87,000	53,000	3,000	4,000	161,000	
Forest products.....	84,000	98,000	37,000	29,000	357,000	15,000
Animals and animal products.	188,000	666,000	66,000	70,000	250,000	2,000
Sugar.....	40,000	5,000	47,000	310,000	78,000	21,000
Spirits, wines and other beverages...	2,244,000	2,095,000	225,000	717,000	122,000	26,000
Milk produce from corn, rice and pulse	3,000	32,000	235,000	35,000		
Products of industries connected with agriculture, N.E.S.	143,000	82,000	170,000	50,000	47,000	44,000
Products of factories of alimentary and consumable goods, N.E.S.	436,000	716,000	489,000	573,000	305,000	34,000
Raw mineral materials and mineral oils:—						
Earth and stones..	2,898,000	457,000	137,000	117,000	135,000	16,000
Ores, slags and ashes.....	6,000	14,000	2,000	1,000		
Mineral fuel.....	183,000	67,000	16,000		317,000	
Mineral oils and other raw mineral materials.....	106,000	1,718,000	156,000	87,000	141,000	11,000
Coal-tar, coal-tar oils and coal-tar products	92,000	136,000	18,000	34,000	919,000	5,000
Prepared wax, solid fatty acids, paraffine and similar candle-making materials, candles, manufactures of wax, soap and other manufactures of grease, oil or wax	525,000	443,000	822,000	733,000	1,343,000	58,000
Simple chemicals, acids, salts and other combinations of simple chemicals, N.E.S.	1,954,000	1,745,000	3,353,000	716,000	3,999,000	499,000
Colours and dyestuffs.....	788,000	14,549,000	107,000	27,720,000	14,860,000	174,000
Varnishes, laces and cements....	18,000	40,000	5,000	95,000	47,000	6,000
Ether, alcohols, volatile oils, artificial scents, perfumery and cosmetics. . . .	841,000	742,000	251,000	217,000	1,104,000	64,000
Artificial manures	491,000	64,000	325,000	6,000	28,000	208,000
Explosives, ammunition and other inflammable substances.....	1,227,000	395,000	1,633,000	10,745,000	807,000	7,000
Chemical and pharmaceutical products, N.E.S.	507,000	866,000	135,000	349,000	2,586,000	42,000
Animal and vegetable textile materials and manufactures thereof; human hair; prepared ornamental feathers, fans and hats:—						
Silk.....	1,655,000	2,906,000	74,000	1,737,000	520,000	60,000
Wool and other animal hair.....	2,124,000	10,034,000	950,000	4,644,000	14,907,000	371,000
Cotton.....	7,775,000	14,234,000	4,994,000	3,634,000	1,322,000	492,000
Other vegetable textile materials...	117,000	87,000	36,000	152,000	282,000	17,000

Exports of German Produce from Germany to Australia, British India, British South Africa, China, Japan and New Zealand—*Continued.*

	To Australia.	To British India.	To British South Africa.	To China.	To Japan.	To New Zealand.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Animal and vegetable textile— <i>Con.</i>						
Bookbinders' and tracing cloth, waterproof tissues, tissues covered with grinding or polishing substances, linoleum and similar materials.....	139,000	133,000	62,000	144,000	813,000	10,000
Wadding, felt and unsewn articles of felt.....	116,000	116,000	4,000	18,000	149,000	3,000
Horse hair (mane or tail) and articles thereof.....	6,000	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....
Clothing, millinery and other sewn articles of spunwares or felt, N. E.S.....	798,000	500,000	303,000	551,000	71,000	90,000
Artificial flowers of spunwares, umbrellas and parasols and shoes of spunwares or felt.....	570,000	12,000	28,000	18,000	1,000	7,000
Human hair and articles thereof, prepared ornamental feathers, fans and hats.....	63,000	11,000	59,000	199,000	9,000	7,000
Waste of spunwares and the like.....	12,000	25,000	8,000	12,000	10,000	3,000
Leather and leatherwares, furriers' wares and manufactures of gut.....	2,995,000	499,000	290,000	772,000	567,000	273,000
India-rubber wares.....	4,460,000	1,778,000	700,000	367,000	621,000	636,000
Plaits, and plaited wares of vegetable materials except textile fibres.....	55,000	16,000	28,000	2,000	1,000	21,000
Brooms, brushes and sieves.....	312,000	181,000	110,000	17,000	7,000	54,000
Cork wares and wooden wares.....	684,000	906,000	339,000	363,000	72,000	132,000
Articles of animal or vegetable materials for carving or moulding, N. E.S.....	480,000	433,000	79,000	123,000	1,238,000	10,000
Paper, cardboard and manufactures of..	2,342,000	2,231,000	640,000	975,000	3,225,000	251,000
Books, pictures and paintings.....	178,000	142,000	65,000	237,000	892,000	10,000
Wares of stones or other mineral substances (except earthenware) and of fossil substances.....	243,000	270,000	61,000	43,000	253,000	76,000
Earthenware.....	1,305,000	806,000	611,000	507,000	142,000	184,000
Glass and glassware.....	1,725,000	1,764,000	912,000	428,000	1,176,000	445,000
Metals and wares thereof:—						
Gold and silver.....	417,000	541,000	80,000	20,000	35,000	17,000
Iron and alloys thereof.....	23,056,000	22,279,000	11,034,000	11,448,000	29,904,000	791,000
Aluminium and alloys thereof.....	340,000	1,764,000	95,000	34,000	110,000	39,000
Lead and alloys thereof.....	162,000	43,000	41,000	44,000	70,000	17,000
Zinc and alloys thereof.....	167,000	457,000	1,347,000	346,000	2,313,000	11,000
Tin and alloys thereof.....	245,000	139,000	57,000	222,000	103,000	21,000
Nickle and alloys thereof.....	7,000	8,000	1,000	164,000	118,000	.....
Copper and alloys thereof.....	1,145,000	10,430,000	444,000	1,206,000	625,000	183,000
Other metals and alloys thereof.....	871,000	2,568,000	531,000	881,000	1,123,000	106,000
Machinery, &c.:—						
Machinery.....	4,954,000	3,177,000	3,384,000	2,862,000	7,951,000	277,000
Electro-technical apparatus.....	2,035,000	773,000	4,019,000	1,925,000	11,464,000	172,000
Vehicles and vessels.....	1,117,000	632,000	1,149,000	1,284,000	1,468,000	94,000
Firearms.....	6,000	4,000	141,000	2,996,000	45,000	.....
Clocks and watches.....	232,000	219,000	184,000	229,000	112,000	66,000
Musical instruments.....	8,392,000	623,000	2,100,000	81,000	154,000	1,145,000
Toys.....	2,099,000	1,046,000	572,000	120,000	68,000	412,000
All other articles exported.....	599,000	287,000	222,000	131,000	122,000	112,000
Total Exports, Mdse. 1912.....	87,579,000	107,502,000	44,526,000	81,705,000	110,557,000	8,900,000
" " 1911.....	79,731,000	99,484,000	47,519,000	71,776,000	112,586,000	8,688,000
" " 1910.....	63,294,000	89,792,000	53,915,000	66,475,000	89,341,000	5,948,000
" " 1909.....	58,372,000	78,818,000	38,051,000	56,763,000	77,616,000	5,023,000
" " 1908.....	57,934,000	95,446,000	32,019,000	50,711,000	94,622,000	5,911,000

The West Indies and Cuba.

A table will be found appended giving the exports, for the year 1912, from Germany to the principal countries of North America, with the exception of the United States and Canada. In this table the various British possessions in North America outside of Canada are classed together under the head of 'British America except Canada.'

A considerable proportion of the exports under the above head may be taken as going to the British West Indies, the exact amount of which, however, cannot be ascertained from the German returns.

For the year 1912, the value of the exports from Germany to 'British America except Canada' amounted to 2,604,000 marks. The principal items that went to make up this total were: Wines, spirits and other beverages to the value of 277,000 marks, iron and alloys thereof of a value of 270,000 marks, cotton and cotton goods worth 254,000 marks, simple chemicals, etc., of a value of 172,000 marks, glass and glassware to the extent of 154,000 marks, machinery of a value of 123,000 marks, paper and cardboard, 112,000 marks, prepared wax, soaps, etc., worth 90,000 marks, earthenware valued at 80,000 marks, and musical instruments of a value of 74,000 marks.

GERMAN EXPORTS TO CUBA.

Turning next to Cuba, it may be seen from the table that Germany's exports to this island steadily increased from 20,116,000 marks in 1908 to 28,711,000 marks in 1912. This compares with an export from Canada to Cuba for the year ended March 31, 1913, of a value of \$1,527,000.

The largest single item in the list of Germany's exports to Cuba in 1912 consisted of mill produce from corn, rice and pulse, of a value of 7,992,000 marks, or over one-fourth the total export. The next largest item was comprised of cotton and cotton goods of a value of 3,758,000 marks. Other large items in the list of German exports to Cuba included iron and alloys thereof of a value of 2,415,000 marks; machinery to the value of 2,325,000 marks; paper and cardboard valued at 1,619,000 marks; glass and glassware worth 1,617,000 marks; silk and silk goods to the value of 1,027,000 marks; electro-technical apparatus valued at 531,000 marks; earthenware worth 425,000 marks; rubber goods worth 403,000 marks; toys of a value of 358,000 marks; simple chemicals to the value of 355,000 marks, and musical instruments of a value of 302,000 marks.

SAN DOMINGO AND HAITI.

In the year 1912 Germany exported to San Domingo goods to the value of 5,108,000 marks. Over 60 per cent, or 3,185,000 marks, of this total was comprised under the head of 'Mill produce from corn, rice and pulse.' This item also accounted for 636,000 out of 2,140,000 marks, the value of Germany's exports to Haiti in 1912. Other prominent items exported from Germany to San Domingo and Haiti in 1912 were: Wines, spirits and other beverages, iron and alloys thereof, cotton and cotton goods, earthenware, machinery, paper, explosives, vehicles and vessels, etc.

Central America.

MEXICAN PURCHASES FROM GERMANY.

The total value of the goods exported from Germany to Mexico in 1912 was 45,269,000 marks. Textile goods account for a large share of this total. Thus the value of the German cotton goods exported to Mexico in the year concerned was 4,327,000 marks. Silk and silk goods were responsible for 2,047,000 marks, and woollen goods for 1,633,000 marks. Of iron and alloys thereof Germany exported to Mexico to the value of 6,571,000 marks, while the value of the copper and copper goods exported to Mexico from Germany was 1,211,000 marks. The value of the German machinery sent to Mexico in 1912 was 2,812,000 marks, and of electro-technical apparatus Germany supplied Mexico to the extent of 2,095,000 marks. Other large items in the list of German exports are, simple chemicals of a value of 2,247,000 marks, colours and dyestuffs of a value of 1,812,000 marks, leather goods of a value of 1,646,000 marks, glass and glassware valued at 1,549,000 marks, paper and cardboard of a value of 1,460,000 marks, musical instruments valued at 1,210,000 marks, and toys of a value of 968,000 marks.

On the whole the exports from Germany to Mexico resemble German exports to other countries both in the kind of goods and the relative quantities exported. The opportunity, therefore, for an increase of Canadian trade with Mexico is subject to similar considerations as in the case of countries already considered.

CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

To the south of Mexico there are six independent states which only recently have begun to be properly exploited by the leading commercial nations. As showing the extent to which Germany has gained a foothold in these markets, the following table taken from *The Pan-American Bulletin*, giving the total exports to the Central American republics for the year 1912, together with the share supplied by Germany, may be appended:—

IMPORTS INTO CENTRAL AMERICA.

Country—	Total.	From Germany.
Costa Rica	\$10,187,686	\$1,503,944
Guatemala	9,822,462	2,250,862
Panama	9,871,617	957,806
Salvador	6,774,859	664,674
Nicaragua	4,966,820	604,038
Honduras	4,317,314	487,969

Guatemala, therefore, is the central American state (outside of Mexico) to which Germany exports the greatest value of goods. According to the German returns, as a reference to the appended table will show, Germany exported to Guatemala in 1912 goods to the value of 4,164,000 marks. The principal items that went to make up this total were cotton goods, 798,000 marks, iron and alloy thereof, 481,000 marks, woollen goods, 247,000 marks, spirits, wines, &c., 217,000 marks, silk and silk goods, 194,000 marks, machinery 165,000 marks, etc.

The next largest purchaser of German goods among the Central American states is Costa Rica, to which Germany exported in 1912 to the value of 3,229,000 marks, metallic goods, hardware, textiles, mill produce from corn, rice and pulse, and spirits, wines, etc., were the principal items in the above export.

A very large proportion, or 1,370,000 marks out of a total export of a value of 3,045,000 marks of German goods exported to Panama in 1912, was comprised under

the head of mill produce from corn, rice and pulse. To Salvador in the same year German exports amounted in value to 2,106,000 marks. Iron and steel ware, cottons, leather goods, chemicals and paper were the chief items in this export. To Nicaragua and Honduras the value of the goods exported from Germany were respectively 1,647,000 marks and 1,430,000 marks. In both cases the most prominent item consists of cotton goods.

The accompanying table gives the complete list, according to the German returns, of the exports of German produce for the year 1912 from Germany to the principal countries of North America, except the United States and Canada:—

SPECIAL ARTICLES.

The Department desires to state that the series of special articles in regard to German trade will be concluded with the next issue of the Weekly Report, when the German exports to South America, Europe, and the countries not already considered, will be dealt with. On the conclusion of the series it is the intention of the Department to have the articles reprinted in booklet form, copies of which will be available for distribution within Canada, on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

EXPORTS OF GERMAN PRODUCE FROM GERMANY TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF NORTH AMERICA, EXCEPT CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

(From German Returns.)

NOTE.—Mark = 23.8 cents.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1912.

	To British America except Canada.	To Central American States.					To Cuba.	To Haiti.	To Mexico.	To Panama.	To San Domingo.
		Costa Rica.	Guate- mala.	Hondur- as.	Nicar- agua.	Salvador.					
		Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.					
Products of agriculture and of forest and other natural animal and vegetable pro- ducts, foodstuffs, etc.—											
Field, garden and meadow produce:—											
Cereals and rice.....	2,000			3,000			43,000		18,000		
Pulse (ripe).....		37,000	2,000						12,000	2,000	
Oil fruits and oil seeds.....	1,000						1,000		37,000		
Potatoes and other bulbs and roots.....									9,000		
Hops and other plants for use in com- merce and industry.....	13,000	6,000	6,000		9,000		194,000		797,000		
Kitchen vegetables.....									1,000		
Live plants, floricultural produce.....									5,000		
Fruits and nuts: fruit and plant juices.....	2,000		3,000						6,000		
Chicory and other colonial products.....									3,000	2,000	
Other vegetable products for industrial or medicinal use.....	2,000		4,000		5,000	1,000	22,000		52,000	4,000	1,000
Forest products.....	18,000	1,000	16,000	1,000	4,000	2,000	47,000	1,000	165,000	1,000	2,000
Animals and animal products.....	6,000	2,000	15,000		2,000	3,000	7,000	1,000	267,000	1,000	1,000
Sugar.....	64,000			3,000			4,000	6,000	46,000	48,000	
Spirits, wines and other beverages.....	277,000	210,000	217,000	91,000	46,000	66,000	144,000	128,000	289,000	120,000	315,000
Mill produce from corn rice and pulse.....	88,000	505,000	58,000	31,000	93,000		7,992,000	636,000	44,000	1,370,000	3,185,000
Products of industries connected with agriculture, N. E. S.....	20,000	18,000	11,000	2,000	5,000		14,000	7,000	223,000	15,000	3,000
Products of factories of alimentary and consumable goods, N. E. S.....	75,000	26,000	79,000	19,000	9,000	13,000	88,000	15,000	251,000	81,000	12,000
Raw mineral materials and mineral oils—											
Earth and stones.....	23,000										
Ores, slags and ashes.....	1,000	108,000	17,000	4,000	3,000		70,000	22,000	261,000	31,000	22,000
Mineral fuel.....	32,000	1,000	2,000				1,000		2,000		
Mineral oils and other raw mineral ma- terials.....	1,000	2,000	4,000				2,000	1,000	15,000		
Coal-tar, coal-tar oils and coal-tar products.....	4,000	1,000	6,000		2,000		17,000		186,000		

Prepared wax, solid fatty acids, paraffine and similar candle-making materials, and candles, manufactures of wax, soap and other manufactures of grease, oil or wax...	90,000	56,000	140,000	12,000	16,000	25,000	70,000	4,000	407,000	17,000	8,000
Simple chemicals, acids, salts and other combinations of simple chemicals, N.E.S.	172,000	38,000	43,000	50,000	19,000	100,000	355,000	6,000	2,247,000	11,000	12,000
Colours and dyestuffs	27,000	34,000	40,000	28,000	26,000	31,000	154,000	47,000	1,812,000	4,000	28,000
Varnishes, laces and cements	1,000	11,000	6,000	3,000	1,000	5,000	52,000	4,000	65,000	...	1,000
Ether, alcohols, volatile oils, artificial scents, perfumery and cosmetics	70,000	47,000	59,000	22,000	50,000	63,000	170,000	22,000	361,000	100,000	25,000
Artificial manures	32,000	30,000	73,000	...	20,000	5,000	22,000	...	65,000	...	...
Explosives, ammunition and other inflammable substances	6,000	1,000	39,000	2,000	7,000	3,000	43,000	130,000	409,000	7,000	6,000
Chemical and pharmaceutical products, N.E.S.	40,000	53,000	54,000	34,000	33,000	82,000	250,000	15,000	808,000	24,000	9,000
Animal and vegetable textile materials and manufactures thereof; human hair; prepared ornamental feathers, fans and hats:—											
Silk	33,000	140,000	194,000	44,000	124,000	77,000	1,027,000	9,000	2,047,000	59,000	13,000
Wool and other animal hair	30,000	143,000	247,000	43,000	21,000	22,000	300,000	40,000	1,633,000	25,000	29,000
Cotton	254,000	398,000	798,000	305,000	298,000	222,000	3,758,000	180,000	4,327,000	342,000	273,000
Other vegetable textile materials	7,000	14,000	21,000	1,000	3,000	14,000	45,000	42,000	371,000	5,000	4,000
Bookbinders' and tracing cloth, water-proof tissues, tissues covered with graining or polishing substances, linoleum and similar materials	1,000	1,000	7,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	37,000	...	102,000	1,000	9,000
Wadding, felt and unsewn articles of felt	2,000	12,000	8,000	4,000	7,000	20,000	53,000	12,000	29,000	4,000	17,000
Horsehair (mane or tail) and articles thereof	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...
Clothing, millinery and other sewn articles of spunware or felt, N.E.S.	16,000	69,000	157,000	85,000	41,000	34,000	379,000	54,000	625,000	36,000	28,000
Artificial flowers of spunware, umbrellas and parasols and shoes of spunware or felt	18,000	39,000	38,000	23,000	11,000	3,000	75,000	2,000	68,000	6,000	3,000
Human hair and articles thereof, prepared ornamental feathers, fans and hats	13,000	13,000	9,000	31,000	25,000	3,000	22,000	42,000	66,000	18,000	14,000
Waste of spunware and the like	1,000	19,000	49,000	...	7,000	7,000	109,000	15,000	114,000	6,000	2,000
Leather and leatherware, furriers' wares and manufactures of gut	14,000	104,000	129,000	43,000	36,000	192,000	254,000	19,000	1,646,000	11,000	50,000
India-rubber wares	10,000	28,000	39,000	4,000	8,000	44,000	403,000	2,000	614,000	7,000	22,000
Plaits, and plaited wares of vegetable materials except textile fibres	2,000	5,000	3,000	2,000	...	2,000	16,000	1,000	46,000	4,000	1,000
Brooms, brushes and sieves	5,000	15,000	15,000	2,000	2,000	7,000	43,000	1,000	129,000	16,000	...
Cork wares and wooden wares	68,000	32,000	43,000	11,000	11,000	17,000	236,000	15,000	298,000	23,000	42,000
Articles of animal or vegetable materials for carving or moulding, N.E.S.	11,000	13,000	42,000	21,000	24,000	23,000	68,000	2,000	520,000	6,000	15,000
Paper, cardboard and manufactures of	112,000	138,000	141,000	66,000	94,000	150,000	1,619,000	35,000	1,460,000	136,000	116,000

**EXPORTS OF GERMAN PRODUCE FROM GERMANY TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF NORTH AMERICA,
EXCEPT CANADA AND UNITED STATES—Continued.**

	To British America except Canada.		To Central America States.					To Cuba.		To Haiti.		To Mexico.		To Panama.		To San Domingo.	
	Marks.		Costa Rica.	Guatemala.	Honduras.	Nicaragua.	Salvador.	Marks.		Marks.		Marks.		Marks.		Marks.	
Books, pictures and paintings.....	6,000		17,000	14,000	2,000	13,000	5,000	292,000		9,000		206,000		6,000		3,000	
Wares of stones or other mineral substances (except earthenware) and of fossil substances.....	2,000		1,000	10,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	175,000		3,000		403,000		1,000		1,000	
Earthenware	80,000		36,000	86,000	52,000	30,000	96,000	425,000		113,000		787,000		65,000		134,000	
Glass and glassware.....	154,000		35,000	40,000	31,000	37,000	69,000	1,617,000		43,000		1,549,000		52,000		35,000	
Metals and wares thereof :—																	
Gold and silver	10,000		12,000	14,000	1,000	10,000	20,000	681,000		1,000		593,000		4,000		5,000	
Iron and alloys thereof	270,000		418,000	481,000	166,000	295,000	315,000	2,415,000		313,000		6,571,000		160,000		313,000	
Aluminium and alloys thereof	4,000		9,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	13,000		3,000		65,000		.....		1,000	
Lead and alloys thereof	2,000		7,000	8,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	28,000		.....		109,000		5,000		5,000	
Zinc and alloys thereof .....	.....		3,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	17,000		2,000		193,000		1,000		1,000	
Tin and alloys thereof	1,000		.....	11,000	.....	4,000	4,000	124,000		8,000		101,000		1,000		4,000	
Nickel and alloys thereof .....	.....		1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000		.....		5,000		.....		.....
Copper and alloys thereof	33,000		39,000	58,000	23,000	18,600	33,000	381,000		10,000		1,211,000		9,000		8,000	
Other metals and alloys thereof	4,000		32,000	76,000	12,000	30,000	29,000	384,000		7,000		945,000		17,000		28,000	
Machinery, &c.—																	
Machinery	123,000		49,000	165,000	58,000	62,000	47,000	2,325,000		67,000		2,812,000		25,000		105,000	
Electro-technical apparatus.....	66,000		54,000	109,000	15,000	5,000	16,000	531,000		.....		2,095,000		30,000		1,000	
Vehicles and vessels.....	28,000		6,000	25,000	1,000	1,000	.....	104,000		.....		667,000		6,000		132,000	
Firearms.....	.....		.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....		277,000		.....		.....
Clocks and watches.....	9,000		4,000	18,000	5,000	3,000	6,000	87,000		.....		142,000		13,000		3,000	
Musical instruments.....	74,000		32,000	80,000	30,000	23,000	46,000	302,000		12,000		1,210,000		28,000		21,100	
Toys.....	53,600		63,000	61,000	13,000	15,000	33,000	383,000		23,000		963,000		66,000		27,000	
All other articles exported.....	11,000		47,000	59,000	20,000	26,000	37,000	251,000		4,000		306,000		15,000		13,000	
Total Exports, Mdse. 1912.....	2,604,000		3,229,000	4,164,000	1,430,000	1,647,000	2,106,000	28,711,000		2,140,000		45,269,000		3,045,000		5,108,000	
" " " 1911.....	2,824,000		4,069,000	3,571,000	1,042,000	2,259,000	1,758,000	26,134,000		2,285,000		45,110,000		3,094,000		3,605,000	
" " " 1910.....	2,457,000		2,546,000	2,939,000	745,000	788,000	1,360,000	22,326,000		1,446,000		46,934,000		2,575,000		3,622,000	
" " " 1909.....	2,473,000		2,045,000	2,503,000	593,000	818,000	1,456,000	20,219,000		1,243,000		37,136,000		2,078,000		3,037,000	
" " " 1908.....	2,238,000		1,957,000	2,416,000	746,000	898,000	1,456,000	20,116,000		849,000		36,918,000		2,340,000		2,914,000	

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, September 1, 1914.

INFLUENCE OF WAR ON BRITISH IMPORTS.

The abnormal conditions created by the war have evoked a multitude of opinions respecting its influence upon various industries, and those opinions are almost as great in diversity as in number. It is quite evident that any deduction reached by a general survey of existing conditions will be subjected to continual changes based upon the nature and duration of the war week by week. Therefore one can do no more than review Great Britain's sources of supply and note broadly their effect upon the present and future demand.

MERCHANDISE CANADA COULD SUPPLY.

During the last month reports were forwarded illustrating British imports of foodstuffs, their value and countries of origin. There may now be noted as fully as possible Great Britain's imports of certain manufactured articles formerly supplied by the Continental belligerent countries, particularly Germany and Austria-Hungary, and of which a large proportion could be supplied by Canada, assuming that the latter can guarantee deliveries. If Canadian manufacturers, after perusing the information submitted, are convinced that they can cater to British demands, they would be well advised to send representatives to study technical features unobtainable through correspondence.

HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS.

A thorough inquiry on the subject of household utensils hitherto purchased in such large quantities from Germany was recently conducted. Interviews and inspections of goods at the leading stores revealed a vast assortment of articles which Canada could readily furnish, such as enamelware, small wooden tool handles, brush, broom, spade and fork handles, brushes of various kinds, wood and enamel bowls, wood forks and spoons, clothes pins, rolling pins, pastry boards, skewers, dows, towel rollers, blind rollers, nails, wire fencing, mops, wood knobs, pails, wringing machine rollers, locks and keys, small tools, hardware sundries, etc., etc.

Wholesale prices of these manufactures are not easily obtainable, but if Canadian manufacturers desire to know retail prices, methods of packing, etc., all information available will be obtained and placed at their disposal.

ASBESTOS.

Imports of asbestos last year were valued at £150,963, of which Canada's contribution amounted to £73,961, or £44,230 greater than in 1909. This increase was gained at the expense of Russia, Germany, Italy and Portugese East Africa. Future imports from Russia and Germany may be affected, which were, last year £44,993 and £8,391 respectively.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Canada is already exporting sausage skins or casings of the value of \$329,000 annually, \$71,220 worth finding their way to the United Kingdom. There should be no difficulty in increasing those sales as Great Britain's imports last year were valued at £636,542. Purchases from European countries were:—

Germany	£92,174
Denmark	12,558
Netherlands	30,772
France	8,199

BOOTS AND SHOES OF LEATHER.

Canadian manufacturers of boots and shoes have frequently expressed a desire to test the British market. The present is an opportune time to make special efforts to obtain a footing. Imports last year were valued at £839,133, of which Canada supplied only £798 worth. Purchases from European countries were:—

Germany	£ 76,522
Austria-Hungary	78,530
France	113,101
Belgium	12,344
Switzerland	192,164
Netherlands	11,155

The names and addresses of boot and shoe importers in this district are on file at Ottawa.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF RUBBER.

In 1909, imports of rubber boots and shoes from Canada amounted to \$10,000 approximately; last year they fell to \$270. Imports from Germany were valued at \$125,000.

BROOMS AND BRUSHES.

Last year Canada exported brooms and brushes valued at \$49,867, which appears to indicate that she is in a position to consider extending her sales. The value of her exports to the United Kingdom was \$7,917 (brooms and whisks).

On referring to official statistics it may be seen that the imports from European countries were as follow:—

Germany	£162,346
Netherlands	6,080
Belgium	125,732
France	86,950
Italy	13,116
Austria-Hungary	11,702

Small hard scrubbing brushes ranging from 6-inch x 2-inch to 9-inch x 3-inch (approximately) are saleable in large quantities.

MOTOR CARS AND CHASSIS.

Imports of complete motor cars and chassis from Germany last year were valued at £90,963 and £135,998 respectively. Imports from France were, motor cars £416,490; chassis £1,147,577. The United States appears to find the British market a profitable one, the imports being, motor cars £744,392, and chassis £71,270.

OILSEED CAKE, LINSEED CAKE AND CORN OFFALS.

Oilseed cake and corn offals imports were valued in 1913 at £198,588 of which Germany supplied £7,826 worth. None was received from Canada. Several inquiries have been made here for pig-feeding offals.

Imports of linseed cake were valued at £626,118, Canada's contribution being valued at £112,899, an appreciable increase over 1909, £83,114. Purchases from Russia were £146,592, Germany £12,788. The great quantity was imported from the United States, the value being £185,253.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS.

An item in the Board of Trade Returns, 'Unenumerated chemicals,' is worthy of consideration by Canadian manufacturers, as it records purchases from Canada valued at £29,711 last year and £42,074 in 1910. An effort might be made to capture Germany's share amounting to £614,372, assuming that these chemicals are similar to those already exported by the Dominion, an assumption that can be verified or refuted by manufacturers themselves. Great Britain's total imports were valued at £1,488,034.

CORDAGE AND TWINE.

Small quantities of cordage or twine are imported from Canada (\$381 in 1913), and the following figures are quoted to illustrate the extent of the British market as well as sources of supply.

Cables, cordage and rope of not less than 1-inch diameter—

Germany	£ 7,055
Netherlands	7,351
Belgium	24,864
Italy	217
Austria-Hungary	98
United States	993
Other foreign countries	9,836
Total from foreign countries	£50,414
Total from British possessions	£4,626

Binder or reaper twine—

Germany	£ 9,626
Belgium	7,175
Italy	1,806
Austria-Hungary	836
United States	143,159
Other foreign countries	613
Total from foreign countries	£163,215
Total from British possessions	£4,296

Unenumerated—

Germany	£114,582
Netherlands	23,315
Belgium	52,477
France	14,335
Italy	18,632
Austria-Hungary	19,548
Other foreign countries	5,691
Total from foreign countries	£248,580

Total from British possessions..... £584

COTTON WASTE.

Last year Canada exported cotton waste to the value of \$47,607, but none of it appears to have reached the United Kingdom according to reports of the Department

of Trade and Commerce. The British market is extensive and well worthy of attention. Total imports in 1913 were valued at £515,867. Purchases from Germany amounted to £107,385.

UNENUMERATED DRUGS.

Unenumerated drugs (including medicinal preparations) were imported last year amounting to £1,302,860, of which Canada supplied £6,306 worth. The nature of these drugs is not stated. Purchases from Germany and Austria-Hungary amounted to £332,464 and £12,188 respectively.

TANNING EXTRACTS.

Purchases of extracts for tanning from Canada last year were of the value of £4,136 in comparison with £21,721 in 1909, from which it seems that Canada is receding from the British market. Total imports were £922,600, Germany's contribution being £25,747, and that of Austria-Hungary £58,260.

WET AND DRY HIDES.

In 1913, Canada exported hides and skins valued at \$7,287,358, but as far as is ascertainable from statistics, the United Kingdom received only about \$250,000 worth of that total. It is practically certain that prices in the near future will be considerably enhanced, and that Great Britain will experience difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies owing to the European crisis. The total imports of dry hides last year were valued at £2,554,210. The following table illustrates the values received from the chief European countries:—

Dry hides—	
Russia	£207,761
Denmark	6,370
Germany	66,600
Netherlands	46,998
Belgium	10,046
France	159,841
Total	£497,616
Wet hides—	
Russia	£259,774
Sweden	29,523
Norway	6,903
Denmark	32,678
Netherlands	66,879
Germany	94,588
Belgium	33,691
France	122,879
Italy	513,509
Total	£1,160,424

The total British imports of wet hides were valued at £3,014,381.

LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES.

There is already reported a serious shortage of leather in the United Kingdom, the saddlery and harness, boot and shoe, and motor car manufacturers being hampered by inadequate supplies. The total imports of leather and various manufactures of leather were valued at £13,258,640 in 1913. Purchases from Germany amounted in value to £3,151,648, apportioned as follows: Undressed hides, £223,878; undressed

skins, £5,193; box calf, £826,273; glace kid, £56,840; varnished, japanned or enamelled, £451,286; leather (other sorts), £326,448; gloves, £380,166; unenumerated leather manufactures, £881,564.

IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.

Precise information of the nature of these implements and tools is not obtainable at the moment, but many of them appear to be mechanics' small tools. Canada contributed £14,352 last year towards the total of £509,121. Germany's share was valued at £165,758.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS.

Canadian exports of electric apparatus last year were valued at \$215,546; on the other hand her imports amounted to \$9,098,736. It is probable, therefore, that she cannot hope to export largely to the United Kingdom without increasing her productive capacity. That is a point to be decided by the manufacturers. Great Britain will have to replace her supplies from Germany valued at £721,078, a large proportion of her total imports, £1,346,000. Imports from the United States last year were £437,906.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.

Canada should be in a position to increase her sales of iron and steel manufactures, as she is already exporting \$10,000,000 annually. These manufactures are so varied in character, however, that they cannot be quoted in detail. Special attention might be given to nails hitherto purchased in large quantities from Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Claude Dyer.*)

LEEDS, September 1, 1914.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CANADIAN LEATHER.

In addition to the usual demand for leather, heavy calls are now being made upon English tanners for leather for military purposes. Boot manufacturers are working night and day upon contracts for the army and a similar state of activity exists among makers of saddlery and military accoutrements. The heavy requirements for the army coupled with the ordinary commercial demand are reported, to be seriously reducing the stocks of leather.

In this connection, it may be noted that notwithstanding the home production, sole leather is imported to a considerable extent from abroad, two of the chief contributors being Germany and the United States. As the shipments from the first mentioned country have now ceased there would appear to be an opportunity for Canadian tanners who are able to compete in price, to bring themselves more into evidence in this market for the sale of sole and other leathers.

HOP PROSPECTS.

The hop gardens in England are in a most satisfactory condition and the weight of this year's crop will be a full average one, according to a report issued by Messrs. W. H. and H. Le May.

The war, it is stated, will have a serious effect upon prices as it will prevent the exportation of hops from Germany and Austria to Britain, the United States, or to other countries which have been in the habit of using German hops. These countries will therefore have to look to England and to North America for their supplies.

After the war broke out there was a rise of \$4.86 to \$6.08 per cent on all values, which was caused by the brewers operating to cover their requirements. To-day the price of the few 1913 hops left is \$30.66 to \$34.06 per cwt. The quantity left in the hands of growers and merchants is almost the smallest on record.

It may be observed that in the fiscal year 1913, Canada's total exports of hops were valued at \$42,459, and of this, \$33,645 worth were sent to the United Kingdom.

HORSE HIDES.

In normal times, large quantities of horse hides are shipped to Germany, where, after going through the process of tanning and dressing, they are used for making into razor strops and for other purposes. In view, however, of the prevailing scarcity of hides and the dearth of leather, it is quite possible that an outlet could now be found for these hides in England.

WOOD GOODS.

A steady trade is done in this district in various articles of wood for domestic and other uses. The supplies which reach here come mainly from the United States, Germany and Austria and there would appear to be keen competition for the trade which is done. To enumerate some of the articles in demand would be to mention clothes pins, pastry boards, washboards, chair seats, rolling pins, towel rollers, skewers and handles for picks and other tools.

As stated, however, the competition is on a keen basis and this being the case the question of price figures largely when placing orders. Clothes pins, maple blocks and pick handles, it is pleasing to state, already reach this district from Canada.

EFFECT OF WAR ON GRAIN SUPPLIES.

A paragraph which appears in the press relating to the effect of the war on the world's food supply, should have considerable interest to Canadian growers and exporters of grain. It is stated that a timely warning to prepare against an inevitable shortage is given by Lord Milner, who points out that although the present harvest is abundant, an immense decrease in production in 1915 must result from the fact that all the able-bodied males of France, Germany, Austria and Russia are now engaged in fighting. Of the 650 million quarters of wheat and rye annually produced throughout the world, 350 millions come from these countries and it is asserted that it will be impossible for other producing countries to make up the deficiency.

CANADIAN EXPORTS TO BRITAIN.

The present situation in Europe, has, as was to be expected, seriously interfered with the regular channels of trade between different countries. Exports to the United Kingdom from continental countries have been considerably curtailed and from Germany and Austria have ceased entirely.

It is, of course, both difficult and unwise to express an opinion as to precisely what openings that may now arise would eventuate in permanent trade if taken advantage of by Canadian shippers. Very divergent views are expressed as to the probable duration of the war, but, apart from this, there is a feeling among importers of

unsettlement and pessimism caused by the interruption to their business and through doubt as to what the immediate future may bring forth. More particularly is this the case where importers find their customers curtailing their requirements of raw materials.

ARTICLES CANADA COULD SUPPLY.

It may be stated, however, that in certain directions, there are undoubtedly opportunities for Canadian exporters at the present time but it may be well to repeat the statement made by local importers that everything will depend upon the c.i.f. price quoted for delivery. For the benefit of Canadian manufacturers and exporters, it may be stated that the following goods are shipped to the British market in normal times from continental sources. These articles are chosen because in each case they are either being produced or manufactured in Canada, viz.: Feathers, poultry, pitwood, lumber, salmon, cow and horse hair, woollen and cotton rags, horns, bones, grain, furs, paper, chair seats, wood pulp, leather, wall paper, seeds, turned wood, paper, wire and wire nails, grains, bristles, flour, starch, staves and organs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. E. D. Arnaud.*)

BRISTOL, August 25, 1914.

UNITED KINGDOM FOOD SUPPLY.

The following particulars of the food supply of the United Kingdom, issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and recently published, will be of interest to Canada producers and exporters:—

SUPPLY OF GRAIN.

Under date of August 4, it is stated that the wheat crop of the United Kingdom is this year on an average 4 per cent greater than last year, and that the yield will be above the average. It is estimated that the crop will be not less than 7,000,000 quarters. After deductions are made for seed and stocks are taken into account—on which an inquiry taken by the Board has just been completed—it is estimated that there is now in this country sufficient wheat to supply the whole population for about four months. This estimate allows for the normal rate of consumption, and is irrespective of all future imports from abroad.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

The Board also states that the reports received from their crop reporters throughout the country show that the wheat crop is well advanced and that the yield per acre will be well above the average. The harvest has commenced in southern counties. Barley has improved during the past month, and will probably be up to the average; oats are a fair crop, though short in straw; beans are an average crop, but peas are not so good as usual. The potato crop is very strong and healthy, and there will be a full supply, without any addition from imports, for a whole year's

consumption. The root crops look well, but require rain. The apple crop, especially in the districts where it is chiefly grown, is considerably above the average; while the crop of pears is even still more satisfactory. The Board states with confidence that there is actually in the United Kingdom at the present time five months' supply of breadstuffs. This is additional to the wheat and flour on passage and due to arrive shortly. The position in regard to the supply of meat is also distinctly good.

PROVISIONS.

The price of provisions is now nearly normal, and it is expected to remain so for some time. Supplies are coming in regularly from Denmark, and there is reason to believe that within the next few weeks the English merchants will get their stocks from Russia. Next to Denmark, Russia is our biggest source of supply for butter and eggs during the summer, and the renewal of trade with that country would be certain to keep prices down. As her export of provisions to Germany has ceased, Russia has ample stocks from which to supply this country.

FRUIT.

Inquiries at Covent Garden show that the present season is one of the best for years past, so far as the fruit supply is concerned. From all parts of the country come reports of a bountiful crop, and it is arriving at the market in splendid condition. Prices are consequently rather low; on Saturday cooking apples were sold at 1s. 9d. to 2s. a bushel, and dessert apples at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per half bushel. The consignment of Victoria plums during the week has been particularly heavy. They have been making from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a half bushel. Damsons, too, are a heavy crop, and have been cheap at 1s. to 1s. 3d. the half-bushel. Kentish cob nuts, of which big quantities are usually exported, are plentiful and fetched 3d. and 3½d. a pound, as against 1s. 6d. a pound at one period last year. Foreign fruit is also coming in well. There is a good supply of oranges from South Africa, and Naples oranges are being sold at two and three a penny retail. English peaches and nectarines can be had at 2d. to 4d. each, and grapes as cheap as from 6d. to 1s. a pound. There is a good demand for bananas, which are slightly dearer.

Vegetable prices are also reasonable. Runner beans dropped in price considerably on Saturday, and potatoes are normal at 60s. to 70s. per ton for the best sorts.

FISH.

There was a good supply of fish at Billingsgate on Saturday, 667 tons arriving at the market. The demand was fair, and sole, turbot, brill, halibut, whiting, plaice, skate, haddocks and herrings were all cheaper. Prices have been somewhat high during the past week, and there will probably be another drop to-morrow, when big supplies are expected.

HELP FOR ALLOTMENT HOLDERS AND COTTAGERS.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries appeal to horticulturists, both owners of private gardens and market growers, to preserve for distribution to allotment holders and cottagers their surplus stocks of seedling vegetables suitable for autumn planting in the district. It is suggested that the owners of private gardens should distribute their surplus plants locally either direct or through relief committees. Market growers who may have larger stocks of surplus seedlings than could be utilized locally are invited to communicate with the secretary of the Royal Horticultural

Society ('Care of Food' Committee), who have generously placed their services at the State's disposal for this work. Much might be accomplished if gardeners employed in private establishments and skilled amateur horticulturists would volunteer to give practical hints on the cultivation of vegetables to the relatively inexperienced people who will endeavour to eke out their resources in the coming year by resorting to the cultivation of the allotments provided for them by agencies formed to combat the hardships caused by unemployment. Although there are large stocks of food in the country, it is the duty of every occupier of land to avoid waste, and by forethought and consideration of the needs of others to alleviate the hardships that a rise in the price of foodstuffs would entail.

JAPAN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Gordon B. Johnson.*)

YOKOHAMA, August 15, 1914.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE DISORGANIZED.

As a result of the war, conditions in business here are in a state of more or less confusion and uncertainty.

Two ships of the Canadian Pacific Railway line, the *Empress of Asia*, and *Empress of Japan* have been chartered by the British Government for war purposes, and possibly the other three ships of this line will also be taken on their arrival in Japan from Vancouver. If this is the case there will be no direct shipping facilities from Vancouver to Japan, and Canadian Trade with Japan must avail itself of ships from United States ports, or make transshipments at Victoria to lines which call at that port, but not at Vancouver.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS IN PULP.

Canadian pulp manufacturers have now an opportunity to do a profitable business with Japan. In Weekly Report No. 537 it will be seen that Germany and Sweden have nearly the whole of the export trade in pulp to Japan amounting to \$1,850,000 out of a total trade of \$2,100,000. As a result of the war, exports from Germany have entirely ceased, and those from Sweden are bound to suffer. In consequence the price in Japan has gone up by 20 per cent for pulp of a medium quality and will probably go higher. No doubt a large part of this increase will be eaten up in increased freight charges and war risks, but it is a good opportunity for Canadian pulp manufacturers to get a foothold in this market. Pulp of a medium quality was quoted before the war at 8 sen (4 cents) per pound. The duty is \$1.67 a ton. The largest importance are the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, 1, Suruga-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

HIGHER PRICES FOR FLOUR.

Since the war started quotations on the Japanese flour market have risen steadily, and still show an upward tendency. During the past fortnight quotations have been twice advanced and are now ruling at Yen 2.80 (\$1.40) per bag of 49 lbs. Such a

high figure has not been reached since 1912. In my report on wheat and flour in Japan dated August 1, Japanese flour was quoted at Yen 2.25 (\$1.12½). The various companies are now holding their stocks, expecting a further advance in quotations. Imports of wheat and flour are almost totally suspended, while Japanese farmers are reluctant to offer their products for sale at the present time, evidently hoping to secure a better price later.

The chief importers are:

S. Tamura, Sakaimachi, 3-chome, Kobe.

Takenosuke Yuasa, Sakaicho, 3-chome, Kobe.

Masuda Milling Co., Ltd., Unka Horidome, Hiogo, Kobe.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, 1, Suruga-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Hirano Shoten, Amagasakibashi, Nishizume, Nishiku, Osaka.

NORMAL SHIPPING CONDITIONS EXPECTED.

In Weekly Report No. 547 was published a report on the Pacific Conference and the threatened freight rate war on the Pacific on east-bound freight. A complete break-up of the Conference has recently taken place, initiated by the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., and all lines have been accepting freight to the United States and Canada at very low rates. The outbreak of war has, however, caused for a few days a complete cessation of shipping business, but as conditions are now reassured in regard to risk of capture by German war ships, the shipping business to United States and Canadian ports will, it is anticipated, soon be in a fairly normal condition.

DEMAND FOR WOOD PULP.

With further reference to the pulp situation in this country, the manager of one of the largest American importing houses in Japan stated that there is such a shortage of sulphite pulp in this country owing to shipments from Scandinavia via Hamburg having entirely ceased, owing to the war, that price is hardly a factor, and the only question is one of supply. This firm sold last week a large quantity of very poor American pulp ('almost black,' he said) at 50 per cent above normal prices, and can dispose of any quantity of Canadian pulp offering, at high prices, throughout the war. Nearly the whole of the imports of pulp into Japan have been Scandinavian in origin, shipped in German bottoms via Hamburg, so that the normal source of supply is entirely cut off.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CANADIAN MILLS.

Possibly there is also a shortage of Scandinavian pulp in the United States, with high prices, so that Canadian producers may not care to consider such a distant market as Japan, but it should be noted that any quantity the Canadian mills can produce, can be disposed of here at high prices.

To save time manufacturers should communicate with the Vancouver office of Mitsui & Co., a powerful firm which handles 22 per cent of the whole foreign trade of Japan, or with the San Francisco office of the American Trading Co., a firm of good standing with branches throughout the world. Both of these branch offices are being advised by their Japanese offices of probable offerings of Canadian pulp. The demand is for 'Easy-bleaching Sulphite,' and the American Trading Co. are offering about \$40 per long ton f.o.b. port of shipment. As almost any price asked for is being obtained by the importers, higher prices than this can doubtless be obtained if demanded.

Shipments can be made via Vancouver, as two ships out of the five trans-Pacific C.P.R. line are still running, the other three having been chartered by the British

Government. Or shipments can be made via Seattle or Tacoma, on American and Japanese lines.

ARTICLES FORMERLY OBTAINED FROM GERMANY.

Germany has a large export trade with Japan, and this has now entirely ceased. The principal articles imported into Japan from Germany with their value in 1913, some of which Canada can supply are as follows:—

Volatile oils, fragrant, \$230,000; hops, \$133,000; rosin, \$54,000; boric acid, \$45,000; salicylic acid, \$65,000; carbolic acid, \$52,000; cyanide of potash, \$76,000; chlorate of potash, \$224,000; formalin, \$52,000; glycerine, \$96,000; antipyrin, \$59,000; cocaine, \$76,000; other drugs, chemicals and medicines, \$1,131,000.

Dynamite, \$250,000; dry indigo, artificial, \$1,500,000; aniline dyes, \$1,800,000; pencils, \$115,000; dyes and pigments, \$135,000; worsted yarns, \$3,047,000; woollen cloths and serges, about \$800,000; linoleum, \$58,000; woven belting for machinery, \$100,000; pulp for paper making, \$1,086,000; printing paper \$600,000; pig iron, \$220,000; ferro-manganese, \$87,000; bars, rods, T's, angles, &c., \$3,045,000; iron plates and sheets, \$1,200,000; galvanized wire, \$1,021,000; iron pipes and tubes other than cast, drawn, elbows and joints, \$719,000; zinc ingots, \$256,000; zinc plates and sheets, \$439,000; nails, rivets, screws, &c., \$323,000; rails, \$598,000; insulated electric wires, \$681,000; dynamos, electric motors, &c., \$672,000; pumps, \$82,000; metal or wood working machinery, \$274,000; cranes, \$236,000.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR CERTAIN ARTICLES.

In the last few days extraordinary advances have taken place in the quotations of many articles, including santonine from 20 sen to yen 2.40 per pound, glycerine from 40 sen to yen 1.50, carbolic acid from 22 sen to 75 sen, cocaine from 3 yen to 7 yen per ounce, tin plate from 7 yen to 18 yen per case, ordinary window glass from 6 yen to 15 yen per case.

The demand for drugs and chemicals particularly is great. Canadian producers of any of the above should communicate with the above firms. Cable messages in code between Japan and Canada are not at present accepted.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. E. H. S. Flood.*)

BARBADOS, August 31, 1914.

RECENT ARRIVALS OF FOODSTUFFS.

Since the forwarding of the last report reviewing the market conditions in Barbados, the usual mail and cargo steamers from Europe have arrived at this port, together with the regular mail steamers from Canada, and the Quebec steamers from New York, the two latter with mixed cargoes mostly of foodstuffs. The service promised by the Quebec Steamship Company to replace the service of the Royal Dutch West India mail between New York and Barbados direct, the first sailing of which was to have been made on August 15, has not been put on, probably on account of the disorganized condition of shipping. There have therefore been fewer steamer arrivals

from New York. A statement showing the quantity of foodstuffs supplied the market from these steamers in the last three weeks should be of interest to Canadian shippers:—

Flour	.....brls.	1,040
	bags.	1,944
	hf. bag.	7,417
Cornmeal	.....bags.	600
Fish (dried)	.....casks.	691
Fish (wet)	.....trcs.	10
Herring	.....brls.	176
Salmon	....."	25
Meat (salt)	.....trcs.	51
	brls.	236
	hf. brls.	10
Oats	.....bags	2,077
Hay	.....bales	1,044
Oilmeal	.....bags	1,023
Pollard	....."	2,835
Oleomargarine	.....cases	190
Butter	.....firkins	151
	hf. firkins	119
Lard	.....cases	41
Cheese	.....boxes	80
Potatoes	.....brls	219
	pkgs.	676
Rice	.....bags	5,133
Salt	....."	410
Soap	.....cases	350
Corn	.....bags	1,250
Condensed milk	.....cases	180

STOCKS AND PRICES.

The market is fairly well supplied with flour. Family grades which were selling a month ago for an average price of \$6 are now quoted at \$8; Extras at \$7; and Supers at \$6. Locally made hard bread is quoted now at \$2.75 per barrel of 55 lbs., which is an advance of 50 cents a barrel within the month. Four dollars per bag is the price named for oats, which a month ago were bringing only \$2.90; split peas now \$7.50 per bag, and rice \$7, which were then selling at \$5. Beef and pork have advanced proportionately in price, and compound lard is now \$12 a case, an advance of 10 per cent.

Fishstuffs.—A recent arrival of fish from Newfoundland puts the market for the present in moderate supply. The prices obtained are \$36 per cask for large codfish and \$30 to \$35 for medium. These prices are much above the average of the market.

Lumber.—There have been no recent arrivals of lumber, and it is reported that there is an opening for a cargo. During the past week, however, a schooner load of shingles arrived from New Brunswick, which will supply the market for some time. Potatoes are in moderate supply, though the price recently obtained—\$5 a barrel—would indicate a strong demand.

FIXING OF MAXIMUM PRICES.

As the advance in the price of the commodities referred to above has been to some extent a speculative one, the Government has met the situation by fixing the maximum price at which these may be sold, both wholesale and retail, for such as enter into general use. As this affects commodities chiefly imported from Canada and the United States, it seems desirable to inform the Canadian merchant as to these

prices. The following table will furnish the information on foodstuffs, the supply of which comes mainly or in part from Canada.

Item.	Retail price per single package.	Retail price per pint, pound, bushel, etc.
	Not more than	
Sweet Potatoes.....		Not less than 7 lbs for 10 cents.
Indian Corn.....		Not more than \$1.20 per bushel.
Corn Meal.....	\$2.65 per half bag of 98 lbs.....	Not more than 3½ cents per lb.
Baker's Bread (Plain).....		Not less than 10 ozs. for 4 cents; the 1 cent loaf to weigh not less than 2 ozs.
Hard Bread :		
Admirals and Our Bread...	\$2.75 per barrel.....	Not less than 5 for 1 cent.
Flour (Super of Shop).....	\$3.30 per half bag of 98 lbs.....	Not more than 4 cents per lb.
" (Extras, including Harvest Queen).	\$4 per half bag of 98 lbs.....	Not more than 5 cents per lb.
Canada Peas.....	\$5 per bag of 120 lbs.....	Not more than 4 cents per pint.
Oats.....	\$4 per bag of 160 lbs.....	Not more than 3 cents per lb.
Pork (salted).....	13 cents per lb. per barrel or half barrel.....	Not more than 16 cents per lb.
Beef (salted).....	13 cents per lb. per barrel or half barrel.....	Not more than 16 cents per lb.
Oilmeal.....	\$3.25 per bag of 110 lbs.....	Not more than 3 cents per lb.
Pollard.....	\$1.60 per half bag.....	Not more than 2½ cents per lb.
Condensed Milk		Not more than 15 cents per tin.

TRINIDAD PRICES.

The Government of Trinidad has also fixed the maximum prices at which similar articles are to be sold. These prices have appeared in the *Official Gazette*, and are published in the newspapers. The exportation of foodstuffs has been prohibited in this colony, with the exception of some of the leading staples. In regard to breadstuffs, in port of Spain stocks are declared to be sufficient for present requirements, and it is supposed that there will be no interruption in the general inflow of flour from Canada and the United States. There is a scarcity of fishstuffs in the market, and prices are high. Some 300 packages—a recent arrival—were disposed of at once. Arrivals of potatoes have sold steadily at \$3.90 a barrel.

EXPORT OF TRINIDAD STAPLES.

Shippers of cocoa, which is now low in price, are confident that values will advance, and are holding their stock. The only recent shipments have been to the United States. The exports of the Island's staple food products up to August 29 for the last three years are shown in the following table for each year at the corresponding date:—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Sugar..... bags.	287,920	277,248	363,690
Molasses..... gallons.	320,000	377,577	396,750
Rum..... puncheons	371	697½	769
Cocoa..... lbs.	37,855,200	43,241,200	59,527,600
Cocanuts..... No.	10,841,060	8,834,698	10,357,975

DEMERARA.

The Chamber of Commerce of British Guiana has recently taken similar action in regard to arranging the prices of foodstuffs with the view of putting business on

a uniform basis. It is reported, however, that these prices have not been strictly adhered to, but it is probable that in the main speculation will be discountenanced. No exportation of foodstuffs is permitted from the colony.

Reports are that stocks of codfish are light, and that generally the market is bare of fish. A few arrivals of potatoes realized \$4 a barrel, and higher prices are now asked. The prices agreed on by the merchants at the Chamber of Commerce on the 8th instant are substantially the same as those given for Barbados. Breadstuffs are reported in supply.

DEMAND FOR FOODSTUFFS IN THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

As the Government of Barbados and the larger colonies have stopped the exportation of foodstuffs and provisions for the present, the Windward and Leeward Islands should now offer a good market for moderate consignments. The Leeward Islands have been depending for part of their monthly supplies of foodstuffs on consignments made to Barbados, and the Windward Islands also receive similar supplies from Barbados and Trinidad. As these sources are for the present cut off owing to the prohibition, consignments from Canada to these islands should find a favourable market. Canadian firms having no present connection with the Windward and Leeward Islands might consign to the agents of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. J. Egan.)

CAPETOWN, August 14, 1914.

INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN GOODS.

The dislocation of shipping from all European sources has brought many inquiries as to the possibility of Canada giving immediate deliveries of such articles as paper, lumber and foodstuffs. To such inquiries it has been stated that under present conditions it may be expected that the Canada-Cape Line will make every effort to complete their regular sailings, subject of course to Admiralty orders.

RISE IN PRICES.

For a few days panic existed in all centres of South Africa and prices on groceries and dairy supplies jumped from 10 per cent on some articles to 60 per cent on many, and as these extra charges were made on goods in stock, the public took the matter up in the press and at public meetings; the Chambers of Commerce in all centres are now acting in the matter. The average increase on most commodities at present is about 15 per cent only.

The system adopted is to publish from a central committee, each day, the prevailing price on each article; this has had the desired effect in protecting the householder from exorbitant demands.

With the exception of demands in a few special lines, trade in general will be at a standstill.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The Manufacturers' Association have passed a resolution calling on all members to keep their industries going even if only on half time. One industry—diamond mining—has closed down entirely, and this has put several thousand of white people out of work and many thousands of natives.

The gold mines of the Transvaal are in a position to continue for at least six months, and it is pretty well understood that arrangements are being completed in Pretoria for the minting of sovereigns and half-sovereigns. Most of the industries will make every effort to continue working, and if necessary will work on short time rather than close up.

The export of foodstuffs from South Africa has been prohibited, with the exception of a few special lines such as canned cray-fish and certain fruits such as oranges.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE FOR SIX MONTHS.

In Weekly Report No. 542, page 878, reference was made to the prospects in 1914 for trade in South Africa, and the opinion submitted then is borne out by the figures of trade for the first six months of the year. The following statement will show the value of the imports into British South Africa during the first six months of this year as compared with the corresponding period of 1913:—

Country of Origin.	Total : British South Africa.			
	1914.	Percentage of Total.	1913.	Percentage of Total.
	£	%	£	%
United Kingdom.....	10,053,085	55·4	10,790,681	55·6
Canada, Dominion of.....	393,083	2·1	422,151	2·2
India.....	605,979	3·3	632,734	3·3
Ceylon.....	97,800	·5	97,060	·5
Australia, Commonwealth.....	755,405	4·2	960,074	4·9
New Zealand, Dominion.....	21,809	·1	36,050	·2
Hong Kong.....	2,881	.....	2,733	.....
Straits Settlements.....	6,138	.....	15,107	·1
British East India Isles.....	663	.....	624	.....
Mauritius.....	115,589	·6	99,263	·5
British East Africa.....	1,849	.....	9,474	.....
Zanzibar.....	1,607	.....	1,530	.....
Nyassaland Protectorate.....	326	.....	281	.....
British West India Isles.....	5,094	.....	4,237	.....
South Sea Islands.....	2	.....	192	.....
Other Parts of the British Empire.....	61,045	·3	61,708	·3
Total British Empire.....	12,122,355	66·8	13,133,899	67·7

Country of Origin.	Total: British South Africa.			
	1914.	Percentage of Total.	1913.	Percentage of Total.
	£	%	£	%
Austria-Hungary.....	85,447	·5	80,155	·4
Belgium.....	353,673	2·0	356,166	1·8
Belgian Congo.....	92,765	·5	52,460	·3
Denmark.....	70,675	·3	56,311	·3
France.....	281,250	1·6	283,121	1·5
Madagascar.....	4,878	.....	1,695	.....
Other French Possessions.....	828	.....	718	.....
Germany.....	1,715,472	9·5	1,682,957	8·7
German East Africa.....	1	.....	161	.....
German South-West Africa.....	2,301	.....	3,639	.....
Greece.....	8,479	.....	6,475	.....
Holland.....	315,962	1·7	428,023	2·2
Dutch East India Isles.....	87,437	·5	46,765	·2
Italy.....	198,371	1·1	198,095	1·0
Norway.....	130,526	·7	183,302	·9
Portugal.....	14,854	·1	21,239	·1
Madeira.....	1,597	.....	1,687	.....
Portuguese East Africa.....	70,374	·3	55,131	·3
Portuguese West Africa.....	143	.....	430	.....
Russia.....	42,384	·2	39,321	·2
Spain.....	13,912	·1	25,294	·1
Canary Islands.....	1,234	.....	628	.....
Sweden.....	262,851	1·4	301,430	1·6
Switzerland.....	103,970	·6	84,287	·4
Turkish Empire.....	17,311	·1	24,848	·1
China.....	15,321	·1	19,338	·1
Japan.....	50,554	·3	45,339	·2
Persia.....	1,627	.....	2,287	.....
Siam.....	20,864	·1	21,830	·1
Egypt.....	2,034	.....	3,798	.....
United States.....	1,685,813	9·3	1,703,148	8·8
Philippine Islands.....	1,602	.....	718	.....
Argentine Republic.....	22,907	·1	120,007	·6
Brazil.....	236,734	1·3	343,295	1·8
Central American States.....	10,186	·1	9,248	.....
Chile.....	75,545	·4	46,289	·2
Cuba.....	10,681	·1	9,177	.....
Peru.....	289	.....	36	.....
Uruguay.....	3,189	.....	2,665	.....
Venezuela.....	699	.....	513	.....
Other Foreign Countries.....	911	.....	1,826	.....
Total Foreign Countries.....	£6,015,651	33·2	£6,263,852	32·3
Grand Total.....	£18,138,006	100·0	£19,397,751	100·0

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

As the above figures show, the imports for the first six months of this year are £1,259,745 less in 1913, which was a record year, and out of this total reduction the decrease in the imports from Canada was only £29,068 or ·1 less.

The data is not at hand to show in what lines our trade has declined but there is every likelihood that it is on one or two lines only and to a larger extent than our total reduction, an improvement in the full range of export being shown. For the balance of the year much will depend on the possibilities of the supply from Canada and the keeping of the trade route open and supplied with ships.

ASPEN LOGS FOR WOOD MATCHES.

In Weekly Report No. 517, attention was brought to the demand here for the Aspen Log, and although some correspondence has resulted, so far nothing practical

has come about. The present conditions in Europe are such that the regular supply will probably not come forward to South Africa. This therefore would be an opportune time to secure a contract with the match manufacturers here at even better prices than were quoted last year, namely, 18 cents a cubic foot, f.o.b. Montreal or St. John.

The amount required is not less than 6,000 tons of 40 cubic feet. The logs must not be less than 9 inches diameter up to 20 inches and must also be as clear of knots as possible. The wood should arrive here in a moist condition so the bark must remain on the logs and the ends of the logs painted. If any of our lumber dealers are prepared to supply it is requested that they cable quotations at once. If conditions will permit of code cables, the address 'Nautimus,' Capetown, should be used, otherwise the cables should be addressed to this office.

HOLLAND.

REPORT OF THE TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. T. Lithgow.*)

ROTTERDAM, September 1, 1914.

CONDITIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS.

On the outbreak of the general European conflict the Netherlands declared its intention of observing strict neutrality unless its territory was invaded.

This policy has been adhered to, but it must not be supposed that ordinary conditions prevail. In many parts of the country already 'a state of war' exists.

A STATE OF WAR IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS.

The following districts are declared to be in a state of war:—

The fortified position of Den Helder.

The 'Nieuwe Hollandsche Waterlinie,' (New Holland Water Line.)

The fortified position of the mouths of the River Maas and the Haringvliet.

The Province of Zeeland.

The Province of North Brabant.

The Province of Limburg.

Part of the Province of Gelderland south of the River Waal.

RESERVES CALLED OUT.

The troops now under arms comprises 9 levies of the militia of the years 1906 to 1914. Seven levies of the Landweer of the years 1899 to 1905. Total about 240,000 men. The officers and the skeleton of the Landstorm have also been called up. The soldiers belonging to the Landstorm numbering about 150,000 men have been notified.

All fortifications, fortresses and fortified positions are occupied, railway bridges, river bridges are protected by troops and everything is in readiness to blow them up should occasion arise.

The coast is protected by a special coast guard, and the field army is on duty near the boundary. Briefly, the whole army is on a war footing.

In addition to this numerous young recruits have enlisted and are being drilled at the Hague and other places. They get board and lodging and are to receive 80 gulden (\$40) when the war is over.

BUSINESS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED.

Rotterdam is chiefly dependent on the transit trade up and down the Rhine, and this has almost ceased. It is estimated that some 60,000 men are out of employment at this port alone, and at Amsterdam the conditions are also serious. The services of about 10,000 workers employed in the diamond industry alone have been dispensed with.

ROYAL NATIONAL SUPPORT COMMITTEE, 1914.

A committee has been formed called the Royal National Support Committee, 1914, Honorary President H. M. the Queen, President the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Trade, for relieving the needs of the suffering Dutch people. Many private concerns also have established committees for the same purpose.

SLUMP IN PRICES.

The excellent table fruits and vegetables which are raised in this country find ready sale in England and Germany, but owing to the interrupted communications between these countries this trade for about two weeks absolutely ceased, and all descriptions of the finest fruits, especially those raised under glass, could be purchased at very low prices, less than half of their usual selling rates, and this condition still prevails.

WHEAT SEIZED.

The following is taken from the *Nieuwe Courant*: 'Attention is continuously drawn to the transit of articles of food, especially grain, to Germany.

'Our Government seized, on August 18, all present supplies of wheat, also those intended for Germany, except the large quantities already discharged in Rhine vessels. This was done in view of the relatively small quantity in this country, estimated to be sufficient for home consumption for only a few weeks. However, a few days after this seizure took place, it was found that orders for foreign (American) grain could be given by and on account of the Dutch Government and that such orders would be executed uninterruptedly to supply the wants of the population. The organization of a central institution for the execution of the "Victuals Act" was the result.'

FOOD BUREAU.

This Bureau, under the management of Mr. van Elder, at the Department of Trade, will take the necessary steps to get as much grain as possible into this country, to manufacture flour from the grain, and to distribute this throughout the country. It was therefore no longer necessary to maintain the resolution concerning the seizure of grain at present in the country.

RHINE NAVIGATION.

Moreover, a difficulty was involved in this decision, namely, that it would seem as if the Netherlands were not prepared to fulfil their obligations regarding the free transit along the Rhine, resulting from the Rhine Navigation Act. In an extraordinary issue, therefore, of the *State Gazette* of August 21 the Government announced that the existing transit usages, as far as the free transit on the Rhine was concerned would be observed in the same way as heretofore.

NO GRAIN ARRIVING.

Grain therefore intended for German receivers could again be carried freely through this port, but this freedom is practically of no consequence at the moment as hardly any ships with grain enter Dutch ports at present.

RIGHT TO SEIZE.

In the same issue of the *State Gazette* it was again emphasized that the Government has the right to seize, against reimbursement, victuals, military stores, raw materials, or anything that may be directly required for the defence of the country, and as often as it may be deemed to be in the interest of the country, and that this authority can be availed of without any question as to whom the goods are intended for or belong to.

CONDITIONAL CONTRABAND.

Grain intended for a belligerent power is conditional contraband in accordance with the declarations published by the belligerents, and is therefore exposed to seizure and capture on the sea route.

In case such grain should have arrived in this country no guarantee could be claimed of the Government in connection with its further destination. And in virtue of the explicit provisions in the Rhine Navigation Act, the Government could only raise objections to this destination for reasons derived from its own wants, or according to the rule: *Necessity knows no law*.

THE MONEY CRISIS.

On January 1 there was probably in circulation among the public 48½ million gulden of large silver coins, and 11½ million of small silver. The Netherlands Bank had in their possession also 9.4 million gulden large silver and 270,000 gulden small silver. In the beginning of the crisis about one million gulden came into circulation from the deposit of the bank. It appears that the circulation of the large silver together with the small silver coin amounted to 61 million gulden at the end of July.

In the first part of August nearly 7½ million gulden was withdrawn from the supply of silver coin of the Netherlands Bank.

COINS MINTED.

In August, two million guildens of new large coins and 800,000 guildens of new small silver coins were minted, and nearly 12 million gulden silver notes (denominations 5 gulden (\$2), 2½ gulden (\$1), and 1 gulden (\$0.40), were circulated.

The circulation of pieces below 10 gulden has advanced from 61 million to over 83 million gulden, or an increase of 37½ per cent.

The amount of bank notes in circulation increased from July 25 to August 8 from 310 million gulden to 461 million, or by 50 per cent. Since that time, however, this amount has decreased somewhat, so that on the 15th it was 445 million gulden. It seems that some 130 million gulden has been hoarded away owing to the uncertain conditions.

RATES NETHERLANDS BANK.

	March 23.	July 29.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 19.
Bills of exchange.. . . .	3½	4½	6	6	5
Promissory notes.. . . .	4%	5	6½	6½	5½
Interior stocks.. . . .	4%	5	6½	6	5
Foreign stocks.. . . .	4½	5½	7	6½	5½
Merchandise.. . . .	4%	5	6½	6	5
Call money.. . . .	5%	6	7	6½	5½
Advances account current	5%	6	7	6½	5½

CONDITIONAL MORATORIUM.

The Minister of Finance has announced that in view of the unsatisfactory financial conditions prevailing, it was probable that the Government would shortly issue a conditional moratorium for the relief of the present business situation.

STEAMSHIP LINES RUNNING.

Steamship lines are running as follows:—

From Rotterdam to Emden, Grimsby, Leith, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Gothenburg, and Duinkerken.

From Amsterdam to Newcastle, London, Leith, Hull and Bristol.

The Holland-America Line to New York, etc.

To the Dutch East Indies:—

From Amsterdam, the Company 'Netherland.'

From Rotterdam, the Rotterdam Lloyd.

The Uranium Steamship Line has stopped running, but will resume on Saturday next.

MOLEST INSURANCE.

Extra premium for Molest Insurance are as follows:—

To London, 3 per cent under Dutch flag.

To London, 4 per cent under English flag.

To Copenhagen, New York, Spain, under Dutch flag 5 per cent.

MARKET FOR CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

In accordance with cabled instructions from the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Canadian Trade Commissioners resident in the United Kingdom have conducted an inquiry into the present conditions of the demand for canned fruits and vegetables in that country, with special reference to the possibilities for increased supply from Canada. The results of this inquiry have now been submitted in the form of the following report, prepared in the office of Mr. Harrison Watson, the Trade Commissioner at London:—

NO EXTRAORDINARY DEMAND.

All the London authorities consulted state that there has so far been no indication that the requirements of the United Kingdom in canned fruits and vegetables will be greater than in ordinary years, and several firms mention that whereas immediately after the declaration of war there was a small amount of panic buying of canned goods in common with other commodities, the trade has experienced since then a distinct decrease from the usual demand.

The purchase of any considerable quantity of these goods as supplies for the Army and Navy would obviously cause some special demand, but the trade does not anticipate that they are likely to be called for to any large extent.

The future depends so greatly upon the course of events that dealers are unwilling to make any forecast, but the general opinion appears to be that unless some development at present totally unexpected should occur, there is some likelihood of a falling-off than an increase in the demand from the ordinary public for both canned fruits and vegetables.

NATURE OF THE DEMAND.

The chief reason for this is that neither canned fruits nor vegetables form a part of the staple food of the population of the United Kingdom, in which respect they differ essentially from canned meats and salmon. Indeed, canned fruits are mainly regarded in the light of a luxury.

Considerable quantities, it is true, are annually imported into the country, but the principal consumption is by hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses, and the households of the well-to-do, although in this latter case the volume is affected by the almost universal prejudice existing against the preservation of foods in tins.

For this latter reason, in recent years a large industry has been developed in bottled and dried peas, which has materially affected the consumption of canned peas. The general use of canned vegetables is further restricted by the large supplies of fresh vegetables of many kinds which are available practically all the year round.

As regards vegetables, the bulk of the canned trade in peas and tomatoes, the greater part of which are supplied by Italy. It has been ascertained from the Consul General for Italy that canned vegetables are not included in the list of Italian goods proclaimed as contraband of war, but the opinion is held in certain quarters that the present crisis may affect the usual free shipment of these goods, and further interfere with the financing of supplies.

Even if Italian shipments should be cut off, it is in the opinion of the trade extremely doubtful if it would result in the creation of any abnormal demand, for reasons which are already known to Canadian packers, but which may be briefly noted.

CONTINENTAL VARIETIES IN FAVOUR.

The canned peas supplied by both Italy and France contain colouring matter (sulphate of copper), which preserves the original green appearance of the vegetable and has resulted in the established demand being for practically nothing except green peas. The Canadian canned peas which have reached this market, however, excellent in quality and taste, are packed 'au naturel,' without artificial colouring, and when opened have a yellow or brownish appearance which is much less attractive and greatly interferes with their sale. It is true that the use of this copper preservative is forbidden by law and that convictions are regularly obtained against persons selling peas containing copper, but the trade claim that the custom is not injurious to health, and the anomalous position has been created that it is extremely difficult to sell any peas that are not artificially coloured.

As regards tomatoes, the demand is almost entirely for the small round Italian tomato which is packed whole, and the larger broken tomatoes packed in Canadian and American tins are not at all liked in this country.

The canned goods dealers hold that these considerations are of even greater importance than the question of price, although the Italian packs are usually considerably cheaper than those offered by Canadian packers, and for this reason if customers cannot obtain what they require at reasonable prices, they will simply cease to buy.

TRADE IN CANNED FRUITS.

As regards fruits, the only line in which Canada has captured any considerable trade is in gallon apples, which really provides the bulk of the Canadian business in this country in canned fruits and vegetables, the Californian packers of peaches and pears having obtained a hold on this market with which it has so far been difficult to compete.

It is unnecessary to refer to these matters in greater detail, because a number of the Canadian packers are already thoroughly familiar with the requirements of this market, and the Dominion Cannery, Ltd., maintain a thoroughly experienced and active resident agent in London who keeps his principals constantly advised of all matters relating to this branch of trade. It is important to mention that the views of this gentleman, who has also carefully investigated the matter, are that 'the trade in Canadian canned fruits and vegetables is not likely to benefit to any appreciable extent' from the present situation.

VIEWS OF LEADING IMPORTERS.

Several of the London firms consulted have kindly consented to put their views into writing, and as in the case of the provincial firms interviewed, they deal with the subject as it affects Canada, besides the general position, so extracts from several of their letters are reproduced both for purposes of information and of comparison:—

1. The European crisis up to the present has not improved the demand for canned fruits; in fact if anything the demand is less than it was previous to August 4, as canned fruits are generally considered a luxury and at present the public are leaving luxuries severely alone.

As regards canned vegetables, peas, beans, &c., we look for an improved demand, but we are afraid that 'au naturel' goods, which we understand the Canadians only pack, would be unsuitable for this market.

There is a good demand for both salmon and canned meats, the latter of which has appreciated in value considerably. Large quantities of canned beef, &c., are received from Australia, and we can see no reason whatever why in the future Canada should not supply us with canned beef and mutton, in fact it is an industry which we consider should be encouraged.

2. As regards canned fruits, stocks in this country are somewhat heavy while new season's fruits from the United States, shipment next October, November and December, will be very heavy, and as far as apricots and peaches are concerned, very cheap.

As regards vegetables, peas, haricot-vert, &c., there seems every prospect of getting all we require from Italy, the amount from France is very small and they now want nearly all they produce for themselves. As regards tomatoes, we expect to receive our contract quantities from Italy, but nothing from France. As regards American tomatoes, these have never found favour in this country.

3. We regret we cannot hold out to you any great hopes of an increased trade in Canadian fruits and vegetables under existing conditions.

The canned fruits trade in this country is in the main supplied by California, and the season's purchases will apparently be despatched from California during the next few months. The quantities purchased will undoubtedly care for this country's requirements, so far as can be seen at present.

As to vegetables, peas, beans and tomatoes are mainly supplied by Italy, and there is no reason to suppose that shipments will be interrupted.

A trade in vegetables might be created in this country for Canada, but we do not think the average packer would be able to compete profitably with the prices named by Italian packers, nor do we think Canadian laws would permit the colouring matter which is added by Italian packers.

4. It is perfectly impossible in our opinion to estimate the result of the war upon the demand for Canadian preserved foods.

The principal preserved fruits and vegetables consumed here are apricots, peaches and pears, tomatoes, French beans and peas. We can see no reason at present why the ordinary supplies should not be forthcoming so far as apricots, pears and peaches are concerned. Tomatoes are principally imported from Italy. French beans are imported from France and Italy, and if the supply is interrupted we do not think that it will cause any material inconvenience, as this article is more in the nature of a luxury and is used rather as an addition to made dishes than as a staple vegetable.

Peas.—Here again the consumption is almost nominal, and is largely in the nature of improving the appearance of made dishes. For this reason there is little or no demand for anything except peas of a green colour, whereas the peas which are produced in Canada are 'au naturel,' or in other words yellow in appearance.

So far as canned apples are concerned, this is only a small article anyhow, and one which we should think could be easily done without.

5. Nothing has come before us which suggests that the requirements of the United Kingdom in canned fruits and canned vegetables will be different from what they have been in the past.

TABLES OF IMPORTS.

For purposes of convenience tables are added, showing imports into the United Kingdom of the principal varieties of canned fruits and vegetables during the past three years.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FRUIT, preserved without sugar (other than fruit liable to duty as such).

(a) Canned or Bottled.

	Quantities.			Values.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Netherlands.....	14,508	8,409	8,280	19,891	11,024	11,063
France.....	11,555	9,485	7,632	18,115	16,897	13,042
Spain.....	95,696	77,905	90,039	124,027	77,297	82,845
Italy.....	11,951	2,385	8,467	15,619	2,766	7,605
United States.....	27,989	43,541	35,659	30,559	45,375	33,950
Other foreign countries.....	3,904	4,435	4,553	5,578	5,986	5,401
Total from foreign countries.	165,603	146,160	154,630	213,789	159,345	135,905
Straits Settlements.....	173	1,895	2,407	302	2,826	2,818
Australia.....	8,020	14,741	2,381	11,562	26,404	3,249
Canada.....	16,566	25,455	47,225	15,460	22,104	42,968
Other British Possessions.....	6	69	768	14	150	699
Total from British Possessions	24,765	42,151	52,781	27,338	51,484	49,734
Total.....	190,368	188,311	207,411	241,127	210,829	203,640

(b) Other than Canned or Bottled.

France.....	4,741	2,575	1,696	6,001	2,904	2,117
Spain.....	11,676	12,151	8,047	22,543	17,913	12,216
Italy.....	194,735	204,784	225,634	53,860	70,312	78,575
Greece.....	12,692	6,650	12,191	7,865	7,078	10,938
Other foreign countries.....	6,728	8,115	14,716	4,889	7,151	11,629
Total from foreign countries.	230,572	234,375	262,284	95,158	105,367	115,475
British India.....	1,963	2,993	763	1,196	1,584	412
Other British Possessions.....	16	40	51	18	20	39
Total from British Possessions....	1,979	3,033	814	1,214	1,604	451
Total.....	232,551	237,408	263,098	96,372	106,971	115,926

FRUIT, canned and bottled, other than fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in thin syrup, when the importers have declared on the entries that it does not contain more than 12 per cent of added sugar.

	Quantities.			Values.		
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Spain	7,080	6,752	7,955	11,531	12,435	14,013
Italy	3,032	5,777	4,579	4,627	10,601	9,325
Siam		263	3,167		403	5,734
China (exclusive of Hong Kong, Macao, and leased territories)		808			1,193	
United States	246,972	265,892	300,279	335,723	432,306	489,161
Hawaii	305	1,534	4,355	521	2,910	8,672
Mexico		1,441	41		2,665	60
Other foreign countries	285	765	483	411	1,525	1,019
Total from foreign countries	257,674	283,232	319,959	352,813	464,038	527,984
Straits Settlements	144,526	149,685	157,162	177,236	232,208	260,211
Australia	7			12		
Canada	1,439	438	2,205	3,137	2,247	3,454
Other British Possessions	1	139	169	1	350	199
Total from British Possession	145,973	150,762	159,536	180,386	234,805	263,864
Total	403,647	433,994	479,495	533,199	698,843	791,848

FRUIT, canned and bottled, other than fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in thin Syrup, in other cases.

	Quantities.			Values.		
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
France	1,175	1,455	1,239	4,586	5,683	5,429
Portugal	205	203	160	202	257	221
Spain	1,747	341	1,174	2,932	752	1,961
Italy	428	1,631	1,520	589	2,534	3,225
United States	39,183	39,293	45,009	66,671	73,431	90,280
Hawaii	2,435	565	2,288	4,525	995	4,657
Mexico	853	49	21	1,500	83	41
Other Foreign Countries	415	449	557	989	1,081	1,382
Total from Foreign Countries	46,441	43,986	52,808	81,994	84,816	107,196
Union of South Africa	2	9	2	5	25	6
Straits Settlements	1,881	45	321	2,890	136	502
Australia	14	-	3	30	-	6
Canada	18	17	-	75	28	
Other British Possessions	33	19	13	43	53	36
Total from British Possessions	1,948	90	339	3,043	242	550
Total	48,389	44,076	53,147	85,037	85,058	107,746

VEGETABLES, preserved by canning, with no sweetening matter.

	Quantities.			Values.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Germany.....	2,595	2,092	2,762	5,485	4,616	6,334
Netherlands.....	5,461	4,703	6,982	5,714	5,509	6,426
Belgium.....	30,472	28,086	37,554	34,998	31,986	41,701
France.....	54,697	79,807	84,248	88,793	102,051	109,501
Spain.....	8,751	11,497	21,257	8,773	7,848	19,145
Italy.....	275,886	317,730	302,602	232,699	278,135	276,145
United States.....	21,234	18,514	22,635	35,170	25,222	31,555
Other Foreign Countries.....	1,214	2,432	748	1,441	1,786	999
Total from Foreign Countries..	490,310	463,861	478,788	413,073	459,153	492,106
Total from British Possessions..	3,864	4,667	10,101	3,885	4,629	9,119
Total.....	404,174	468,528	488,889	416,958	463,782	501,225

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

Proclamations of His Majesty-in-Council relating to trading with the enemy, were issued on August 5 and August 12, and were published in the *Canada Gazette*. The substance of the first issued Proclamation was also given in Weekly Report No. 554. A further Proclamation relating to the same subject has now been issued under date of September 10, and amends the Proclamations, above referred to, as follows:—

Now, therefore, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows:—

1. The aforesaid Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914, relating to Trading with the Enemy, and paragraph 2 of the aforesaid Proclamation of the 12th August, 1914, together with any public announcement officially issued in explanation thereof, are hereby, as from date hereof, revoked, and from and after the date hereof, this present Proclamation is substituted therefor.

2. The expression “enemy country” in this Proclamation means the territories of the German Empire and of the Dual Monarchy of Austria Hungary, together with all the Colonies and Dependencies thereof.

3. The expression “enemy” in this Proclamation means any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies enemy character attaches only to these incorporated in an enemy country.

4. The expression “outbreak of war” in this Proclamation means 11 p.m. on the 4th August, 1914, in relation to the German Empire, its Colonies and Dependencies, and midnight on the 12th August, 1914, in relation to Austria Hungary, its Colonies and Dependencies.

5. From and after the date of this Proclamation the following prohibitions shall have effect (save so far as licenses may be issued as hereinafter provided), and we

do hereby accordingly warn all persons resident, carrying on business or being in our Dominions—

- (1) Not to pay any sums of money to or for the benefit of an enemy.
- (2) Not to compromise or give security for the payment of any debt or other sum of money with or for the benefit of an enemy.
- (3) Not to act on behalf of an enemy in drawing, accepting, paying, presenting for acceptance or payment, negotiating or otherwise dealing with any negotiable instrument.
- (4) Not to accept, pay, or otherwise deal with any negotiable instrument which is held by or on behalf of an enemy, provided that this prohibition shall not be deemed to be infringed by any person who has no reasonable ground for believing that the instrument is held by or on behalf of an enemy.
- (5) Not to enter into any new transaction, or complete any transaction already entered into with an enemy in any stocks, shares, or other securities.
- (6) Not to make or enter into any new marine, life, fire or other policy or contract of insurance with or for the benefit of an enemy; nor to accept, or give effect to any insurance of, any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance (including re-insurance) made or entered into with or for the benefit of an enemy before the outbreak of war.
- (7) Not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from, an enemy country or an enemy, any goods, wares or merchandise, nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from any person any goods, wares or merchandise, for or by way of transmission to or from an enemy country or an enemy, nor directly or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares or merchandise destined for or coming from an enemy country or an enemy.
- (8) Not to permit any British ship to leave for, enter or communicate with, any port or place in an enemy country.
- (9) Not to enter into any commercial, financial or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of an enemy.
- (10) Not to enter into any transaction with an enemy if and when they are prohibited by an Order in Council made and published on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, even though they would otherwise be permitted by law or by this or any other Proclamation.

And we do hereby further warn all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit, aid or abet any of the aforesaid Acts, is guilty of a crime and will be liable to punishment and penalties accordingly.

6. Provided always that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied, or neutral territory, not being neutral territory in Europe, transactions by or with such branch shall not be treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

7. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to prohibit payments by or on account of enemies to persons resident, carrying on business or being in our Dominions, if such payments arise out of transactions entered into before the outbreak of war or otherwise permitted.

8. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by our license, or by the license given on our behalf by a Secretary of State, or the Board of Trade, whether such licenses be especially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

9. This Proclamation shall be called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2.

NOTES ON GERMAN TRADE.

A campaign is being actively conducted in the United Kingdom to secure for British manufacturers and exporters the trade in foreign and colonial markets, formerly in German hands. In this campaign the Government Department known as the Board of Trade is taking the leading part and through its Commercial Intelligence Branch has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades, resulting from the withdrawal of competition from Germany and Austria-Hungary in neutral markets. Extracts from these memoranda are published below and may serve as further amplification of the special articles dealing with the opportunity for the enlargement of Canadian trade, presented through the interruption to German exports.

The following extracts deal with implements and tools, brooms and brushes and machinery belting:—

Implements and Tools.

I.—GENERAL.

The following statement shows, for a recent year, the value of industrial and agricultural implements and tools exported from Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom respectively to all destinations.

Exports from Germany (1912)—	
Industrial implements and tools	£2,753,000
Agricultural implements and tools.....	1,431,000
Total	£4,184,000
Exports from Austria-Hungary (1913)—	
Industrial implements and tools.....	£ 82,700
Agricultural implements and tools.....	222,200
Total	£304,900
Exports from the United Kingdom (1913)—	
Industrial implements and tools.....	£2,050,700
Agricultural implements and tools	745,900
Total	£2,796,600

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

The following table serves to give some idea of the relative shares of these three countries in the supply of implements and tools to the markets specified below:—

INDUSTRIAL IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.

	Exported from Germany (1912).	Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913).	Exported from United Kingdom (1913).
	£	£	£
To United Kingdom.....	158,750	200	
" Canada.....	11,000	*	61,600
" British India.....	6,000	*	224,600
" Australia.....	4,700	*	231,000
" Norway.....	9,550	*	32,500
" Sweden.....	10,150	*	7,500
" Denmark.....	20,850	*	8,900
" France.....	269,050	*	66,600
" Spain.....	37,950	*	43,800
" Italy.....	188,850	2,600	19,000
" Roumania.....	58,450	10,100	3,200
" Bulgaria.....	*	*	*
" Servia.....	*	1,800	*
" Greece.....	*	*	1,600
" Russia.....	519,650	19,700	250,500
" Turkey.....	15,500	1,300	6,600
" Morocco.....	*	*	500
" British South Africa.....	*	*	146,500
" British East Africa.....	*	*	10,700
" British West Africa.....	*	*	39,200
" French West Africa.....	*	*	2,300
" Portuguese East Africa.....	*	*	9,000
" Belgian Congo.....	*	*	2,100
" Dutch East Indies.....	39,000	*	12,000
" Argentina.....	80,800	1,600	104,300
" Brazil.....	88,050	*	139,100
" Chile.....	8,300	*	40,800
" Colombia.....	*	*	11,800
" Venezuela.....	*	*	14,800
" Hayti.....	*	*	2,400
" San Domingo.....	*	*	400
" United States.....	24,000	*	23,500
" Mexico.....	*	*	19,900
Total.....	1,550,600	37,300	1,536,600

As regards industrial (carpenters', blacksmiths', etc.) implements and tools, it appears that the exports from Germany and the United Kingdom respectively to the markets specified as a whole are about equal, viz., about £1,550,000.

The United Kingdom has a long lead over Germany in British India, in Canada, and Australia, as well as in East, South, and West Africa. Germany leads in the French, Italian, Roumanian, Russian, and the Dutch East Indian markets, while the competition between the two countries is severe in Norway and Sweden, Spain, and in South America and the United States.

The remarks made above as to the particulars given in the British Export Returns as regards industrial tools apply equally in the case of agricultural tools.

The following table shows the value of such tools exported from Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom to the markets specified below in a recent year:—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.

	Exported from Germany (1912).	Exported from Austria- Hungary (1913).	Exported from United Kingdom (1913).
	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	2,300	—	—
Norway.....	—	*	100
Denmark.....	16,500	*	3,300
France.....	47,400	*	7,200
Italy.....	103,200	6,800	2,100
Russia.....	485,900	150,100	2,300
Spain.....	13,600	*	2,700
Servia.....	*	2,300	*
Roumania.....	165,650	23,800	300
Bulgaria.....	38,000	8,100	*
Greece.....	—	1,400	8,500
Turkey.....	22,700	2,100	800
Morocco.....	*	*	300
British East Africa.....	7,600	*	10,200
British South Africa.....	35,300	*	107,700
German East Africa.....	7,900	*	*
Portuguese East Africa.....	9,800	*	1,700
Kameruns.....	12,050	*	*
British West Africa.....	23,000	*	2,000
Portuguese West Africa.....	6,600	*	*
French West Africa.....	4,900	*	300
Belgian Congo.....	4,200	*	100
Dutch East Indies.....	20,100	*	7,000
Mexico.....	13,600	*	14,200
Brazil.....	19,850	*	217,700
Columbia.....	10,000	*	15,900
Venezuela.....	6,300	*	14,900
Hayti.....	*	*	2,700
San Domingo.....	6,600	*	700
Argentina.....	7,200	*	16,100
Chile.....	7,300	*	8,200
United States.....	*	1,700	3,400
Australia.....	*	*	49,000
Total.....	1,098,550	196,400	499,500

As regards the exportation of agricultural implements and tools it will be seen that the value of German exports of these goods is twice as great as that of the United Kingdom and five times as great as that of Austria-Hungary.

As in the case of industrial tools, Austrian competition is limited to a few articles (in this case to scythes and sickles), Austria's principal markets for these articles being mainly Roumania and Russia in Europe.

The United Kingdom controls the Brazilian market for agricultural implements and tools, and largely also that in the Union of South Africa. Germany dominates the Italian, Russian, and Roumanian market, particularly in iron ploughs.

To all the remaining markets Germany sends a large variety of agricultural implements and tools, and her competition in this line is severe.

The following statements show, for the year 1912, the values of the principal of these markets.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS IN 1912.

The following statements show, for the year 1912, the values of the principal descriptions of agricultural implements and tools exported from Germany to the United Kingdom and the principal neutral markets:—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.

1. Spades, shovels, hoes, &c.—

Exported to—

Italy	£ 16,400
Roumania	13,650
Russia	22,900
Turkey	5,700
British East Africa	7,600
British South Africa	5,700
German East Africa	7,900
Portuguese East Africa	9,800
Kameruns	3,050
Portuguese West Africa	3,400
Dutch East Indies	17,100
Brazil	7,850

Total to above markets..... £121,050

Total to all markets..... £221,000

2. Hay forks, also forks for manure, for lifting beets; coke, road metal, and similar large forks—

Exported to—

France	£11,400
Italy	11,100
Roumania	4,200
Russia	23,000
Spain	3,000
Argentina	4,100

Total to above markets..... £56,800

Total to all markets..... £90,000

3. Cultivators, grubbers, barrows, rakes, &c.—

Exported to—

United Kingdom	£ 2,000
British South Africa	2,700
Denmark	3,400
France	11,000
Italy	9,000
Roumania	31,000
Russia	88,000

Total to above markets..... £147,100

Total to all markets..... £202,000

4. Scythes, sickles; straw knives, forged; adzes—

Exported to—

United Kingdom	£ 300
France	10,000
Italy	2,800
Russia	3,500
Spain	3,500
British West Africa	23,000
French West Africa	4,900
Kameruns	10,000
Belgian Congo	4,200
Portuguese West Africa	3,200
Dutch East Indies	3,000
Argentina	3,100
Brazil	12,000
Colombia	10,000
Venezuela	6,300
Dominican Republic	6,600
Mexico	8,500

Total to above markets..... £114,900

Total to all markets..... £174,000

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.—*Continued.*

5. Ploughs, iron, other than steam ploughs, &c.—

Exported to—

British South Africa	£ 22,000
Bulgaria	38,000
Denmark	6,900
France	15,000
Italy	59,000
Roumania	113,000
Russia	337,000
Spain	7,100
Turkey	17,000
Chile	7,300
Mex'co	5,100

Total to above markets	£627,400
------------------------------	----------

Total to all markets	£694,000
----------------------------	----------

6. Plough-shares, plough (mould) boards—

Exported to—

British South Africa	£ 4,900
Denmark	6,200
Italy	4,900
Roumania	3,800
Russia	11,500

Total to above markets	£31,300
------------------------------	---------

Total to all markets	£60,000
----------------------------	---------

BROOMS AND BRUSHES.

I.—GENERAL.

The following statement shows the value of brooms, brushes, and brushmakers' wares, exported from Germany, Austria-Hungary and the United Kingdom, to all destinations in a recent year:—

Exported from Germany (1912)—

Coarse brooms, brushes, dusting brushes	£ 55,800
Other brooms and brushes (except combined with bone or horn); hair brushes, carpet sweepers	163,300
Brushes combined with bone or horn	27,000
Paint brushes of kinds	318,600

Total	£564,700
-------------	----------

Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913)—

Brooms of straw, plassava or other vegetable material, and other common brushmakers' wares	75,900
Other brushmakers' wares of common materials mounted	27,200
Other brushmakers' wares of fine materials mounted	1,700
Paint brushes	6,300

Total	£111,100
-------------	----------

Exported from the United Kingdom (1913)—

Brooms and brushes	£237,300
--------------------------	----------

II.—PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS.

The following statement shows for the year 1912 the value of the undermentioned descriptions of brooms and brushes exported from Germany to each of the markets specified:—

Country to which Exported.	Coarse Brooms, Brushes, Dusting Brushes.	Other Brooms and Brushes, (except combined with Bone or Horn); Hair Brushes, Carpet Sweepers.	Brushes combined with Bone or Horn.	Paint Brushes of all Kinds.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	21,000	62,600	2,100	79,000
British South Africa	900	1,100	.....	3,200
British India	100	1,400	100	7,200
Canada	200	2,400	.....	3,500
Australia	1,000	3,600	800	10,100
Norway	800	3,100	800	4,900
Sweden	800	3,500	1,800	6,600
Denmark	3,200	5,800	1,200	6,200
France	500	3,800	400	2,500
Spain	300	1,100	100	10,000
Italy	400	3,700	500	22,200
Greece .....	.....	300	100	1,900
Russia	2,000	2,800	4,900	18,500
Bulgaria .....	.....	200	100	2,100
Turkey	400	1,200	100	3,700
Egypt	100	300	.....	1,200
Brazil	1,200	2,000	600	13,400
Argentina	1,700	3,700	800	22,100
Chile	1,200	1,700	300	5,700
Mexico	500	2,000	400	3,300
United States	1,300	21,300	500	18,100
Total to above markets	37,600	127,600	15,600	245,400

The aggregate value of all kinds of brooms and brushes exported to the above markets amounted to £426,200 or 77 per cent of Germany's exports of this class of goods. The United Kingdom is the most important German market for brooms and brushes, followed by United States, Argentina, Russia, Italy and Australia in the order named.

Machinery Belting.

GENERAL.

The value of machinery belting of leather, wool or cotton, and of other materials exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary in a recent year has been as follows:—

From Germany (1912)—

Machinery belting—

Of leather	£317,000
Of cotton, wool, or other coarse animal hair	233,000
Of textile materials combined with rubber	185,000
Total	£735,000

From Austria-Hungary (1913)—

Machinery belting—

Of leather	£20,400
Of cotton or wool	700
Of other materials	2,100
Total	£23,200

The United Kingdom exports of such goods to all destinations in 1913 were as follows:—

Machinery belting—	
Of leather	£ 683,000
Of woven hair or cotton	542,000
Of other materials	394,000
Total	<u>£1,619,000</u>

LEATHER BELTING.

The following statement shows for a recent year the principal markets for German and Austro-Hungarian machinery belting of leather and the amounts sent to each. Figures for the United Kingdom have been added for comparison.

EXPORTS OF MACHINERY BELTING AND LEATHER.

Country to which Exported.	From Germany (1912)	From Austria- Hungary (1913)	From United Kingdom (1913)
To Colonial and neutral markets—	£	£	£
British India...	1,300	.....	189,400
Australia	500	.....	10,800
Norway.....	2,300	.....	2,900
Sweden.....	22,950	.....	6,500
Denmark.....	6,500	.....	1,900
Netherlands.....	4,350	120	7,400
France.....	2,350	230	16,300
Spain.....	1,450	.....	2,400
Portugal.....	1,100	.....	7,100
Italy.....	23,750	690	5,800
Bulgaria.....	2,100	4,130	1,200
Roumania.....	13,000	4,330	11,700
Russia.....	131,700	4,820	176,000
Turkey.....	3,250	1,150	9,200
Egypt.....	1,000	.....	12,400
Switzerland.....	16,800	80	1,700
Dutch East Indies.....	3,950	90	1,500
China.....	700	.....	17,200
Japan.....	.....	.....	3,700
Mexico.....	1,400	.....	10,000
Cuba.....	2,200	.....	200
Brazil.....	6,200	.....	33,100
Uruguay.....	2,450	.....	2,300
Argentina.....	8,700	30	25,800
Chile.....	3,350	.....	9,100
Total to above destinations..	<u>£263,350</u>	<u>£15,670</u>	<u>£565,600</u>
Exports to United Kingdom.	<u>£5,800</u>	<u>£60</u>	

The foregoing statement shows that the United Kingdom holds the bulk of the trade in leather belting in France, Portugal, Egypt, British India, China, Mexico, Brazil, and Australasia, while Germany leads in the Swedish, Danish, Italian, and Swiss markets. German competition is severe in Roumania, Russia, and Uruguay. Austria has a fair share of the trade in Bulgaria and Roumania, but is hopelessly outdistanced by Germany and the United Kingdom in the remaining markets.

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended September 2, 1914:—

Cheese—

Bristol.....	70/	74/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	71/6	73/6	"
London.....	70/	72/	"
Glasgow.....	-	74/	"

Butter—None reported.

Bacon (Sides)—

Bristol.....	84/	85/	"
Liverpool.....	81/	84/	"
London.....	80/	83/	"
Glasgow.....	-	-	"

Bacon (Cumberland cut)—

Bristol.....	-	-	
Liverpool.....	86/	89/	"
London.....	-	-	"
Glasgow.....	-	-	"

Hams (long cut, green)—

Bristol.....	90/	92/	"
Liverpool.....	87/	90/	"
London.....	86/	90/	"
Glasgow.....	-	-	

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended September 5, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves.....	779	
Sheep and lambs.....	—	
Swine.....	—	
Horses.....	714	17
Fresh meat:—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)..... Cwts.	192,180	93,896
Mutton " " ".....	129,559	49,181
Pork " " ".....	7,014	12,638
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen).....	17,281	7,379
Salted or preserved meat:—		
Bacon.....	93,726	70,796
Beef.....	583	585
Hams.....	20,737	13,842
Pork.....	6,393	7,909
Meat, unenumerated, salted.....	2,103	2,453
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned).....	27,794	11,257
Dairy produce and substitutes:—		
Butter.....	78,438	66,226
Margarine.....	31,441	19,223
Cheese.....	80,406	50,984
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums.....	—	
" cream.....	191	
" condensed.....	20,377	9,512
" preserved, other kinds.....	171	
Eggs..... Gt. Hnd.	348,525	125,299
Poultry..... Value £	1,307	348
Game.....	1,063	116
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)..... Cwts.	18,135	22,941
Lard.....	25,794	40,921
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—		
Wheat.....	2,131,400	3,629,500
Wheatmeal and flour.....	199,900	181,300
Barley.....	489,400	162,700
Oats.....	187,900	157,600
Peas.....	44,310	18,479
Beans.....	73,770	33,370
Maize or Indian corn.....	1,342,300	702,500
Fruit, raw:—		
Apples.....	12,758	2,154
Pears.....	33,007	9,455
Hay..... Tons.	271	122
Heaps..... Cwts.	675	198

CANADIAN CROP BULLETIN.

A bulletin issued by the Census and Statistics Office gives the preliminary estimate of the yield of the principal cereal crops in Canada according to reports of correspondents made at the end of August. Continued drought, especially in the Northwest provinces, has seriously affected the yield per acre which is lower than that of any year since the season of 1910 and lower than the average of the six years ended 1913. From the areas sown to wheat, oats, barley and flax in the Northwest provinces it has been necessary, in estimating the yields, to deduct a considerable acreage which owing to drought is reported as failing to produce any grain. For the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the areas thus deducted amount to 728,100 acres of wheat, 753,000 acres of oats, 102,000 acres of barley and 79,000 acres of flax, these areas representing percentages of the areas sown of from 3 to 7½ in Manitoba, 7 to 13 in Saskatchewan and 7 to 15½ in Alberta.

For all Canada the yield per acre for spring wheat is just under 15 bushels, as compared with 20.81 bushels last year and with 19.2 bushels, the average of the four years 1910-13, for oats the yield is 32.5 bushels against 38.7 last year and 36.3 the four year average, for barley 24.7 in 1914 compared with 29.9 and 28.5, for rye 18 against 19.3 and 17.8, and for flax 8.3 against 11.3 and 11.5.

Upon the harvested area of wheat in Canada of 10,293,900 acres, including fall wheat, the aggregate yield is estimated at 159,660,000 bushels, as compared with last year's excellent out-turn of 231,717,000 bushels and with 204,712,000 bushels, the annual average for the four years 1910-13. Of oats the estimate is for 327,732,000 bushels against 404,669,000 bushels last year and 351,246,000 bushels the four year average. Barley is estimated to yield 37,014,000 bushels compared with 48,319,000 bushels in 1913 and 42,745,000 bushels, the annual average; rye 2,019,000 bushels against 2,300,000 bushels and 2,189,000 bushels, and flaxseed 9,042,000 bushels compared with 7,539,000 bushels last year and 14,497,000 bushels, the annual average for the years 1910-13.

For the three Northwest provinces alone the total estimated yields are as follows: Wheat, including fall wheat, 139,672,000 bushels, rye 515,000 bushels, oats 160,796,000 bushels, barley 20,320,000 bushels and flaxseed 8,962,000 bushels.

Describing generally the conditions of the month of August correspondents state that owing to the dryness of the season the grain ripened much earlier than usual with the straw short and the yield much shrunken. In Northern Saskatchewan the grain was practically all cut and threshing well under way. In Northern Alberta the yield promised to equal the average, but in Southern Alberta the excessive heat and drought had a bad effect upon what in the early part of the season was a promising crop. Whilst in Quebec and Ontario the grain crops have suffered from a dry season the conditions have not been so unfavourable as in the west. In Ontario the grain yield is not greatly below that of 1913, and in Quebec the yield of oats is even superior. In the Maritime provinces the season is favourable and the preliminary estimates give yields superior to those of last year.

The average condition of the principal field crops, as expressed in percentage of the standard representing a full crop, was returned on August 31 as follows: Spring wheat 75, oats 76, barley 74, rye 79, peas 74, beans 82, buckwheat 80, mixed grains 87, flax 63, corn for husking 77, potatoes 76, other roots 78, alfalfa 72, corn for fodder 85, sugar beets 79, pasture 67, and hay and clover 71. In the case of cereals the figures of condition are about 10 or 12 points below those of last year at the same date, and in the Northwest provinces the conditions of wheat, oats and barley ranges from about 20 to 30 points below last year.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HOME PRODUCTION.

The following partial list of articles not manufactured in Canada may be of interest to readers of the Weekly Report and may serve as suggestions to manufacturers. All of these articles are imported into Canada:—

Acid salicylic.
 Agasote mill board.
 Air rifles.
 Asbestos pipe coverings.
 Carbons, electric light.
 Carpenter's tool bags of grass.
 Copper tubing, seamless.
 Galvanized wire netting, 14 x 15 gauge.
 Galvanized wire netting, any gauge, $\frac{3}{4}$ mesh and smaller.
 Grass carpet.
 Lead pencils, wood.
 Miniature electric incandescent lamps.
 Moving picture machines.
 Pipe coverings of cork for cold storage insulation
 Rolled edged steel plates.
 Safety fuses, not metallic.
 Salicylate of soda.
 Seamless steel boiler tubes.
 Oil engines.
 Sewing machine, straw hat
 Sheet copper and seamless copper tubing
 Sheets, Bessemer.
 Slag trucks.
 Sockets, incandescent for street lamps, 1½-inch inside diameter and over.
 Steam steering engines for equipment of ships.
 Steel squares.
 Store fronts, copper holders designed for holding plate glass in store fronts.
 Strychnine, alkaloid and sulphate of.
 Telephone carbon protector blocks, carbon discs and glass lenses used in manufacture of telephone.
 Tubing, seamless steel.
 Unloaded dry shells.
 Wads, gun.

TOURING AUTOMOBILES INTO THE UNITED STATES.

With regard to the requirements as to consular certificates for persons taking automobiles into the United States for touring purposes, the United States Secretary of State directs as follows:—

TOURING AUTOMOBILES—CONSULAR CERTIFICATE.

This Department's regulations (T. D. 32799) provide that when the owner of a foreign automobile desiring to enter for a period of not exceeding seven days is well

known to the customs officers the collector may admit such machine without requiring the production of a consular certificate of identification. Such certificate is therefore required only when the owner is unknown to the customs officers, and is intended merely as the means of identifying the owner and to advise the collector of the purpose for which the automobile described therein is brought to this country. It is not believed that a form should be prescribed for this certificate, as it is an informal document, which may be issued by the consul in any form desired, provided it contains the necessary information.

Automobiles imported under six months' bond for touring purposes are now entered under the provisions of subsection 4 of paragraph J of section 4 of the present tariff act and T. D. 33806 of October 24, 1913, or section 3 of T. D. 32799.

While no form of consular certificate has been prescribed under the present law, the department is of opinion that the form to be used should be the same whether the automobiles are brought to the United States from contiguous or noncontiguous foreign countries. It is suggested that the following form of certificate be adopted and that the American consular officers be instructed to issue the same upon due application:

.....

.....,

I,, do hereby declare that I reside at No. Street, in the city of, in the country of, and that I am the owner, shipper, or agent for the owner or shipper of an automobile described as follows: —

Touring or runabout; manufactured by; at; manufacturer's No. ...; number of cylinders,; seating capacity,; foreign license No.; licensed in; equipped with wind shield,; number of extra tires, Other extra parts,

I further declare that the automobile is imported for touring purposes only and that the same is not imported for sale or for sale on approval.

.....

.....,

I,, consul of the United States at, do hereby certify that, whose name is subscribed to the foregoing statement, is the identical person he represents himself to be.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this the day of, 19....

.....,
Consul of the United States.

In view of the provisions of paragraph E of section 3 of the existing tariff act, duly certified invoices are required for automobiles valued at over \$100 imported under bond for touring purposes.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE CONDITIONS.

The following extracts from a report on the trade of Australia, by the British Trade Commissioner resident in that country, should prove of interest, in view of the references made to the German exports to Australia in the article on the trade of the British overseas Dominions lost to Germany, published in this issue:—

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The prosperity which the Commonwealth of Australia had enjoyed for some years was continued during the years 1912 and 1913. The gross exports and imports were as follows:—

	Exports.	Imports.
1912	£77,420,000	£78,158,000
1913	76,948,000	77,248,000

The imports for last year do not include warships for the Australian Navy, valued at £2,495,000. While the exports were less in amount in that year than in 1912, the position was really more satisfactory in that the exports of Australian products, chiefly pastoral and agricultural, exceeded those of 1912 by more than 7½ millions, and the shipments of gold and specie were nearly 7 millions less. The excess of imports in both years is largely accounted for by purchases consequent on the issue of State loans in London.

A review of the conditions affecting the trade of the Commonwealth involves the consideration of such a variety of factors that these can be dealt with in a general way only. While increased attention is being paid to agriculture (notably to wheat growing), pastoral industries continue to be the main source of the country's wealth, providing as they do over 50 per cent of the exports.

Although the wool clip of 1912 was less in quantity than that of the preceding year, the total value of the wool exported was actually greater than in 1911 owing to the high prices ruling for the country's most important staple. The quantity exported in 1913 was less by 25 million pounds than in the preceding year, but prices were so well maintained that the total value of the exports was less than that of the previous year by about £80,000 only.

The area under wheat in the season 1912-13 was less than that in the preceding season, but the average yield per acre was so much higher as to result in an increased production of over 20 million bushels. At one time the wheat crop of 1913 appeared to be threatened by drought, but with timely rains the outlook improved, and the harvest has been one of the largest on record.

The frozen meat industry showed considerable expansion in both years, but exports of butter were less than in 1911.

POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION.

A census of the population taken on April 3, 1911, gave the following results:—

Males	2,313,035
Females	2,141,970
Total	<u>4,455,005</u>

Of this total 83 per cent were born in Australia, while of the remainder three-fourths were born in the United Kingdom and its dependencies. According to the preceding census on March 31, 1901, the population was 3,773,801—so that there has been an increase of over 18 per cent during the ten-year period. The net increase in popula-

tion for the year 1911, being the natural increase plus the excess of arrivals over departures, amounted to 143,624; that for 1912, 164,652; and for 1913, 138,700. The total population (estimated) at December 31, 1913, was 4,872,059.

TRADE OUTLOOK.

At the time of writing this report the outlook in the Commonwealth may be described as generally favourable to further expansion of trade. The outlook for the pastoralist and the farmer is satisfactory at present, but the weather factor invariably introduces an element of uncertainty. The increasing cost of production and distribution due to the changes in the relations between capital and labour must be regarded in the same light.

The world-wide demand for meat and the resumption for agricultural purposes of meat-growing areas in various parts of the world seem to ensure for Australia a more important role in supplying this demand than she has played in the past. Similarly the demand for her wool, wheat and metals is bound to increase.

The increased precautions being taken to minimize the effects of drought by the sinking of artesian bores for providing water to stock in some districts, and the extension of railway lines, facilitating the removal of stock in times of drought, and the development of water conservation and irrigation projects in various dairying and agricultural areas must tend to diminish the risks incidental to rural industries.

Further development will necessarily depend to a large extent not only on an adequate supply of labour, but also on capital for the construction of means of communication, docks, harbours, water supply and drainage, and other public utilities. While these public works as well as agricultural, mining and manufacturing industries will call for increasing quantities of machinery, plant and material, the high standard of living of the individual consumer enhances the value of the market for manufactured commodities of all kinds which have to be imported.

IMPORT TRADE.

Prior to the year 1905 imports were recorded in such a way as to show only the country whence they were directly imported and not the country of origin. In the following table the total imports into the Commonwealth for the six years ending December 31, 1913, are shown, together with percentages showing the proportions of free and dutiable imports and the average rate of duties collected on dutiable goods. The shares in the import trade of the United Kingdom, Germany and United States as countries of origin, are also shown. In recording imports in the official statistics the value of goods is taken to be 10 per cent in advance of the fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the goods were exported, this addition being intended to represent roughly the cost for freight and other charges to the place of landing:—

Year.	Total Imports.			Average Rate of Duties collected on Dutiable Goods.	Percentage to Total of Imports from			
	Thou- sand £.	Per- centage Free.	Per- centage Dutiable.		U. K.	British Posses- sions.	Germany.	U. S. A.
		%	%		%	%	%	%
1908.....	49,799	39·69	60·31	30·97	50·75	12·51	9·00	13·22
1909.....	51,172	41·10	58·90	30·95	50·54	12·98	8·87	11·60
1910.....	60,014	42·80	57·20	30·20	50·68	12·62	8·69	12·76
1911.....	66,968	40·58	59·42	29·45	48·88	11·85	9·52	13·45
1912.....	78,158	38·52	61·48	23·53	50·06	11·02	9·15	13·77
* 1913.....	77,248	40·00	60·00	27·51	50·27	†	9·09	14·12

* Subject to revision.

† Details not yet available.

A consideration of the foregoing table indicates that while the average proportion of dutiable goods imported was slightly higher during the years 1911-13 than during the preceding triennial period, this has been accompanied by a decline in the average rate of duties collected on dutiable goods during the three latest years. This is explained by the fact that the value of imports on which fixed or specific duties are assessed have shown an upward tendency since 1910, and that the fixed duties were consequently lower when converted into *ad valorem* terms.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

The preferential tariff treatment to goods of United Kingdom manufacture was conceded by the Tariff Act of 1908, which came into force, however, on August 8, 1907. Statistics discriminating between preferential and non-preferential groups of entries are available up to the year 1912. About 52½ per cent of the total imports of *merchandise* in that year were affected by the preferential tariff. The following table shows the value of all imports affected by the preferential tariff from 1908 to 1912, with the percentage proportions of the imports from United Kingdom, British Possessions and Foreign Countries:—

Year.	Total Merchandise.	Percentage to Total of Imports from		
		U. K.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.
	Thousand £.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1908	24,194	65·70	0·67	33·63
1909	24,678	66·80	1·29	31·91
1910	28,917	65·88	0·73	33·39
1911	33,212	63·58	0·81	35·61
1912	40,149	63·92	1·08	35·90

In the subjoined statement a comparison is made of the relative positions of the imports affected or not affected by the preferential tariff in the two groups chiefly concerned, viz.: apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres, and metals and manufactures of metals (including machinery), for the years 1908 and 1912:—

	Total Imports.			Imports from United Kingdom.			Imports from Foreign Countries.		
				Percentage of Total.		Increase in value in 1912 as compared with 1908.	Percentage of Total.		Increase in value in 1912 as compared with 1908.
	1908.	1912.	Increase	1908.	1912.		1908.	1912.	
	Thou- sand £.	Thou- sand £.	Thou- sand £.	Per cent	Per cent	Thou- sand £.	Per cent	Per cent	Thou- sand £.
Apparel, Textiles and Manufactured Fibres.									
Affected by Preferential Tariff.	11,291	15,991	4,700	68·35	69·11	3,335	31·17	30·35	1,335
Not affected.....	2,553	3,504	951	42·08	41·72	388	12·16	22·81	489
Metals and Manufactures of (including Machinery);									
Affected by Preferential Tariff.	5,656	10,292	4,636	75·53	73·35	3,278	24·30	26·41	1,344
Not affected.....	5,463	8,414	2,951	53·85	53·24	1,537	42·68	42·69	1,260

TRADE IN COMPETITIVE IMPORTS.

Trade in Competitive Imports.—In order correctly to appreciate the position of the United Kingdom in the import trade of the Commonwealth it is necessary to bear in mind that the figures in the table on page 11 represent the total imports, including specie and bullion and various items not produced in the United Kingdom, such as rice, sugar, tea, coffee, oils, ores, timber, &c. When these are deducted the balance represents 'Competitive Manufactured Merchandise.' Tables showing the value of this and the respective shares in such trade of the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States of America have been compiled in the office of His Majesty's trade commissioner for the years 1909 to 1912, inclusive. The tables have been published annually, with details showing the imports of competitive merchandise of United Kingdom origin into each of the States of the Commonwealth, by the Australian Association of British Manufacturers and their representatives, 430, Little Collins street, Melbourne, and may be obtained on application to the secretary of the association. Data for determining the share of the United Kingdom in the competitive trade for 1913 are not yet available. The following figures show the value of such trade during the four years ending December 31, 1912, with the percentage participation of the three principal competing countries:—

Year.	Value of Competitive Trade.	Proportion of Competi- tive Trade to Total Imports (exclusive of bullion and specie).	Share of Competitive Trade.		
			United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States of America.
	Thousand £	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1909.....	40,417	81·32	63·61	11·05	10·23
1910.....	47,145	81·45	63·43	9·58	10·59
1911.....	52,295	81·64	61·45	11·99	11·54
1912.....	61,216	80·80	62·58	11·42	11·76

In order that the proportionate growth or decline in the shares of the United Kingdom, Germany and United States in the various groups of the competitive trade of the Commonwealth during the years 1910-1912 may be seen at a glance, the following table has been prepared. The groups are entered in the order of importance of the percentages of the United Kingdom:—

Group.	Imports from					
	U. K.		Germany.		U. S. A.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Chemical fertilizers.....		31·06	7·41			
Beverages (non-alcoholic).....		20·81		0·43		
India-rubber manufactures.....		15·82	3·70		5·97	
Animal food-stuffs.....		11·26	0·33		5·21	
Stones and minerals.....	10·24		8·31		11·66	
Pharmaceutical products.....	8·17		2·34		2·80	
Ammunition.....	8·14			7·87		0·15
Food-stuffs, vegetable.....		7·11	0·04		0·50	
Animal substances, unmanufactured...	6·96			3·03		0·39
Metals, pig and ingot.....	6·59		2·37			
Metals, miscellaneous.....		6·30	0·13		5·02	
Vegetable substances, unmanufactured.	5·80			3·12	1·48	
Earthenware, cements, china and glass.		5·77	5·55			1·12
Metals—bars, rods, blooms.....	5·64			3·57	1·08	
Instruments, scientific, surgical, &c....	5·57		5·90			11·45
Industrial chemicals.....		5·05	1·87		0·63	
Wood (manufactures of).....		5·00	0·82		2·66	
Miscellaneous items.....		4·85	5·13			0·34
Machinery.....	4·05			0·33		0·20
Oils, fats and waxes.....	3·33		0·55		1·10	
Spirits.....		3·13	2·53			0·04
Apparel.....		3·11	0·08		0·41	
Jewellery and fancy goods.....		2·30		2·12	3·56	
Leather manufactures.....		1·96		0·71	2·83	
Textiles.....	1·35		0·63		0·42	
Metal manufactures.....	0·74			0·81		0·91
Paints and varnishes.....		0·36	0·50		0·98	
Stationery.....	0·35			0·69		0·02
Paper.....		0·30		0·38	2·20	
Tobacco, manufactured.....	0·21					0·78

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

GERMAN OVERSEAS TRADE.

According to statistical abstracts of the trade of foreign countries, the total value of Germany's import trade in 1912 amounted to over £525,000,000 against £477,000,000 in 1911, while the total exports were over £440,000,000, as compared with £398,000,000 in 1911. The imports of raw materials and partly manufactured articles were responsible for £289,000,000, in which figure are included raw hides and skins, crude and semi-manufactured iron and steel, crude copper, tin, zinc, etc., ores, crude mineral, and other oils. Exports under the same heading are valued at £116,000,000. Imports of manufactured articles reached £79,000,000 and exports £284,000,000, including leather, metal wares, machinery and instruments, railway rolling stock, arms and ammunition, earthenware, porcelain, glassware, manufactured oils, and small fancy wares.—(*Export World*.)

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN SWEDEN.

'In recent years the manufacture of agricultural machinery has developed to a great extent in Sweden and the number of factories engaged in making all the modern types of machines and implements has been steadily increasing, with a corresponding decrease in the importation of these goods. Much of the harvesting machinery is built to resemble American models and the same is true of various implements, such as ploughs, forks, spades, &c. Mowers and reapers are made in Sweden, but practically all of the binders used here are of American manufacture.

'The following are some of the farming implements now being handled by importers and dealers in Sweden: Albion and Oliver ploughs, Eckert's and Ventzki's multishare ploughs, Success manure spreaders, Wismar spreaders for artificial manure, Record lime sprayers, Massey-Harris steel cultivators, mowing machines, reapers, and horse hayrakes, Melicar's grain drills, fertilizer spreaders, Ruston, Proctor & Co.'s steam threshers and traction engines, Badenia straw presses, Roderick Lean's mould harrows, Reform potato steam boilers, and Kahler's weed sprayers. This list affords an excellent idea of the sort of machinery and farming implements now in demand in the agricultural districts of this country. The names of some of the makers will doubtless be recognized as American, while others are either Swedish or German.'—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

MILLING MACHINERY IN PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese milling industry offers an important opportunity to foreign manufacturers of milling machinery, writes the French Consul at Oporto. Hitherto, the machinery employed in the mills of Portugal has been supplied mainly by Germany, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary and the United States. England supplies appreciable quantities of steam engines, etc. The milling industry is regulated in a special manner in Portugal. Except a few water-mills of small importance destined to serve the needs of very small localities, the milling establishments profit by the system of registration. The registered mills participate in fixed proportions in the grinding of home grown cereals as well as those of foreign origin, and they alone may import and grind the latter. In both cases the selling price of the flour is legally fixed by a tariff, but the millers realize their best profits in the treatment of imported wheats. The working power of the registered mills is fixed at a monthly total of 22,000 tons of wheat. The number of registered flour mills is estimated at 72, of which 35 are worked by steam and the rest by water-power. The total number of establishments with a large output would be only 37. To these figures may be added ten macaroni factories and four biscuit factories. The orders for renewals of machinery in these mills represent a considerable sum each year. Germany, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary and recently the United States share this trade. England supplies only steam boilers or accessory machinery. Hitherto the Germans and Swiss have had the largest share in the trade. The technical value of their supplies being about the same, competition is in prices and terms for payment. The terms for payment and delivery are generally that one-third of the amount of the invoice shall be paid when the order is given, one-third on despatch of the goods, and the balance after the tests which follow the installation of the machinery. Discounts vary with the importance of the order and are sometimes as much as 25 per cent of the catalogue prices. The conditions of delivery are franco quay at Oporto or Lisbon, customs duties being paid by the consignees.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

FLOUR IMPORTS INTO SIAM.

The flour imports into Siam during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, amounted to \$194,879, or nearly double the amount imported five years ago. The values for the last five fiscal years were: \$99,964 for 1909, \$175,363 for 1910, \$141,868 for 1911, \$179,080 for 1912, and \$194,879 for 1913.

The value of the direct flour imports from the United States also advanced from \$4,300 in 1909 to \$142,073 in 1913, an increase of \$137,773.

The variations in the flour imports into Siam from the leading countries for the fiscal years 1911-12 and 1912-13 are shown in the following table:—

Countries—	1911-12.	1912-13.
United States	\$ 71,178	\$142,073
Australia	5,925	29,130
China	18,712	10,414
Hong Kong	73,245	11,179
All other	10,020	2,083
Total	\$179,080	\$194,879

As appears from the foregoing table, Australia was the chief competing country with the United States in flour imports. The flour imports from Australia for the fiscal years 1909-10 and 1910-11 were only \$3,622 and \$2,693, respectively.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

PAPER SHORTAGE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Norway, Sweden and Canada are the chief suppliers of the wood pulp of the spruce, from which the bulk of the paper for newspaper production is made. We also obtain a much smaller quantity in proportion from the continent. The industry has grown enormously with the rise of the daily and weekly press. With regard to imported paper, Norway is our chief source of supply, though Newfoundland also sends us a large quantity. The question of shipping appears to be the most important factor in the paper supply, though the interruption of forest work will also affect it. At the time of writing the North Sea is not available as an open trade route; until it is, publishers will necessarily have to exercise the strictest economy.

Owing to the demand for war news the consumption of paper has risen 25 per cent, the immediate effect being a rise of 75 per cent in the cost. It is calculated that stocks are being drawn upon to the extent of 19,000 tons a week instead of the normal 15,000 tons. The reserves are normally equivalent to 10 weeks' supply. At the present rate of consumption these will only last for about six weeks. But much may happen in six weeks.—(*Export World.*)

ARGENTINE SUGAR PRODUCTION.

H. M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports that, according to the report by the Department of Rural Economy and Agricultural Statistics on the Argentine sugar crop for 1913, the quantity of cane crushed was 3,131,018 metric tons, as compared with 2,121,560 metric tons in 1912. The quantity of sugar manufactured was 276,140 metric tons in 1913, as compared with 147,249 metric tons in the previous year. The percentage of sugar to the cane crushed has risen from 6.9 in 1912 to 8.8 in 1913; in one factory in Tucuman the yield was 11 per cent, and in a factory in Jujuy it was 9 per cent. This improved yield is attributed to better climatic conditions, better cultivation, and improved methods of manufacture.

The following table shows the number of mills working in the different sugar-growing provinces and their yield for 1913:—

Province.	Mills working.	Cane crushed.	Sugar manufactured.	Percentage of sugar to cane.
	No.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	
Tucuman.....	27	2,611,947	229,114	8·8
Jujuy.....	3	399,790	37,481	9·4
Salta.....	1	19,026	1,596	8·4
Santa Fé.....	2	27,008	2,262	8·4
Corrientes.....	1	7,108	415	5·8
Chaco.....	3	65,157	5,212	8·0
Formosa.....	1	982	60	6·1
Total.....	38	3,131,018	276,140	8·8

In addition to the above there were three mills in Tucuman and one in Salta which were not working.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

FISHING INDUSTRY IN GREECE.

Fishing is an important industry along the entire coast line of Greece and in the neighbouring waters. The principal fish caught in local waters are the tunny, the sardine, the mullet, the smelt, the gudgeon, the mackerel, etc. To a great extent the fish taken by local fishermen are consumed within the country.

In addition to the deep-sea fishing, the Government owns 67 fish-breeding ponds and fishing grounds, both in salt and in fresh waters. The privilege of taking fish from these waters is given out for periods of 10 years.

Up to 1911 fishing was carried on in local waters in an unsatisfactory manner and one prejudicial to the best interests of the industry. In that year the Government engaged the services of an Italian expert and established a bureau of fisheries in the ministry of national economy. Within the succeeding two years the results achieved by the bureau have been satisfactory. Measures are now taken for the protection of the fish at proper seasons, the kinds of net to be used are prescribed, etc., and provision is made for inspections from time to time by government inspectors.

A 10-year contract for the exploitation of the Government fishing grounds expired at the end of 1913, the revenue for this period amounting to \$787,755. For the period ended in 1924 the Government is to receive \$990,435.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS.

Motor cars, lorries and wagons and parts.—In the official statistics the chassis and body are entered separately on account of the customs duty, that on the former being 5 per cent, and free, that on the latter 35 per cent and 30 per cent. The imports of chassis increased from about £694,000 to £1,451,000 in the three years. The following figures show the value of this important class of imports from the principal countries interested—the figures in brackets representing the percentage proportion of such imports from the United Kingdom:—

	1910. Thousand £.	1911. Thousand £.	1912. Thousand £.
United Kingdom	346 (49·9)	426 (41·8)	533 (36·7)
Canada.. . . .	38	49	136
France.. . . .	137	181	225
United States	87	200	329
Italy.. . . .	36	66	87
Germany.. . . .	20	34	56
Belgium	26	47	69
Austria-Hungary .. . . .	....	4	3

Sweden and Switzerland are interested in the trade to a small extent.

The trade in bodies for motors, cars, etc., increased from £96,000 in 1910 to a trifle over £220,000 in 1912. The following figures show how the trade is divided:—

	1910. Thousand £.	1911. Thousand £.	1912. Thousand £.
United Kingdom	67 (69.5)	72 (44.9)	83 (37.7)
Canada	6	12	27
United States	12	60	95
France	8	9	6
Germany	2	4	5

Italy, Belgium and Austria participated to a minor extent.

The rapid growth of the trade in motor cars and lorries received a slight check last year, when the imports of chassis declined to £1,333,721, with a corresponding slight decline in the imports of bodies, but presumably this was only temporary. The demand for medium and low-priced cars will probably increase, while there should be a big market for commercial vehicles.

From the foregoing figures as to chassis it will be seen that Canada and the United States have, each, nearly quadrupled their trade in three years. While that of the United Kingdom has advanced considerably it has not done so in anything like the ratio of these countries. In the opinion of importers and agents the British manufacturer has not studied the requirements of the Australian market sufficiently.—
(*British Trade Report.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending September 17, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	888,260	58,962	31,254	39,337	1,017,813
Consolidated	796,047	80,294	27,049	175,825	1,079,215
Empire Elevator Co.	975,930	85,727	29,591	333,185	1,414,433
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	710,743	47,413	14,931	.....	773,087
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	801,953	16,722	13,585	489,190	1,321,450
G. T. Pacific	1,246,090	223,359	19,619	145,385	1,634,433
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,002,605	81,736	34,440	.....	1,118,781
Fort William Elevator Co.	169,527	99,213	11,679	363,736	644,155
Eastern Elevator Co.	532,685	55,919	7,480	.....	596,084
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	1,910,119	95,538	66,410	347,642	2,419,709
D. Horn & Co.	5,736	4,650	2,604	53,210	66,200
Dominion Government Elevator.	828,904	47,707	49,007	80,921	1,006,539
Total terminal elevators.	9,868,599	887,220	307,649	2,018,431	13,091,899
Depot Harbour		16,895	.....	.....	16,895
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	19,279	6,163	.....	.....	25,442
Midland Elevator Co. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiffin, G. T. P.	8,492	9,733	.....	.....	18,225
Port McNicol	71,398	.....	.....	794	72,192
Collingwood	7,000	.....	.....	.....	7,000
Goderich	410,365	17,655	.....	.....	428,020
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.	3,543	.....	.....	.....	3,543
Commercial Elevator Co.	9,027	503	5,076	.....	14,606
Port Colborne	540,513	38,053	40,715	.....	619,281
Prescott . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1	132,045	6,599	21,247	45,100	204,991
" No. 2	413,230	26,782	21,381	23,906	485,299
Montreal Warehousing Co.	103,113	88,898	95	5,230	197,336
Quebec Harbour Commissioners, Quebec	2,005	105,516	.....	.....	107,521
West St. John, N.B. . . . .	*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total public elevators.	1,720,010	316,797	88,514	75,030	2,200,351
Total quantity in store	11,588,609	1,214,017	396,163	2,093,461	15,292,250

* Not reported.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended September 17, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Wheat—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard.....	3,054	339,064	242,118
No. 1 Northern.....	1,573,847	906,324	2,480,171
No. 2 ".....	3,523,900	369,480	3,893,380
No. 3 ".....	2,583,707	90,940	2,674,647
No. 4 Wheat.....	1,129,133	15,560	1,144,693
No. 5 ".....			
No. 6 ".....			
Other.....	1,054,958	98,642	1,153,600
Totals, Wheat.....	9,868,599	1,720,010	11,588,609

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Oats—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 C.W.....	5,855		5,855
No. 2 ".....	333,395	162,307	495,702
No. 3 ".....	205,674	43,181	248,855
Ex. No. 1 Feed.....	9,633	800	10,433
No. 1 Feed.....		15	15
No. 2 ".....		6,461	6,461
Other.....	342,663	104,033	446,696
Totals, Oats.....	897,220	316,797	1,214,017

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Barley—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 3 Extra.....			
No. 3.....	68,111	17,705	85,816
No. 4.....	144,951	25,018	169,969
Feed.....	25,481	5,076	30,557
Rejected.....	30,570		30,570
Other.....	38,536	40,715	79,251
Totals, Barley.....	307,649	88,514	396,163

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Flax—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Northwestern Canada.....	1,883,580	50,330	1,933,910
No. 2 C.W.....	89,628	23,906	113,534
No. 3 C.W.....	14,476	794	15,270
Rejected.....			
Other.....	30,747		30,747
Totals, Flax.....	2,018,431	75,030	2,093,461
Total quantity in store.....	13,091,899	2,200,351	15,292,250

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, EDMONTON, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

968. **Hardware, ironmongery, &c.**—A London firm dealing in hardware ironmongery, and hardware novelties, would be glad to hear from Canadian manufacturers seeking export trade. They purchase outright.

969. **Flax and hemp fibre.**—A Bristol firm desires to be put in touch with Canadian exporters of flax and hemp fibre.

970. **Cut nails.**—A Manchester firm of wholesale hardware and metal merchants wishes to get in touch with exporters of cut nails from Canada.

971. **Wood screws (iron and brass).**—A Manchester firm of wholesale hardware and metal merchants wishes to get in touch with exporters of wood screws (iron and brass) from Canada.

972. **Cotter pins (split).**—A Manchester firm of wholesale hardware metal merchants wishes to get in touch with exporters of cotter pins (split) from Canada.

973. **Set screws (hex. and square heads).**—A Manchester firm of wholesale hardware and metal merchants wishes to get in touch with exporters of set screws (hex. and square heads) from Canada.

974. **Nuts (tapped whitworth).**—A Manchester firm of wholesale hardware and metal merchants wishes to get in touch with exporters of nuts (tapped whitworth) from Canada.

975. **Machine screws (iron and brass).**—A Manchester firm of wholesale hardware and metal merchants wishes to get in touch with exporters of machine screws (iron and brass) from Canada.

976. **Screw eyes, cup hooks, &c., (iron and brass).**—A Manchester firm of wholesale hardware and metal merchants wishes to get in touch with exporters of screw eyes, cup hooks, &c. (iron and brass) from Canada.

977. **Barbed wire—galvanized (on wooden reels).**—A Manchester firm of wholesale hardware and metal merchants wishes to get in touch with exporters of barbed wire—galvanized (on wooden reels) from Canada.

978. **Domestic wire goods.**—A Manchester firm of wholesale hardware and metal merchants wishes to get in touch with exporters of domestic wire goods from Canada.

979. **Flax fibre.**—A Dundee firm is desirous of getting into touch with Canadian firms able to send them regular supplies of flax fibre.

980. **Bronze powders.**—An important trade organization in London, and another in Birmingham, makes inquiry for names of Canadian manufacturers of bronze powders, which has hitherto been obtained from Germany, and for which a large market exists.

981. **Canadian lumber manufacturers.**—A London firm desires to be placed in touch with Canadian lumber manufacturers from whom they could purchase supplies of oak and other wood for brush manufacturing purposes.

982. **Agent in Canada.**—A Birmingham firm who are manufacturers of fishing reels, rods and lines, rod ferrules and fittings, gaff hooks and landing net rings, wishes to secure an agent in Canada.

983. **Wood pulp.**—A correspondent at Genoa, stated to be in immediate touch with paper manufacturers in Italy, reports a market there for Canadian wood pulp in view of the suspension of German supplies and would like to hear from exporters in the Dominion.

984. **Caustic soda.**—A Japanese soap manufacturer wishes to obtain quotations from Canadian firms in a position to export caustic soda.

985. **Pit props.**—A coal mining company desires to arrange for shipments to Hull of pit props of fir, or other suitable wood. Quotations desired f.o.b. Montreal or Halifax for large quantities of props ranging in size from 3 to 7 feet long and from 4 to 6 inches diameter (at the top); also for 100,000 bank bars or splits 5 feet by 6 inches by 3 inches; also for 50,000 sleepers 3 feet by 6 inches by 3 inches and 2,000 sleepers 6 feet by 6 inches by 3 inches.

986. **Flour.**—A Cape Town firm of commission agents is prepared to take up an agency on the commission basis for Canadian flour.

987. **Wheat.**—A Cape Town commission house is prepared to consider agency for Canadian wheat, on commission basis entirely.

988. **Confectionery.**—A Cape Town commission house will consider agency on commission basis for Canadian confectionery.

989. **Graphite.**—A London firm which has been purchasing supplies of graphite from Germany asks to be placed in communication with Canadian mines who can offer supplies, both refined and crude.

990. **Provisions and canned goods.**—An old-established London firm of merchants and manufacturers' agents wishes to get into touch with first-class packers of provisions and canned goods who are willing to push trade in the United Kingdom.

991. **Bronze powders.**—A London firm wishes for the addresses of Canadian firms who manufacture bronze powders.

992. **Carbonic acid gas.**—An Irish firm wishes to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of carbonic acid gas packed in steel cylinders for export.

993. **Bronze powders.**—A London firm which has been obtaining supplies of bronze powder from Germany, asks to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of the article.

994. **Rolled gold chains.**—A London firm asks to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of rolled gold chains, of which they seek supplies.

995. **Agent for Spanish America.**—Agent with ten years' experience in Central and South America, would like to represent Canadian firm or Chamber of Commerce wishing to cultivate this business.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

In view of the transfer of British Consuls from and to various Consulates, and the occasional retirement of those officers, it has been considered desirable to give the address of the Consulate and omit the names of the Consuls.

Austria-Hungary:

Trieste, British Consul General.

Belgium:

Antwerp, British Consul General.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.

Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

China:

Harbin, British Consul.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.

Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Vice-Consul.

Panama, British Consul General.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul.

St. Petersburg, British Consul.

Vladivostock, British Consul.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.

Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Turkey:

Constantinople, British Consul General.

Turkey-in-Asia:

Smyrna, British Consul General.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable Address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne, Cable address, Cancoma.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable address, Canadian.

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sletghing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable Address, Canadian.

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood & Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Caution..	1627
Opportunities from German Loss of Trade—	
British Overseas Dominions..	1628
British India..	1631
China and Japan..	1631
West Indies and Cuba..	1635
Central America..	1636
Great Britain—	
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)..	1641
Leeds (Mr. C. Dyer)..	1645
Bristol (Mr. E. D. Arnaud)..	1647
Japan (Mr. G. B. Johnson)..	1649
British West Indies (Mr. E. H. S. Flood)..	1651
South Africa (Mr. W. J. Egan)..	1654
Holland (Mr. J. T. Lithgow)..	1657
Market for Canned Fruit and Vegetables..	1660
Trading with the Enemy..	1665
Notes on German Trade—	
Implements and Tools..	1667
Brooms and Brushes..	1671
Machinery Belting..	1672
Canadian Produce Prices in England..	1674
British Agricultural Produce Imports..	1675
Canadian Crop Bulletin..	1676
Opportunities for Home Production..	1677
Touring Automobiles into the United States..	1677
Australian Trade Conditions..	1679
Notes on Foreign Trade..	1683
Canadian Grain Statistics..	1688
Trade Inquiries..	1690
Commercial Intelligence..	1693

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, October 5, 1914.

No. 558

GERMAN TRADE.

In concluding the series of articles relating to the interruption of German export, it may be pointed out that when Germany after long and costly preparation decided for the arbitrament of war she risked her export trade for the time being, for it was obvious that command of the sea by the allies would entail stoppage of German export as a war measure and that the void thereby created would instantly become a matter of keen competition among the producing nations outside the vortex of war. In the Weekly Report of August 25, 1913 (No. 500) on page 982 will be found a highly favourable review under the heading of 'Economic Expansion of Germany,' indicating remarkable power of competition by that country. It does not, however, appear possible for Germany to recover her abandoned trade, for as a general proposition it may be laid down that the building up of export trade is a slow business and if interrupted for a year or more, its recapture presents a most difficult problem. For the time being our opportunity is patent, and we should so make our plans and develop our methods that we may capture as much as possible and retain all that we capture.

It will not be forgotten in Canada that in 1903 Germany declared a small economic war by contesting the right of Canada to grant a preference to the Mother Country, and imposed maximum duties as a penalty, thereby bringing into operation the Canadian surtax and cutting down German trade by one-half, during a period of Canadian expansion; but in 1910 Germany admitted defeat by withdrawing from the arbitrary position she had taken up in 1903. During the seven years of economic hostilities the fact was demonstrated that Canadian trade was far more valuable to Germany than German trade to Canada because the former consisted of manufactured goods and the latter was largely composed of foodstuffs which the world must have. The industrial development of Germany compelled purchase of wheat and it did not matter to Canada to whom she sold it, for wheat, like water, finds its level.

Article No. 5.

OPPORTUNITIES FROM GERMAN LOSS OF TRADE.

The purpose of this article is to deal with German exports to countries, not previously considered, thereby completing the special series, dealing with the opportunity for the increased sale of Canadian goods, arising out of the check, given by the war, to exports from Germany. Thus in Article No. 2 remarks were made concerning the share of Germany in the trade with Argentina and Brazil, but her exports

to the other countries of South America were not dealt with. Again although but little opportunity for an increase of Canadian trade is presented through the interruption to purchases of German goods on the part of the countries of continental Europe, it may nevertheless be of interest, and in order to give completeness to the series, to consider to what extent these countries have been buying from Germany. The same may also be said in regard to the various parts of Africa and Asia, not already dealt with. In this article, therefore, tables will be given, and comments made thereon, enumerating the items in the exports from Germany to (1) the South American republics (other than Argentina and Brazil); (2) the principal countries of continental Europe; (3) other countries.

South America.

The extent to which German commercial methods have been successful in capturing a large proportion of the trade with Argentina and Brazil was pointed out in Article No. 2. What was said with reference to these countries, applies also, though in somewhat lesser degree, to the other countries of South America. With some of these countries—those on the west coast—a readjustment of commercial relations may be expected as a result of the opening of the Panama Canal. This should have the effect of putting the United States and Canada in a more advantageous position to compete in these markets than formerly. As in the case of Argentina and Brazil, the economic life of the South American countries, now under consideration, consists principally in the production of foodstuffs and raw materials. Manufactured articles, therefore, go to make up the bulk of the imports. The following table from the *Pan-American Bulletin*, will show the share of the imports into South America in the year 1912, supplied by the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States and Canada:—

SOUTH AMERICAN IMPORTS, 1912.

Countries.	Total from all countries.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	Canada.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Argentina.....	373,307,865	115,109,149	62,023,257	57,353,142	2,263,824
Bolivia.....	19,308,506	3,537,112	6,440,316	1,791,811	4,632
Brazil.....	308,243,736	77,615,548	53,018,079	38,109,316	974,462
Chile.....	122,075,994	38,616,886	33,189,070	16,806,341	136,107
Colombia.....	23,964,623	7,838,878	4,201,125	7,612,037	39,423
Ecuador.....	11,489,104	2,844,473	2,381,573	2,588,168	14,638
Paraguay.....	5,124,438	1,460,000	1,400,000	312,000	
Peru.....	25,066,354	8,000,000	4,300,000	5,700,000	11,120
Uruguay.....	51,355,200	13,800,000	8,700,000	6,200,000	160,636
Venezuela.....	20,568,939	4,284,886	3,199,389	6,832,438	65,892
South American Republics.....	960,504,759	273,106,932	178,852,809	153,305,353	3,670,734*
Per cent of imports.....	0.100	28.43	18.62	15.96	0.28

* Canadian figures.

From this table it will be seen that 18.62 per cent of the total imports into South America came from Germany, which proportion was only exceeded in the case of the United Kingdom. Supplies from Canada accounted for but 0.28 per cent of the total. The withdrawal of German competition from these markets, however, presents an exceptional opportunity for Canadians to increase their share of this trade. The significance of this opportunity will become further realized when the exports from Germany to the other countries of South America are similarly dealt with as in the case of her exports to Argentina and Brazil.

CHILEAN PURCHASES FROM GERMANY.

Turning first to the west coast of South America, a reference to the appended table of German exports to the South American republics will show that after Argentina and Brazil, the largest purchaser of German goods is Chile. The exports from Germany to Chile show a continuous increase from 52,445,000 marks in 1908 to 112,003,000 marks in 1912. The articles comprised in this total consisted for the most part of metallic goods, hardware, machinery, electrical apparatus, chemicals, drugs, explosives, etc., also all kinds of textile and fancy goods, cottons, woollens, etc.; a large quantity of leather goods, glassware, earthenware, hops, etc.

MACHINERY, HARDWARE, ETC.

As in the case of so many of the countries already considered, metallic goods, machinery, hardware of all kinds, etc., comprise a large proportion of the export of German goods to Chile. Prominent items under this head in 1912, were iron and iron and steel goods of a value of 25,513,000 marks, machinery valued at 10,402,000 marks, electro-technical apparatus, of a value of 5,001,000 marks, copper and alloys thereof, 1,966,000 marks, and vehicles and vessels 1,873,000 marks. The value of the export of German musical instruments to Chile in 1912 was 1,408,000 marks, while of toys in the same year German firms exported to Chile to the value of 747,000 marks.

CHEMICALS AND EXPLOSIVES.

A very considerable item in the list of exports from Germany to Chile consists of explosives and ammunition, of a value in 1912 of 12,764,000 marks. Other chemicals and preparations thereof exported to Chile in the year concerned were simple chemicals, of a value of 747,000 marks, colours and dyestuffs 730,000 marks, and other drugs and chemicals of a value of 645,000 marks.

TEXTILE AND FANCY GOODS.

Textile and fancy goods also go to make up a large proportion of the export of German goods to Chile. In 1912 the value of the cotton goods exported from Germany to Chile was 8,331,000 marks, and that of woollen goods 7,086,000 marks. Silk goods from Germany were also exported to Chile in the same year to the value of 1,494,000 marks. That the export of miscellaneous textiles, fancy goods, from Germany to Chile is considerable may be seen from an export in 1912 under the head of "Other Clothing, Millinery, Etc.," of a value of 1,791,000 marks.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The value of the leather goods supplied Chile by Germany in 1912 amounted to 5,372,000 marks, while German rubber goods were exported to Chile in that year to the value of 776,000 marks. An export from Germany to Chile of glassware of a value of 2,917,000 marks and of earthenware of a value of 824,000 marks also took place in 1912. Canada used to supply Chile with considerable quantities of paper. The export of paper and cardboard from Germany to Chile was valued in 1912 at 2,181,000 marks. In the year concerned Chile was also supplied by Germany with wooden and cork wares of a value of 1,189,000 marks.

FOODSTUFFS.

Of the foodstuffs exported from Germany to Chile in 1912, the only large items are comprised of sugar, of a value of 1,643,000 marks, mill produce from corn, rice

and pulse, of a value of 1,192,000 marks, and hops and other plants for use in commerce and industry valued at 759,000 marks.

Two other large items exported from Germany to Chile in 1912 were earth and stones, of a value of 2,908,000 marks and mineral fuel, valued at 1,391,000 marks.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CANADA.

The above review of German exports to Chile would seem to indicate that the present is an opportune time for Canadian producers to attempt to open up or to extend their trade with the west coast of South America. This would seem especially so when account is taken of the fact that these markets have been brought into closer communication with the eastern ports of Canada through the opening of the Panama Canal.

GERMAN TRADE WITH PERU.

After Chile, the most valuable market on the west coast of South America is Peru. The exports of Germany to Peru are of very similar nature to her exports to Chile, and in 1912 amounted to a value of 15,609,000 marks. The largest item comprised in this total was that of cotton goods of a value of 2,707,000 marks. Other large items in the list of exports from Germany to Peru with values in 1912 were iron and alloys thereof, 1,555,000 marks; woollen goods, 1,362,000 marks; machinery, 925,000 marks; leather goods, 822,000 marks; simple chemicals, 616,000 marks; paper and cardboard, 608,000 marks; silk goods, 549,000 marks; and glassware, 471,000 marks.

ECUADOR AND COLOMBIA.

The largest item in a total export of German goods to Ecuador of a value in 1912 of 6,161,000 marks, was comprised under the head of mill produce from corn, rice and pulse, and was valued at 1,178,000 marks. Other considerable items were cotton goods valued at 897,000 marks, woollen goods at 606,000 marks and iron and iron and steel goods of a value of 538,000 marks.

Mill produce from corn, rice and pulse was also a considerable item in the list of exports from Germany to Colombia, accounting for 2,396,000 marks out of a total export in 1912 of a value of 14,744,000 marks. The largest item, however, consisted of iron and iron and steel goods of a value of 2,446,000 marks. Of cotton goods Germany exported to Colombia in 1912 to the value of 2,208,000 marks, of woollen goods to the value of 1,141,000 marks, and of silk goods to the value of 772,000 marks. Two other items exported to Colombia from Germany may be mentioned, viz., paper and cardboard of a value of 588,000 marks, and machinery of a value of 521,000 marks.

GERMAN EXPORTS TO VENEZUELA.

Coming next to Venezuela we find a total export from Germany of a value in 1912 of 10,296,000 marks, representing a continuous increase from 5,290,000 marks in 1909. The chief item in the list consists of cotton goods of a value of 1,781,000 marks. Other items exported in 1912 from Germany to Venezuela to the value of over one million marks were iron and alloys thereof, 1,426,000 marks, and mill produce from corn, rice and pulse, 1,197,000 marks. Items also deserving of mention are glassware, of a value of 667,000 marks, and spirits, wines and other beverages of a value of 432,000 marks.

URUGUAY.

Among the South American republics Uruguay ranks as the fourth largest purchaser of German goods. Uruguay is the economic counterpart of Argentina and Brazil, and her purchases of German goods are therefore similar to those purchased by these two countries. The total export of German goods to Uruguay in 1912 was valued at 38,492,000 marks. Sugar has a much greater importance in the list of exports

from Germany to Uruguay than was the case with Argentina or Brazil. In the case of Uruguay it is the largest item, and in 1912 accounted for 5,888,000 marks, or over 15 per cent of the total export from Germany. With this one exception the exports from Germany to Uruguay are similar to those to Argentina and Brazil, and hence the opportunity for increased Canadian trade, resulting from the interruption to German exports is also similar.

BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY.

Bolivia is for the most part a country of high altitudes. This fact is reflected in the German export returns by a larger proportion of the total export from Germany to that country being taken up with woollen goods than was the case with the other South American countries. In 1912 this amounted to 1,562,000 marks out of a total export of 12,302,000 marks. German cotton goods were also exported to Bolivia in 1912 to the value of 1,447,000 marks. Another large item on the list of German exports to Bolivia in 1912 consisted of spirits, wines and other beverages of a value of 1,498,000 marks. Other prominent items were iron and alloys thereof, of a value of 1,256,000 marks, explosives and ammunition, valued at 777,000 marks, machinery, of a value of 741,000 marks, leather goods, of a value of 643,000 marks; also a large quantity of fancy goods, drugs and chemicals.

To Paraguay, Germany in 1912 exported goods to the value of 2,031,000 marks. The most considerable item in this export consisted of cotton goods, valued at 356,000 marks.

TABLE OF EXPORTS FROM GERMANY.

This completes the survey of German exports to the South American republics. The withdrawal of these exports during the war will leave a gap to be supplied by other countries. An opening is therefore presented to the traders of other countries to gain a foothold from which permanent trade should inevitably follow. The following table gives the exports of German produce from Germany to the principal countries of South America, and may be referred to for further information. The figures for Argentina and Brazil are included for purposes of comparison:—

EXPORTS OF GERMAN PRODUCE FROM GERMANY TO PRINCIPAL SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

(From German Returns.)

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1912.

NOTE.—Mark=23.8 cents.

Classification.	To Argentina.	To Bolivia.	To Brazil.	To Chile.	To Colombia.	To Ecuador.	To Paraguay.	To Peru.	To Uruguay.	To Venezuela.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Products of agriculture and of forest and other natural animal and vegetable products, foodstuffs, &c.:—										
Field, garden and meadow produce;—										
Cereals and rice	214,000	2,000	1,013,000	8,000	2,000	—	—	18,000	25,000	2,000
Pulse (ripe)	32,000	3,000	79,000	3,000	—	2,000	—	14,000	—	—
Oil fruits and oil seeds.	931,000	—	362,000	88,000	2,000	1,000	—	4,000	21,000	2,000
Potatoes and other bulbs and roots.	103,000	—	—	4,000	2,000	—	—	26,000	3,000	—
Hops and other plants for use in commerce and industry	1,266,000	60,000	1,233,000	753,000	43,000	22,000	16,000	152,000	64,000	18,000
Kitchen vegetables	15,000	1,000	5,000	2,000	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
Live plants, floricultural produce.	162,000	—	47,000	9,000	3,000	—	—	—	25,000	—
Fruits and nuts; fruit and plant juices.	18,000	—	15,000	8,000	—	—	—	—	3,000	—
Chicory and other colonial products.	118,000	—	44,000	6,000	2,000	—	2,000	—	9,000	—
Other vegetable products for industrial or medicinal use	252,000	3,000	193,000	72,000	11,000	6,000	2,000	13,000	30,000	24,000
Forest products	350,000	3,000	451,000	148,000	35,000	20,000	2,000	51,000	42,000	30,000
Animals and animal products.	798,000	21,000	1,106,000	108,000	15,000	1,000	1,000	47,000	140,000	22,000
Sugar	8,383,000	267,000	103,000	1,643,000	38,000	1,000	109,000	259,000	5,888,000	8,000
Spirits, wines and other beverages.	870,000	1,438,000	740,000	324,000	291,000	238,000	12,000	159,000	229,000	432,000
Mill produce from corn, rice and pulse.	331,000	118,000	1,793,000	1,192,000	2,396,000	1,178,000	118,000	394,000	390,000	1,197,000
Products of industries connected with agriculture, n.e.s.	285,000	21,000	639,000	204,000	35,000	29,000	4,000	45,000	78,000	36,000
Products of factories of alimentary and consumable goods, n.e.s.	858,000	103,000	664,000	695,000	83,000	23,000	12,000	145,000	252,000	122,000
Raw mineral materials and mineral oils:—										
Earths and stones.	1,253,000	8,000	5,771,000	2,908,000	29,000	79,000	7,000	176,000	624,000	170,000
Ores, slags and ashes.	3,000	—	30,000	3,000	—	—	—	1,000	—	—
Mineral fuel	457,000	—	112,000	1,391,000	—	—	2,000	110,000	96,000	57,000
Mineral oils and other raw mineral materials	261,000	11,000	325,000	405,000	3,000	4,000	8,000	16,000	91,000	12,000
Coal-tar, coal-tar oil and coal-tar products.	135,000	6,000	99,000	23,000	20,000	1,000	—	4,000	10,000	5,000

Prepared wax, solid fatty acids, paraffine and similar candle-making materials, candles, manufactures of wax, soap and other manufactures of grease, oil or wax	1,634,000	50,000	1,275,000	456,000	59,000	113,000	15,000	139,000	206,000	75,000
Simple chemicals, acids, salts and other combinations of simple chemicals, n.e.s.	2,321,000	13,000	2,606,000	747,000	135,000	52,000	9,000	616,000	251,000	135,000
Colours and dyestuffs	2,522,000	106,000	3,673,000	720,000	160,000	67,000	17,000	243,000	348,000	142,000
Varnishes, lac and cements	184,000	9,000	160,000	88,000	9,000	3,000	1,000	13,000	17,000	34,000
Ether, alcohols, volatile oils, artificial scents, perfumery and cosmetics	738,000	17,000	573,000	330,000	85,000	35,000	43,000	114,000	156,000	133,000
Artificial manures	3,000	—	637,000	8,000	4,000	1,000	—	5,000	12,000	1,000
Explosives ammunition and other inflammable substances	1,011,000	777,000	786,000	12,764,000	66,000	11,070	7,000	284,000	120,000	55,000
Chemical and pharmaceutical products, n.e.s.	1,517,000	63,000	1,496,000	645,000	271,000	83,000	8,000	166,000	177,000	208,000
Animal and vegetable textile materials and manufactures thereof; human hair; prepared ornamental feathers, fans and hats:—										
Silk	5,884,000	373,000	5,151,000	1,494,000	772,000	200,000	35,000	549,000	868,000	268,000
Wool and other animal hair	10,061,000	1,562,000	4,573,000	7,086,000	1,141,000	606,000	171,000	1,362,000	1,472,000	251,000
Cotton	19,364,000	1,447,000	13,134,000	8,331,000	2,208,000	897,000	336,000	2,707,000	4,233,000	1,781,000
Other vegetable textile materials. Bookbinders' and tracing cloth, waterproof tissues, tissues covered with grinding or polishing substances, linoleum and similar materials.	543,000	26,000	617,000	390,000	41,000	17,000	9,000	101,000	112,000	115,000
Wadding, felt and unsewn articles of felt	708,000	19,000	414,000	276,000	12,000	11,000	4,000	25,000	61,000	15,000
Horsehair (mane or tail) and articles thereof	485,000	10,000	645,000	378,000	6,000	12,000	—	15,000	37,000	4,000
Clothing, millinery and other sewn articles of spinwares or felt, n.e.s.	25,000	—	24,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	4,000	—
Artificial flowers of spunwares, umbrellas and parasols and shoes of spunwares or felt.	4,008,000	540,000	3,256,000	1,791,000	417,000	225,000	105,000	367,000	1,730,000	97,000
Human hair and articles thereof, prepared ornamental feathers, fans and hats.	285,000	40,000	68,000	355,000	66,000	11,000	5,000	51,000	126,000	109,000
Waste of spunwares and the like.	182,000	152,000	112,000	245,000	108,000	84,000	1,000	56,000	48,000	76,000
Leather and leatherwares, furrers' wares and manufactures of gut	261,000	62,000	142,000	193,000	65,000	28,000	—	97,000	33,000	32,000
India-rubber wares	5,181,000	643,000	8,372,000	5,372,000	336,000	125,000	107,000	822,000	993,000	357,000
Plaits, and plaited wares of vegetable materials except textile fibres.	5,262,000	54,000	2,691,000	776,000	79,000	53,000	4,000	141,000	486,000	71,000
Brooms, brushes and sieves.	157,000	3,000	181,000	66,000	11,000	8,000	4,000	5,000	31,000	8,000
Cork wares and wooden wares	593,000	23,000	402,000	190,000	31,000	9,000	8,000	45,000	51,000	19,000
Articles of animal or vegetable materials for carving or moulding, n.e.s.	2,814,000	138,000	2,268,000	1,189,000	123,000	60,000	51,000	179,000	799,000	80,000
Paper, cardboard and manufactures of.	1,611,000	24,000	991,000	370,000	91,000	16,000	8,000	53,000	220,000	76,000
Books, pictures and paintings	11,981,000	270,000	6,566,000	2,181,000	588,000	275,000	101,000	608,000	834,000	319,000
Wares of stones or other mineral substances (except earthenware) and of fossil substances	962,000	28,000	663,000	576,000	74,000	21,000	1,000	39,000	133,000	30,000
Earthenware	1,009,000	7,000	595,000	159,000	48,000	12,000	1,000	82,000	277,000	14,000
Glass and glassware	3,043,000	57,000	2,873,000	824,000	193,000	129,000	11,000	103,000	411,000	226,000
	4,079,000	139,000	3,610,000	2,917,000	205,000	126,000	53,000	471,000	797,000	667,000

EXPORTS OF GERMAN PRODUCE FROM GERMANY TO PRINCIPAL SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.—Continued.

Classification.	To Argentina.	To Bolivia.	To Brazil.	To Chile.	To Colombia.	To Ecuador.	To Paraguay.	To Peru.	To Uruguay.	To Venezuela.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Metals and wares thereof—										
Gold and silver.....	4,017,000	23,000	1,916,000	908,000	203,000	13,000	13,000	338,000	458,000	75,000
Iron and alloys thereof.....	57,327,000	1,256,000	35,891,000	25,513,000	2,446,000	538,000	251,000	1,555,000	5,115,000	1,426,000
Aluminum and alloys thereof.....	163,000	21,000	361,000	169,000	52,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	28,000	48,000
Lead and alloys thereof.....	602,000	12,000	1,841,000	300,000	56,000	20,000	27,000	67,000	76,000	76,000
Zinc and alloys thereof.....	293,000	15,000	255,000	103,000	16,000	14,000	4,000	9,000	98,000	16,000
Tin and alloys thereof.....	701,000	6,000	467,000	173,000	13,000	11,000	4,000	33,000	97,000	17,000
Nickle and alloys thereof.....	30,000	—	41,000	7,000	1,000	—	—	2,000	7,000	6,000
Copper and alloys thereof.....	4,735,000	135,000	7,207,000	1,966,000	245,000	76,000	45,000	160,000	622,000	132,000
Other metals and alloys thereof.....	6,067,000	122,000	4,415,000	1,657,000	122,000	97,000	35,000	269,000	1,265,000	107,000
Machinery, &c.—										
Machinery.....	19,007,000	741,000	27,416,000	10,402,000	521,000	164,000	80,000	925,000	2,770,000	337,000
Electro-technical apparatus.....	16,939,000	238,000	7,219,000	5,001,000	141,000	52,000	34,000	313,000	2,314,000	52,000
Vehicles and vessels.....	12,843,000	195,000	10,437,000	1,873,000	39,000	34,000	21,000	141,000	1,126,000	30,000
Firearms.....	1,214,000	440,000	4,016,000	98,000	3,000	2,000	6,000	2,000	5,000	7,000
Clocks and watches.....	1,506,000	17,000	486,000	272,000	40,000	8,000	—	62,000	107,000	23,000
Musical instruments.....	3,764,000	118,000	2,782,000	1,408,000	160,000	72,000	37,000	288,000	589,000	106,000
Toys.....	2,336,000	61,000	1,709,000	747,000	98,000	68,000	30,000	190,000	555,000	142,000
All other articles exported.....	1,264,000	125,000	902,000	573,000	162,000	92,000	10,000	150,000	193,000	161,000
Total exports, mdse., 1912.....	239,410,000	12,302,000	192,831,000	112,003,000	14,744,000	6,161,000	2,031,000	15,609,000	38,492,000	10,296,000
" " " 1911.....	255,875,000	9,509,000	152,038,000	85,394,000	11,174,000	7,608,000	2,441,000	16,105,000	32,905,000	9,307,000
" " " 1910.....	240,166,000	7,382,000	121,724,000	64,786,000	9,499,000	4,515,000	1,428,000	12,791,000	28,357,000	6,742,000
" " " 1909.....	175,373,000	5,512,000	91,822,000	57,609,000	6,091,000	5,231,000	825,000	11,555,000	23,274,000	5,290,000
" " " 1908.....	146,979,000	6,436,000	84,417,000	52,443,000	7,132,000	4,957,000	1,675,000	13,410,000	23,607,000	5,482,000

The Principal European Countries.

It is not probable that Canadian producers will derive any great benefit from the interruption of German exports to the countries of continental Europe. In the first place these countries themselves may be expected to make every effort to supply the goods formerly obtained from Germany as compensation for the loss of trade generally, which the war has brought about. Then again the commodities formerly purchased from Germany by the people of these countries are for the most part of a nature that cannot be advantageously supplied by Canada. Nevertheless as of possible interest to many and in order to complete the special series dealing with German trade, it has been considered advisable to publish the appended table, giving the exports for the year 1912 from Germany to the principal countries of continental Europe. It may so happen, moreover, that the check given to these exports by the war may create an opportunity for the enlargement of trade in some special line for which Canadians are in a position to supply. A study of the table affords ample evidence of the extent and diversified nature of the former purchases from Germany on the part of European countries.

FRENCH PURCHASES FROM GERMANY.

Thus in 1912 the value of the exports from Germany to France amounted to 689,425,000 marks, and represented a continuous increase from 438,125,000 marks in 1908. The largest item included in the above total consisted of mineral fuel, of which Germany exported to France in 1912 to the value of 105,224,000 marks. Another large item consisted of leather goods, of which Germany exported to France in 1912 to the value of 85,302,000 marks. The value of the export to France of German machinery in 1912 was 71,564,000 marks, and that of iron and alloys thereof from Germany was 55,638,000 marks. Other items of considerable amount exported from Germany to France in 1912 were sugar to the value of 38,822,000 marks; simple chemicals, valued at 25,692,000 marks; cotton goods, of a value of 19,961,000 marks; cereals and rice, valued at 19,103,000 marks; copper and alloys thereof to the value of 18,384,000 marks; paper and cardboard, of a value of 16,553,000 marks; woollen goods, valued at 16,215,000 marks, and rubber goods to the value of 15,940,000 marks. Other items of importance are similar to those exported from Germany to the countries considered in this and previous articles.

GERMAN EXPORTS TO RUSSIA.

The exports from Germany to Russia are very nearly equal in value to the German exports to France, and amounted in 1912 to 679,629,000 marks. In this case the most considerable item consisted of machinery, of which there was exported to Russia in 1912 to the value of 96,688,000 marks. Germany also supplied Russia in the year concerned with iron and iron and steel goods to the value of 66,818,000 marks. Leather goods are also a large item in the list of exports from Germany to Russia, amounting in this case to 59,390,000 marks. The sugar supplied Russia by Germany in 1912 amounted in value to 51,976,000 marks. The Russians do not purchase so great a relative amount of German cotton goods as do the French. In 1912 the value of the export of German cotton goods to Russia was 19,689,000 marks, while of woollen goods from Germany the export to Russia in the year concerned was valued at 26,815,000 marks. Other items in the list of German exports to Russia deserving of mention are mineral fuel, of a value of 27,920,000 marks, electro-technical apparatus, valued at 27,549,000 marks, simple chemicals, to the value of 22,724,000 marks, and cereals and rice of a value of 22,490,000 marks.

OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

The exports from Germany to France and Russia may be considered as typical of German exports to the other countries of Europe, variations taking place according to the relative distance of each market from German centres of production, and according to the nature of the home production of each country. In nearly every case of German exports to these countries a substantial increase is shown during the five year period, 1908 to 1912. To take the case of the Netherlands for instance, the total exports from Germany amounted in 1908 to 453,717,000 marks. A slight decrease was shown for the next year, but after that a continuous increase took place until in 1912 German exports to the Netherlands were valued at 608,510,000 marks. In regard to Switzerland, a steady increase is also shown in the exports from Germany to that country from 401,054,000 marks in 1908 to 520,460,000 marks in 1912. The exports from Germany to Belgium amounted in 1908 to 322,820,000 marks. In 1912, however, they were valued at 493,287,000 marks, thus giving an increase during the five year period amounting to 170,467,000 marks. Dealing next with Italy, a country whose frontier is not contiguous to German territory, in 1909 a decrease was shown in the German exports of from 311,298,000 marks (the figure for 1908) to 288,987,000 marks. A recovery, however, took place in the ensuing years until in 1912 the exports from Germany to Italy were valued at 401,162,000 marks. Considerable fluctuations are to be found in the total values of the exports from Germany to Denmark during the period under review. Amounting to 200,656,000 marks in 1908, they declined the following year, but recovered again in 1910; another decline took place, followed by a substantial recovery to 254,193,000 marks, the value for 1912. During the five years, 1908 to 1912, the exports from Germany to Scandinavia steadily increased. To Sweden in 1908 Germany sent goods to the value of 174,071,000 marks. By 1912 this had increased to 197,415,000 marks. Similarly in the case of Norway, the increase was from 96,965,000 marks in 1908 to 144,714,000 marks in 1912. German exports to Spain show a continuous increase of from 65,878,000 marks in 1908 to 112,944,000 marks in 1912.

OTHER ITEMS OF EXPORT.

Other items of importance exported from Germany to the above European countries, and not already mentioned in the consideration of German exports to France and Russia, are hardware of all kinds, vehicles and vessels, musical instruments, toys, clocks and watches, silk goods, all varieties of fancy goods, coal tar products, colours of dyestuffs, explosives and ammunition, artificial manures, chemicals of all kinds; also earthenware, glassware, hops and other commercial plants, spirits, wines, and other beverages, forest products, and cork and wooden wares. For more complete information and the exact figures a reference may be made to the accompanying table giving the exports of German produce from Germany to the ten European countries, above mentioned:—

EXPORTS OF GERMAN PRODUCE FROM GERMANY TO BELGIUM, DEN MARK, FRANCE, ITALY, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, RUSSIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN AND SWITZERLAND.

(YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1912.)

NOTE.—Mark = 23.8 cents.

Classification.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Italy.	Netherlands	Norway.	Russia.	Spain	Sweden.	Switzerland.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Products of agriculture and of forest and other natural animal and vegetable products, foodstuffs, etc.:—										
Field, garden and meadow produce:—										
Cereals and rice.....	18,540,000	38,570,000	19,103,000	23,133,000	45,940,000	18,760,000	22,490,000	816,000	20,826,000	18,995,000
Pulse (ripe).....	208,000	157,000	1,850,000	252,000	302,000	140,000	122,000	26,000	273,000	216,000
Oil fruits and oil seeds.....	2,424,000	4,232,000	4,984,000	810,000	3,286,000	244,000	3,500,000	920,000	1,506,000	817,000
Potatoes and other bulbs and roots.....	662,500	38,000	232,000	103,000	4,870,000	12,000	23,000	74,000	444,000	2,749,000
Hops and other plants for use in commerce and industry.....	9,924,000	3,222,000	11,346,000	6,417,000	6,567,000	1,043,000	13,588,000	686,000	3,960,000	4,163,000
Kitchen vegetables.....	107,000	508,000	248,000	53,000	134,000	173,000	543,000	33,000	166,000	1,165,000
Live plants, floricultural produce.....	286,000	357,000	750,000	153,000	245,000	143,000	1,256,000	20,000	453,000	427,000
Fruits and nuts; fruit and plant juices.....	92,000	378,000	122,000	5,000	202,000	249,000	793,000	10,000	780,000	870,000
Chicory and other colonial produce.....	236,000	178,000	56,000	71,000	402,000	56,000	418,000	14,000	28,000	525,000
Other vegetable products for industrial or medicinal use.....	425,000	308,000	634,000	1,369,000	962,000	95,000	2,179,000	244,000	402,000	1,424,000
Forest products.....	3,694,000	2,478,000	6,069,000	2,885,000	6,516,000	971,000	10,025,000	640,000	2,225,000	8,033,000
Animals and animal products.....	18,436,000	4,342,000	38,822,000	4,509,000	11,903,000	2,461,000	51,976,000	1,194,000	5,147,000	14,978,000
Sugar.....	61,000	2,236,000	33,000	27,000	1,091,000	10,595,000	66,000	104,000	550,000	12,468,000
Spirits, wines and other beverages.....	5,248,000	398,000	2,725,000	955,000	3,236,000	394,000	1,580,000	458,000	973,000	4,024,000
Mill produce from corn, rice and pulse.....	699,000	11,832,000	4,862,000	1,463,000	11,626,000	8,146,000	3,772,000	648,000	2,029,000	12,086,000
Products of industries connected with agriculture, N.E.S.....	6,742,000	10,168,000	1,905,000	1,232,000	16,508,000	1,866,000	2,045,000	462,000	4,926,000	8,379,000
Products of factories of alimentary and consumable goods, N.E.S.....	2,423,000	4,633,000	4,539,000	923,000	16,205,000	1,552,000	2,398,000	292,000	5,492,000	3,003,000

EXPORTS OF GERMAN PRODUCE FROM GERMANY TO BELGIUM, DENMARK, FRANCE, ITALY, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, RUSSIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN AND SWITZERLAND—*Con.*

Classification.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Italy.	Netherlands	Norway.	Russia.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Raw mineral materials and mineral oils:—										
Earth and stones	2,757,000	925,000	4,392,000	593,000	10,071,000	848,000	6,075,000	345,000	1,012,000	1,915,000
Ores, slags and ashes	8,525,000	37,000	3,467,000	120,000	1,133,000	73,000	233,000	13,000	263,000	304,000
Mineral fuel	100,680,000	8,402,000	105,224,000	17,346,000	95,562,000	2,028,000	27,920,000	3,331,000	5,818,000	62,920,000
Mineral oils and other raw mineral materials	583,000	1,125,000	661,000	630,000	1,044,000	406,000	919,000	276,000	1,004,000	640,000
Coal-tar, coal-tar oils and coal tar products	2,330,000	187,000	10,907,000	1,583,000	4,107,000	93,000	4,681,000	414,000	265,000	3,295,000
Prepared wax, solid fatty acids, paraffine and similar candle-making materials, candles, manufactures of wax, soap and other manufactures of grease, oil or wax	2,563,000	703,000	1,941,000	2,162,000	3,598,000	834,600	4,423,000	948,000	1,212,000	1,991,000
Simple chemicals, acids, salts and other combinations of simple chemicals, N.E.S.	21,044,000	4,411,000	25,692,000	10,306,000	22,421,000	2,501,000	22,724,000	5,013,000	10,254,000	16,236,000
Colours and dyestuffs	10,162,000	2,459,000	10,476,000	13,126,000	9,975,000	1,769,000	13,975,000	4,099,000	4,838,000	4,769,000
Varnishes, laces and cements	372,000	497,000	240,000	517,000	482,000	217,000	187,000	135,000	286,000	749,000
Ether, alcohols, volatile oils, artificial scents, perfumery and cosmetics	691,000	369,000	3,200,000	1,471,000	1,661,000	194,000	2,549,000	656,000	440,000	1,180,000
Artificial manures	977,000	1,811,000	801,000	2,483,000	5,725,000	527,000	12,165,000	613,000	649,000	3,585,000
Explosives, ammunition and other inflammable substances	1,826,000	557,000	159,000	1,413,000	874,000	288,000	1,296,000	246,000	883,000	573,000
Chemical and pharmaceutical products, N.E.S.	2,609,000	1,898,000	4,156,000	4,717,000	3,097,000	948,000	13,363,000	1,359,000	2,121,000	2,927,000
Animal and vegetable textile materials and manufactures thereof; human hair; prepared ornamental feathers, fans and hats:—										
Silk	5,786,000	5,242,000	14,363,000	11,644,000	5,655,000	2,329,000	7,042,000	4,061,000	5,376,000	29,709,000
Wool and other animal hair	12,342,000	14,557,000	16,215,000	18,876,000	22,649,000	8,568,000	26,815,000	1,891,000	16,789,000	27,609,000
Cotton	13,113,000	11,198,000	19,961,000	14,594,000	27,190,000	5,172,000	19,639,000	5,621,000	8,110,000	16,894,000
Other vegetable textile materials	990,000	3,652,000	1,334,000	1,169,000	2,471,000	1,463,000	1,621,000	424,000	1,384,000	3,735,000

WIL

Bookbinders' and tracing cloth, water-proof tissues, tissues covered with grinding or polishing substances, linoleum and similar materials...	1,668,000	1,534,000	1,339,000	471,000	2,118,000	837,000	325,000	191,000	1,297,000	2,603,000
Wadding, felt and unsewn articles of felt	740,000	333,000	440,000	315,000	548,000	162,000	1,302,000	49,000	332,000	482,000
Horsehair (mane or tail) and articles thereof	174,000	129,000	786,000	110,000	243,000	140,000	264,000	19,000	193,000	272,000
Clothing, millinery and other sewn articles of spunwares or felt, N.E.S.	2,767,030	7,013,000	2,320,000	2,675,000	21,983,000	2,362,000	2,817,000	333,000	3,351,000	18,603,000
Artificial flowers of spunwares, umbrellas and parasols and shoes of spunwares or felt	441,000	305,000	495,000	377,000	1,031,000	93,000	103,000	74,000	238,000	1,476,000
Human hair and articles thereof, prepared ornamental feathers, fans and hats.	756,000	1,910,000	2,115,000	1,023,000	2,555,000	1,357,000	911,000	75,000	1,113,000	2,132,000
Waste of spunwares and the like	1,339,000	631,000	1,835,000	4,631,000	1,352,000	1,621,000	6,704,000	827,000	862,000	4,767,000
Leather and leatherwares, furrers' wares and manufactures of gut	18,380,000	11,564,000	85,302,000	20,370,000	11,536,000	4,142,000	59,390,000	4,362,000	8,285,000	25,615,000
India-rubber wares	3,456,000	4,140,000	15,940,000	8,595,000	5,923,000	1,313,000	5,326,000	2,083,000	2,585,000	6,439,000
Plaits, and plaited wares of vegetable materials except textile fibres	169,000	265,000	448,000	209,000	505,000	105,000	146,000	95,000	233,000	536,000
Brooms, brushes and sieves	137,000	337,000	192,000	596,000	427,000	200,000	571,000	291,000	257,000	655,000
Cork wares and wooden wares	2,806,000	1,437,000	3,756,000	3,027,000	5,162,000	1,034,000	6,501,000	626,000	1,339,000	6,610,000
Articles of animal or vegetable materials for carving or moulding, N.E.S.	1,673,000	1,305,000	6,930,000	5,303,000	1,904,000	955,000	6,667,000	809,000	1,403,000	2,339,000
Paper, cardboard and manufactures of	15,004,000	4,537,000	16,553,000	9,290,000	17,128,000	2,370,000	8,572,000	4,002,000	3,606,000	12,809,000
Books, pictures and paintings	2,318,000	1,349,000	6,690,000	2,378,000	4,524,000	612,000	7,781,000	641,000	1,748,000	11,074,000
Wares of stones and other mineral substances (except earthenware and fossil substances)	1,660,000	500,000	3,353,000	1,259,000	2,197,000	292,000	2,397,000	369,000	447,000	1,676,000
Earthenware	5,817,000	2,700,000	9,445,000	3,952,000	5,798,000	1,183,000	7,671,000	1,154,000	1,224,000	5,387,000
Glass and glassware	4,691,000	1,833,000	8,014,000	6,146,000	5,018,000	996,000	8,519,000	1,304,000	2,082,000	6,356,000
Metals and wares thereof:—										
Gold and silver	3,478,000	1,249,000	5,520,000	8,940,000	1,044,000	405,000	2,897,000	974,000	868,000	5,077,000
Iron and alloys thereof	89,695,000	31,192,000	55,638,000	70,808,000	94,604,000	19,078,000	66,818,000	15,559,000	19,746,000	68,817,000
Aluminum and alloys thereof	945,000	361,000	505,000	651,000	720,000	316,000	2,020,000	185,000	324,000	715,000
Lead and alloys thereof	1,398,000	459,000	620,000	695,000	2,182,000	474,000	3,244,000	301,000	803,000	2,074,000
Zinc and alloys thereof	938,000	770,000	373,000	1,738,000	1,185,000	4,231,000	7,717,000	148,000	1,890,000	424,000
Tin and alloys thereof	1,344,000	742,000	4,029,000	1,425,000	1,445,000	169,000	2,671,000	1,096,000	458,000	2,441,000
Nickel and alloys thereof	141,000	53,000	896,000	390,000	113,000	29,000	1,670,000	27,000	105,000	171,000
Copper and alloys thereof	10,041,000	6,562,000	18,384,000	11,898,000	11,973,000	3,912,000	16,616,000	6,714,000	5,217,000	15,037,000
Other metals and alloys thereof	4,412,000	2,417,000	6,082,000	4,962,000	3,183,000	1,803,000	11,442,000	2,265,000	2,277,000	4,322,000

EXPORTS OF GERMAN PRODUCE FROM GERMANY TO BELGIUM, DEN MARK, FRANCE, ITALY, NETHER-
LANDS, NORWAY, RUSSIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN AND SWITZERLAND—*Con.*

Classification.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Italy.	Netherlands	Norway.	Russia.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Machinery, &c.:—										
Machinery.....	30,756,000	9,059,000	71,546,000	38,190,000	24,022,000	7,588,000	96,688,000	17,059,000	9,545,000	25,683,000
Electro-technical apparatus.....	15,227,000	6,453,000	9,870,000	17,963,000	11,832,000	6,908,000	27,549,000	10,460,000	9,081,000	7,911,000
Vehicles and vessels.....	6,789,000	5,964,000	15,042,000	7,474,000	10,719,000	2,044,000	17,090,000	1,467,000	2,403,000	4,285,000
Firearms.....	510,000	87,000	108,000	209,000	94,000	38,000	838,000	15,000	55,000	145,000
Clocks and watches	997,000	555,000	2,135,000	651,000	1,440,000	256,000	2,246,000	513,000	599,000	1,333,000
Musical instruments.....	1,915,000	1,492,000	1,821,000	2,988,000	2,900,000	1,234,000	7,782,000	355,000	1,140,000	2,451,000
Toys.....	2,578,000	954,000	6,573,000	2,124,000	2,398,000	302,000	2,405,000	995,000	776,000	2,091,000
All other articles exported.....	580,000	817,000	2,921,000	2,419,000	994,000	965,000	1,718,000	1,481,000	689,000	3,299,000
Total Exports, Mdse. 1912.	493,287,000	254,193,000	639,425,000	401,162,000	608,510,000	144,714,000	679,829,000	112,944,000	187,415,000	520,460,000
" " " 1911.	412,686,000	217,985,000	598,553,000	347,957,000	532,065,000	124,344,000	625,390,000	88,445,000	191,627,000	482,384,000
" " " 1910.	390,688,000	224,676,000	543,413,000	323,519,000	498,713,000	119,912,000	547,064,000	71,649,000	190,520,000	452,640,000
" " " 1909.	348,733,000	195,753,000	455,123,000	288,978,000	453,524,000	104,452,000	444,482,000	69,145,000	156,240,000	413,214,000
" " " 1908.	322,820,000	200,656,000	438,125,000	311,298,000	453,717,000	96,965,000	450,221,000	65,878,000	174,071,000	401,054,000

Other Countries.

The concluding table of this series gives the exports for the year 1912 from Germany to various parts of Africa and Asia, not previously dealt with. As of possible interest the figures of German exports to the United States are also included. Although in only a few of these cases is an opportunity for the enlargement of Canadian trade presented through the interruption to the exports to these countries from Germany, it is nevertheless of interest to show the extensive nature of the sale of German goods throughout the world.

GERMAN EXPORTS TO EGYPT.

Thus in the appended table an export from Germany to Egypt is found of a value in 1912 of 38,039,000 marks. Prominent items in this export were iron and alloys thereof, 7,476,000 marks; cotton goods, 5,444,000 marks; machinery, 3,551,000 marks; woollen goods, 3,358,000 marks; mineral fuel, 2,065,000 marks; colours and dyestuffs, 1,839,000 marks; silk goods, 1,254,000 marks; paper and cardboard, 1,048,000 marks, &c.

German exports to other British possessions in Africa include goods to the value of 15,169,000 marks in 1912 to British West Africa, and an export of a value of 3,057,000 marks in 1912 to British East Africa. In the former case the most prominent item consisted of spirits, wines and other beverages of a value of 3,629,000 marks.

GERMAN COLONIES.

The export from Germany in 1912 to the three German colonies of German East Africa, German Southwest Africa and Kamerun amounted in value respectively to 17,433,000 marks, 15,341,000 marks and 11,407,000 marks, or a total of 44,181,000 marks. The principal articles included in this export were iron and alloys thereof, machinery, cotton goods, fancy goods, wines and spirits, food products, &c.

MOROCCO.

To Morocco Germany exported in 1912 goods to the value of 7,928,000 marks. Over one-third of 2,757,000 marks of this export came under the head of 'sugar.' Other items of importance were woollen goods of a value of 1,173,000 marks, iron and iron and steel goods, valued at 1,056,000 marks, spirits, wines, &c., to the value of 723,000 marks, and machinery valued at 559,000 marks.

GERMAN TRADE WITH THE EAST INDIES.

As an example of the share of the East Indies trade, held by Germany, the exports to Netherlands India from that country may be given. In 1912 these exports were valued at 74,552,000 marks. Over one-third of this total was comprised of iron and

steel goods, the value of which amounted to 29,220,000 marks. Machinery accounted for another 7,299,000 marks and vehicles and vessels for 3,107,000 marks. A large export of German chemicals, &c., also took place to Netherlands India in 1912, as may be seen from an export of simple chemicals of a value of 2,109,000 marks, and of colours and dyestuffs of a value of 3,123,000 marks. Other articles exported to Netherlands India from Germany in 1912 in considerable amounts were cotton goods, 21,757,000 marks; earthenware, 2,744,000 marks; spirits, wines, &c., 2,014,000 marks; electro-technical apparatus, 1,874,000 marks; copper goods, 1,603,000 marks; rubber goods, 1,290,000 marks; paper and cardboard, 1,253,000 marks, &c.

To the British Straits Settlements Germany in 1912 exported goods to the value of 13,368,000 marks. The principal items included in this export were cotton goods valued at 3,231,000 marks, iron and alloys thereof, of a value of 2,520,000 marks, spirits, wines and other beverages of a value of 1,698,000 marks, and rubber goods of a value of 717,000 marks.

UNITED STATES PURCHASES FROM GERMANY.

The value of the United States as a market for German goods may be realized from an export to that country from Germany in 1912 of a value of 697,590,000 marks. By far the largest proportion of this export is made up of articles under the head of 'drugs, dyes and chemicals.' Thus of simple chemicals there were exported from Germany to the United States in 1912; to a value of 72,740,000 marks, of colours and dyestuffs to the value of 51,149,000 marks and of other drugs and chemicals to the value of 11,512,000 marks. Under the head of 'Animal and Animal Products' Germany exported to the United States in 1912 goods to the value of 72,327,000 marks. The export of forest products to the United States from Germany in that year was valued at 23,525,000 marks. Under the head of 'Textiles' an export to the United States of German cotton goods of a value of 70,810,000 marks, and of silk goods from Germany to the value of 28,215,000 marks took place in 1912. Of leather goods Germany exported to the United States in 1912 to the value of 35,107,000 marks and in the same year also sent paper and cardboard of a value of 25,800,000 marks. Two other large items exported to the United States from Germany consist of earthenware the value of which in 1912 was 16,762,000 marks, and of glassware of which 9,781,000 worth was exported to the United States in the year concerned. The extent to which the United States depends upon Germany for its supply of toys may be seen by export of German toys to that country in 1912 of a value of 28,091,000 marks. Germany also supplied the United States in 1912 with iron and steel products of a value of 24,940,000 marks and with machinery of a value of 20,056,000 marks. The other items in the list of exports from Germany to the United States are similar to the articles sent to Canada from Germany.

CONCLUSION.

This concludes the special series of articles dealing with opportunities for the enlargement of Canadian trade, arising out of the check given to the exports from Germany to various parts of the world. Taken together, the different tables, with the comments thereon, should convey some idea as to the extent and nature of the German export trade, the value of which, according to a report of the British Board of Trade amounted in 1912 to over £440,000,000, manufactured articles being responsible for some £284,000,000 of this amount. During the progress of the war a very large pro-

portion of these exports can no longer take place. This stoppage of German exports creates an opportunity for other countries to participate to a greater extent than formerly in the trade with the countries to which Germany has been sending her goods. Whether Canada is in a position to avail herself of this opportunity to any great extent is a matter which the future must decide. For the present, however, everything possible should be done to present the facts before Canadian producers, who in their turn should make every effort to take full advantage of the exceptional opportunity offering.

Exports of German Produce from Germany to British East Africa, British West Africa, Egypt, German East Africa, German Southwest Africa, Kamerun, Morocco, British Straits Settlements, Netherlands India and United States.

(YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1912.)

Mark = 23.8 cents.

Classification.	British East Africa.	British West Africa.	Egypt.	German East Africa.	German South-west Africa.	Kamerun.	Morocco.	British Straits Settlements.	Netherlands India.	United States.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Products of agriculture and of forest and other natural animal and vegetable products, food-stuffs, etc.—										
Field, garden and meadow product.—										
Cereals and rice.....		2,000		16,000	857,000	4,000	11,000			38,000
Pulse (ripe).....			2,000	1,000	17,000	5,000				585,000
Oil fruits and oil seeds.....	3,000		3,000	8,000	18,000	6,000	2,000		1,000	16,115,000
Potatoes and other bulbs and roots.....		4,000		6,000	71,000	16,000	27,000			84,000
Hops and other plants for use in commerce and industry.....				10,000	6,000	4,000	1,000			8,375,000
Kitchen vegetables.....		3,000	10,000	3,000	12,000	5,600	3,000		2,000	155,000
Live plants, floricultural produce.....			13,000		1,000		1,000		2,000	1,390,000
Fruits and nuts; fruit and plant juices.....			2,000	4,000	15,000	3,000		3,000		388,000
Chicory and other colonial produce.....		4,000	8,000	9,000	65,000	34,000	2,000		4,000	194,000
Other vegetable products for industrial or medicinal use.....	1,000		30,000		5,000	2,000	3,000		42,000	1,423,000
Forest products.....	3,000	100,000	71,000	22,000	132,000	80,000	76,000		75,000	23,525,000
Animals and animal products.....	5,000	27,000	25,000	103,000	155,000	131,000	2,000	5,000	145,000	72,327,000
Sugar.....	14,000	785,000	5,000	55,000	346,000	72,000	2,757,000		2,000	3,814,000
Spirits, wines and other beverages.....	123,000	3,623,000	606,000	597,000	889,000	674,000	723,000	1,698,000	2,014,000	7,604,000
Mill product from corn and rice and pulse.....	1,000	1,617,000	1,082,000	40,000	1,022,000	1,304,000	55,000		8,000	6,672,000
Products of industries connected with agriculture, N.E.S.....	5,000	237,000	33,000	35,000	116,000	105,000	5,000	12,000	35,000	15,557,000

Products of factories of alimentary and consumable goods, N.E.S.										
Raw mineral materials and mineral oils—										
Earth and stones.....	54,000	388,000	280,000	741,000	1,238,000	846,000	59,000	416,000	828,000	3,946,000
Ores, slags and ashes.....	3,000	129,000	80,000	500,000	279,000	159,000	65,000	18,000	1,149,000	2,121,000
Mineral fuel.....	.....	26,000	2,065,000	63,000	84,000	71,000	2,000	.....	3,000	3,606,000
Mineral oils and other raw mineral materials.....	4,000	10,000	59,000	58,000	101,000	28,000	13,000	14,000	102,000	517,000
Coal-tar, coal-tar oils and coal-tar products.....	157,000	31,000	97,000	50,000	53,000	15,000	1,000	9,000	40,000	1,758,000
Paraffine and similar candle-making materials, candles, manufacturing of wax, soap and other manufactures of grease, oil or wax.....	51,000	99,000	308,000	169,000	147,000	44,000	65,000	96,000	1,268,000	5,970,000
Simple chemicals, acids, salts and other combinations of simple chemicals, N.E.S.....	137,000	111,000	487,000	130,000	48,000	170,000	9,000	49,000	2,209,000	1,854,000
Colours and dyestuffs.....	30,000	112,000	1,839,000	122,000	55,000	54,000	62,000	474,000	3,123,000	72,740,000
Varnishes, laces and cements.....	1,000	6,000	29,000	29,000	57,000	20,000	2,000	34,000	28,000	51,149,000
Ether, alcohols, volatile oils, artificial scents, perfumery and cosmetics.....	51,000	865,000	265,000	31,000	74,000	170,000	43,000	209,000	1,031,000	273,000
Artificial manures.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	2,000	70,000	.....	8,000	102,000	2,733,000
Explosives, ammunition and other inflammable substances.....	22,000	191,000	27,000	252,000	143,000	22,000	2,000	45,000	721,000	1,958,000
Chemical and pharmaceutical products, N.E.S.....	4,000	46,000	283,000	176,000	107,000	123,000	9,000	82,000	349,000	982,000
Animal and vegetable textile materials and manufactures thereof; human hair; prepared ornamental feathers, fans and hats:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,512,000
Silk.....	10,000	293,000	1,254,000	6,000	18,000	30,000	59,000	289,000	1,017,000	28,215,000
Wool and other animal hair.....	74,000	260,000	3,358,000	139,000	168,000	66,000	1,173,000	443,000	1,127,000	8,334,000
Cotton.....	723,000	1,648,000	5,444,000	728,000	700,000	1,337,000	150,000	3,231,000	2,757,000	70,810,000
Other vegetable textile materials.....	7,000	144,000	155,000	104,000	123,000	53,000	16,000	13,000	168,000	10,317,000
Bookbinders' and tracing cloth, water-proof tissues, tissues covered with grinding or polishing substances, linoleum and similar materials.....	5,000	7,000	65,000	31,000	34,000	9,000	4,000	4,000	49,000	2,380,000
Wadding, felt and unsewn articles of felt.....	4,000	19,000	30,000	6,000	4,000	9,000	13,000	8,000	169,000	626,000
Horsehair (mane or tail) and articles thereof.....	.....	.....	1,000	3,000	6,000	4,000	2,000	.....	.....	199,000

Exports of German Produce from Germany to British East Africa, British West Africa, Egypt, German East Africa, German Southwest Africa, Kamerun, Morocco, British Straits Settlements, Netherlands India and United States—Continued.

Classification.	British East Africa.	British West Africa.	Egypt.	German East Africa.	German South-west Africa.	Kamerun.	Morocco.	British Straits Settlements.	Netherlands India.	United States.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Animal and vegetable textile materials.— <i>Con.</i>										
Clothing, millinery and other sewn articles of spunwares or felt. N. E. S.	12,000	124,000	350,000	206,000	1,239,000	484,000	37,000	210,000	856,000	6,298,000
Artificial flowers of spunwares, umbrellas and parasols and shoes of spunwares or felt.	2,000	73,000	30,000	31,000	34,000	42,000	2,000	5,000	36,000	4,391,000
Human hair and articles thereof, prepared ornamental feathers, fans and hats.	2,000	60,000	28,000	14,000	63,000	134,000	.....	118,000	151,000	3,432,000
Waste of spunwares and the like.	2,000	1,000	39,000	14,000	137,000	21,000	9,000	2,000	31,000	9,490,000
Leather and leatherwares, furrers' wares and manufactures of gut.	46,000	81,000	881,000	527,000	687,000	220,000	39,000	383,000	788,000	35,107,000
India-rubber wares.	2,000	215,000	598,000	66,000	44,000	49,000	13,000	717,000	1,290,000	1,918,000
Plaits, and plaited wares of vegetable materials except textile fibres. ....	.....	6,000	26,000	12,000	12,000	2,000	.....	.....	13,000	1,456,000
Brooms, brushes and sieves.	2,000	8,000	33,000	37,000	18,000	11,000	5,000	14,000	45,000	837,009
Corkwares and woodenwares.	56,000	260,000	370,000	213,000	427,000	220,000	47,000	80,000	268,000	2,283,000
Articles of animal or vegetable materials for carving or moulding. N. E. S.	2,000	27,000	115,000	7,000	27,000	30,000	6,000	87,000	395,000	8,224,000
Paper, cardboard and manufactures of.	44,000	82,000	1,048,000	262,000	237,000	119,000	84,000	132,000	1,253,000	25,800,000
Books, pictures and paintings.	2,000	25,000	110,000	73,000	104,000	51,000	6,000	25,000	140,000	10,678,000
Wares of stones and other mineral substances (except earthenware) and fossil substances.	4,000	6,000	259,000	125,000	21,000	9,000	2,000	22,000	213,000	2,500,000
Earthenware.	47,000	191,000	560,000	121,000	40,000	35,000	5,000	237,000	2,744,000	16,763,000
Glass and glassware.	170,000	209,000	657,000	192,000	124,000	64,000	141,000	135,000	1,156,000	9,781,000
Metals and wares thereof:—										
Gold and silver.	1,000	4,000	527,000	6,000	29,000	1,000	3,000	78,000	162,000	5,563,000
Iron and alloys thereof.	686,000	1,946,000	7,476,000	7,967,000	2,831,000	2,246,000	1,056,000	2,520,000	29,220,000	24,941,000
Aluminum and alloys thereof.	32,000	16,000	11,000	36,000	9,000	18,000	3,000	4,000	47,000	2,499,000
Lead and alloys thereof.	1,000	63,000	82,000	17,000	12,000	12,000	3,000	3,000	183,000	298,000
Zinc and alloys thereof.	4,000	2,000	125,000	107,000	18,000	9,000	4,000	20,000	73,000	2,389,000

Tin and alloys thereof	1,000	12,000	239,000	8,000	9,000	6,000	4,000	12,000	44,000	6,261,000
Nickle and alloys thereof	165,000	1,000	7,000	1,000	2,000	458,000	.....	1,000	29,000	211,000
Copper and alloys thereof .....	.....	208,000	947,000	403,000	198,000	287,000	58,000	135,000	1,603,000	5,475,000
Other metals and alloys thereof	31,000	97,000	466,000	107,000	150,000	122,000	59,000	137,000	918,000	4,993,000
Machinery, &c.:-										
Machinery	123,000	249,000	3,551,000	1,660,000	1,043,000	480,000	559,000	455,000	7,299,000	20,656,000
Electro-technical apparatus	16,000	50,000	536,000	117,000	164,000	38,000	79,000	39,000	1,874,000	2,328,000
Vehicles and vessels	50,000	186,000	196,000	815,000	417,000	395,000	105,000	192,000	3,107,000	2,140,000
Firearms	9,000	2,000	1,000	32,000	33,000	12,000	2,000	11,000	281,000	528,000
Clocks and watches	6,000	35,000	86,000	20,000	40,000	14,000	43,000	27,000	245,000	2,179,000
Musical instruments	19,000	93,000	233,000	46,000	65,000	48,000	21,000	141,000	398,000	6,513,000
Toys	15,000	26,000	266,000	10,000	31,000	5,000	31,000	33,000	282,000	28,091,000
All other articles exported	7,000	24,000	135,000	124,000	460,000	120,000	37,000	29,900	560,000	3,923,000
Total Exports Mdse. 1912.	3,057,000	15,169,000	38,039,000	17,433,000	15,341,000	11,407,000	7,928,000	13,368,000	74,552,000	697,594,000
" " " 1911.	2,765,000	13,674,000	41,343,000	13,914,000	20,693,000	9,350,000	5,541,000	11,777,000	61,136,000	639,783,000
" " " 1910.	2,940,000	15,180,000	34,151,000	13,120,000	19,365,000	8,654,000	4,941,000	10,218,000	43,807,000	632,741,000
" " " 1909.	1,934,000	11,681,000	32,228,000	11,580,000	13,811,000	7,029,000	3,472,000	7,803,000	39,515,000	606,283,000
" " " 1908.	1,407,000	11,689,000	30,905,000	7,528,000	14,290,000	5,489,000	1,795,000	8,293,000	40,682,000	507,840,000

AUSTRALIAN TRADE AND THE WAR.

Mr. D. H. Ross, Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, Comments on Opportunity for Canadians in Australian Market as a Result of the War.

The following comprehensive report on the effect of the war on Australian trade with special reference to the opportunity for increased Canadian trade, forwarded by the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, affords further amplification of the comments on German exports to that country in Article No. 4 of the special series dealing with German trade:—

OPPORTUNITY FOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS.

At a time when Europe is involved in war, and Australian trade must necessarily be diverted from European sources of supply, Canadian manufacturers are urged to make every possible effort to enlarge the volume of their exports by taking a more active and intelligent interest in oversea trade while the disturbed situation continues in countries which, until quite recently, exported large quantities of goods (as outlined in subsequent schedules) to the Commonwealth.

The advantages to be derived from this transfer of trade into new channels has already been recognized by the Australian representatives of manufacturers in neutral countries, and orders are not only being diligently sought for, but are also being obtained in considerable volume.

How far Canada will benefit by the present dislocation will depend upon the enterprise of her manufacturers, the shipping facilities available, and last but not least, the practical co-operation of banking institutions in meeting the altered conditions of exchange.

In any case, the disposition will be strengthened to trade within the Empire and, therefore, exporters may see the wisdom of not attempting to secure inordinate profits while the crisis lasts, but rather to effect oversea commercial connections which will last far beyond the termination of the war.

BETTER BANKING FACILITIES REQUIRED.

While the position may have materially improved before these comments appear in print, the successful exploitation of Canadian trade with Australia suffers a serious drawback in the fact that shippers have (by cable) insisted that all orders must be accompanied by a bank letter of credit. This means the cessation of business on heavy hardware lines upon the usual c.i.f. & e. basis and, in the case of ordinary goods drawing drafts upon Australian wholesale importers of recognized financial standing at 30 or 60 days sight. There would be no occasion to take exception to the drastic terms submitted by Canadian exporters, were all Australian orders placed in North America subject to the same shipping basis. After making careful inquiries, it is found that the Australian representatives of New York exporters have in no way altered their selling terms, and are continuing their quotations (without a credit being demanded) on a c.i.f. & e. basis for heavy hardware, and for general merchandise drafts are being drawn, as heretofore, at 30 or 60 days sight as may be arranged.

The cause of this alteration in Canadian terms can be attributed to (1) fluctuating freight rates and (2) the curtailment by Canadian banks of the usual banking facilities extended to shipping houses. Admitting that caution is now necessary in

developing overseas trade, it is an anomaly that United States manufacturers are to-day placed in a much better position to secure Australian business than are their Canadian competitors. Regular importers of Canadian goods are at a loss to understand why their usual trading facilities have been withdrawn, and especially so when there has been no alteration at all in the terms of payment for importations from the United States.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE.

As the Australian sources of supplies from Europe are cut off for some time hence, the following schedule relative to the 1912 importations from the Continental countries involved in the war is submitted for general information:—

From Germany.. . . .	£ 7,153,609
“ France.. . . .	2,293,293
“ Belgium.. . . .	1,192,034
“ Austria.. . . .	381,956
“ Russia.. . . .	166,386
Total 1912.. . . .	£ 11,187,278

In subsequent paragraphs will be found particulars concerning the importations from Germany and Austria, and a later report will deal with those from France, Belgium, and Russia. This data should be of interest to Canadian manufacturers as showing the classes of goods which (after making due allowance for an anticipated reduction in the volume of imports) Australian importers are now seeking new sources of supply.

GERMAN TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

In order to emphasize the importance of the recent trade of Germany with Australia, the position as outlined in the subsequent paragraph (which originally appeared in Weekly Report, No. 536) is again submitted in view of the altered conditions.

Statistics which have been received from the German Trade Commissioner at Sydney show that trade between the Commonwealth and Germany has been steadily increasing. The figures, which have been compiled by the Imperial German Statistical Office, show that in 1911 Germany imported from Australia goods to the value of £12,700,100, while in 1912 the value increased to £14,363,400. The exports for the same years were respectively £3,991,550 and £4,380,450, making a total trade in 1911 of £16,691,650, and in 1912 of £18,743,851. The Commonwealth figures for the same years are, however, very different. The exports to Germany in 1911 are set down at £6,642,012, and in 1912 at £7,441,246, while the imports of German goods in 1911 are valued at £6,373,298, and in 1912 at £7,153,609. The discrepancy between the German and Australian figures is attributed to the fact that the former take into account German purchases of Australian goods in London and elsewhere, and it is believed that they provide a fair index of the volume of trade between the two countries, and it may be pointed out that on these figures Germany buys twice as much from the Commonwealth as she sells to it.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS FROM GERMANY IN 1912.

The Commonwealth trade returns for the calendar year of 1913 are not yet published, so that the latest trade figures of Australian imports from Germany are those dealing with the previous year. For the information of Canadian manufacturers and exporters, the following schedule is submitted:—

Imports from Germany.		1912.
Class 1.	Foodstuffs of animal origin.. . . .	£ 9,775
Class 2.	Foodstuffs of vegetable origin.. . . .	53,935
Class 3.	Beverage (non-alcoholic).. . . .	16,076
Class 4.	Spirits and liquors, &c., (chiefly lager beer and scents).. . . .	157,668
Class 5.	Tobacco and cigars.. . . .	13,239
Class 6.	Live animals.. . . .	560
Class 7.	Animal substances (chiefly glue).. . . .	8,231
Class 8.	Vegetable substances and fibres—	
	Corks and manufactures of.. . . .	£ 3,051
	Fibres (Bass, &c.).. . . .	4,138
	Seeds.. . . .	15,848
	Starch.. . . .	562
	Yarns.. . . .	15,393
	Vegetable substances—other.. . . .	2,044
		<hr/> 41,036
Class 9.	Apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres—	
	Boots and shoes.. . . .	10,669
	Boots and shoes—minor articles.. . . .	9,435
	Corsets.. . . .	4,847
	Gloves.. . . .	183,880
	Hats and caps.. . . .	4,195
	Hats and caps—minor articles.. . . .	38,318
	Socks and stockings.. . . .	193,660
	Trimmings—Mantle, dress, &c.. . . .	159,688
	Apparel—minor articles.. . . .	135,255
	Apparel—all other.. . . .	402,758
	Blankets and blanketing.. . . .	1,729
	Carpets and carpeting.. . . .	2,253
	Furniture, drapery, cosies, &c.. . . .	59,422
	Curtains.. . . .	11,358
	Floor cloths, &c.. . . .	6,094
	Cotton and linen (piece goods).. . . .	144,282
	Flannelettes.. . . .	5,637
	Silk, or partly silk.. . . .	87,561
	Velvets, velveteens, &c.. . . .	323,770
	Woollens.. . . .	96,054
	Sewing silks, threads, &c.. . . .	2,923
	Textiles—other.. . . .	31,347
	Fibres and cordage, manufactured.. . . .	8,082
		<hr/> £ 1,923,217
Class 10.	Oils, fats, and waxes.. . . .	11,082
Class 11.	Paints and varnishes.. . . .	22,432
Class 12.	Stones and minerals used industrially, coke &c.. . . .	19,716
Class 13.	Specie.. . . .	10,251
Class 14.	Metals, unmanufactured and ores.. . . .	11,565
Class 15.	Metals, partly manufactured.. . . .	240,211
Class 16.	Machinery and other manufactures of metal—	
	Cream separators.. . . .	£ 4,847
	Engines.. . . .	4,144
	Implements, agricultural, &c.. . . .	6,928
	Machinery—electrical.. . . .	59,749
	“ —mining.. . . .	7,801
	“ —motive power.. . . .	25,570
	“ —printing.. . . .	9,453
	“ —sewing.. . . .	57,749
	“ —other.. . . .	88,385
	Machine tools.. . . .	16,627
	Axles and springs.. . . .	220
	Bolts and nuts.. . . .	4,433
	Brass—pipes and tubes.. . . .	2,782
	Brass—sheet and plate.. . . .	3,727
	Copper—pipes and tubes.. . . .	15,056
	Copper—sheet and plate.. . . .	24,792
	Cutlery, n.e.l.. . . .	34,867
	Electrical and gas appliances.. . . .	60,922
	Iron and steel girders, beams, &c.. . . .	21,980
	Plate—plain.. . . .	69,261

Class 16—Continued.

Plate—other..	1,141	
Lamps and lampware..	49,486	
Leaf and foil..	24,955	
Netting, wire..	174,534	
Nails—horseshoe..	623	
Nails—n.e.i..	7,841	
Pipes and tubes, iron and steel..	81,210	
Printers' materials..	968	
Rails and fishplates..	89,739	
Telephones..	6,263	
Tools of trade..	37,874	
Wire—barbed..	7,106	
“ —iron and steel..	298,634	
“ —N.E.I..	35,196	
Zinc—circles, ingots..	788	
“ —sheet..	26,815	
Metal, manufactures of—N.E.I..	415,599	
“ “ —Free..	23,989	
	<hr/>	£ 1,808,054

Class 17. India rubber, leather and manufactures thereof, &c.—

Rubbered W. P. cloth..	203	
Rubber manufactures, n.e.i..	221,839	
Belting—composition and rubber..	2,630	
“ —leather..	1,489	
Leather—N.E.I..	77,891	
“ —manufactures, N.E.I..	2,180	
Harness—minor articles..	65	
	<hr/>	£ 306,297

Class 18. Wood and wicker, raw and manufactured—

Furniture and minor articles for..	£ 22,808	
Wood, and wood and wicker manufactures..	51,251	
	<hr/>	£ 74,059

Class 19. Earthenware, cements, china, glass, &c.—

Cement, Portland, &c..	144,564	
China, Parian ware, &c..	66,072	
Earthenware, brownware, &c..	28,573	
Filters..	4,089	
Fireclay manufactures..	7,567	
Glass—polished plate..	14,830	
“ —sheet..	17,420	
“ —other..	5,525	
Glasses—lenses..	2,851	
Glassware, N.E.I..	98,133	
Plaster of Paris..	17,184	
Tiles, roofing..	3,000	
Earthenware—other, &c..	3,514	
	<hr/>	£ 413,322

Class 20. Paper and stationery—

Paper—bags..	96	
“ —boards, coated..	5,471	
“ —wrapping, &c..	39,206	
“ —manufactures of, framed, &c..	7,448	
“ —millboard, greyboard, &c..	12,048	
“ —paperhangings..	3,055	
“ —printing..	44,723	
“ —strawboard..	7,789	
“ —writing..	9,869	
“ —other..	68,747	
Stationery—books..	10,887	
“ —pictures..	5,955	
“ —other..	77,939	
	<hr/>	£ 293,233

Class 21. Jewellery, clocks and fancy goods..

Class 22. Optical, surgical and scientific instruments..

Class 23. Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers—

Cream of Tartar..	4,692	
Insecticides, &c..	11,674	
Medicines..	8,294	
Oils, essential..	10,773	
Drugs—other..	59,235	
Acids—tartaric..	9,271	
Acids—other..	9,946	
Calcium, carbide of..	6,488	
Dyes..	20,243	
Perfumery..	11,328	
Potash, &c..	1,513	

Class 23—*Continued.*

Potassium, cyanide of.	20,015
Chemicals—all other, &c.. . . .	11,092
Fertilizers.	51,339
	<hr/> £ 235,903

Class 24. Miscellaneous—

Arms—rifles.	£ 3,448
Arms—other.	1,428
Ammunition.	4,754
Explosives—dynamite, &c.. . . .	66,004
Explosives—other.	1,045
Bags, baskets, &c.. . . .	160,326
Bags, minor articles for, &c.. . . .	14,455
Blacking.	626
Brushware, &c.. . . .	31,750
Combs, toilet.	12,103
Candles, &c.. . . .	922
Electrical materials.	59,288
Arc lamp carbons.	17,942
Instruments—military band.	9,435
“ —pianos.	441,711
“ —pianos, parts of.	204
“ —other, and parts.	53,316
Matches and vestas.	1,020
Oilmen's stores.	12,231
Personal effects.	2,772
Pitch and tar.	1,084
Soap.	6,506
Vehicles—bicycles and parts.	10,580
“ —motors and parts.	64,145
“ —other and parts.	17,879
Vessels transferred from abroad.	48,800
Articles—all other.	45,376
	<hr/> £ 1,089,150

Total imports of produce of manufactures of Germany. £ 7,153,609

AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

From the trade returns of the Commonwealth it is ascertained that the total trade between Australia and Austria in 1912 amounted to £827,105, of which the imports were £381,956 and the exports £445,149. From a Canadian point of view, the leading lines of Austrian exports to Australia were boots and shoes (£25,684), furniture, chiefly chairs (£36,854), and paper and stationery (£21,428).

AUSTRALIAN TRADE UNDER WAR CONDITIONS.

With everything dominated by the European war, it is difficult to report upon Australian trade conditions, but it may be stated that the outbreak of hostilities found Australia in all material respects in an excellent position to face the economic problems arising therefrom. The Australian people are aware that, so far as food supplies and the necessities of life are concerned, the country is self-supporting and self-contained. The great development of primary and secondary industries during the last decade, owing to a succession of good seasons, has produced a strong financial position. The problems to be dealt with are the delay in realizing upon exports and the unemployment that may arise through the restriction of industrial enterprises with the obvious curtailment in public expenditure through the cessation of borrowing in London.

The wool shearing season, now in operation in the northern states, will soon be in full sway, and the bulk of the clip will probably be held in Australia until peace prevails. The value of the 1913-14 Australasian wool clip is computed at over £32,000,000, of which France, Germany and Belgium contributed largely. The exports to the United Kingdom may continue in even increased volume, and the United States and Canada are expected to be larger buyers of fine wools for the domestic manufacture of goods formerly obtained from the continent.

While the trade with foreign countries must be severely affected, the methods of carrying on business between the United Kingdom and Australia can be adjusted to altered circumstances. If shipping facilities are available, the countries with which Australian commerce will undergo least risk of interruption are Canada and the United States. The war, however, has come at a time of the year when Australian export business is at a minimum. The quantity of wool available for shipment is small, butter exports are in suspense pending the opening of the new season, and the greater part of the exportable surplus of wheat from the last harvest has already been shipped. Other lines of export, such as metals and concentrates from the mines, will undoubtedly be affected and will react upon mining employment.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL FINANCE.

Immediately after war was declared, a conference took place between the Commonwealth Government and the Premiers of the states upon the question of finance which, at the present juncture, overshadows other considerations. It was recognized by those attending the conference that it was essential that some definite arrangement should be made whereby the activities of the state, as well as those of private enterprise, should not be allowed to be affected seriously by the existing national crisis. The exact nature of the financial arrangement arrived at has not been officially disclosed. The Prime Minister intimated that the existing conditions called for a judicious application of the resources of the Commonwealth, and that arrangements had been made to place the credit of the Commonwealth and the states behind the banks if and when necessary, and upon such terms as would permit of the encouragement of employment.

From an unofficial source, it is stated that the basis of the arrangement determined by the conference is as follows:—

‘That, if necessary, the Commonwealth make available to the states, money for the carrying on of state activities and for general purposes out of the Commonwealth note issue funds. States availing themselves of this opportunity for borrowing will be required to deposit in gold an amount equal to 25 per cent, or one-quarter of the amount borrowed. Interest is to be charged at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

‘That, if necessary, the Commonwealth make available to the private banks money such as is required for the carrying on of the financial arrangements of the institutions, on the banks depositing with the Federal treasury an amount equal to 33½ per cent, or one-third of the amount borrowed. Interest is to be charged at the current bank rate.’

As the Commonwealth federal elections take place on September 5, the necessary legislation in connection with national finance will have to be dealt with by the new parliament.

RESOURCES OF AUSTRALASIAN BANKS.

Banking in Australasia during the last few years has presented some features of special interest, the beneficial effects of the succession of generally good seasons being reflected in the expansion of bank deposits and in the volume of banking transactions as a whole. The expansion which has taken place during the past ten years may be exhibited by taking the quarterly average returns to June 30, 1914, a comparison of the principal totals for Australia and New Zealand with five years ago and ten years ago being as follows:—

	Deposits.	Advances.	Cash.
1904..	£108,915,290	£104,054,102	£23,225,295
1909..	137,811,971	119,867,756	31,253,957
1914..	183,449,091	144,500,334	46,570,426

As compared with ten years ago, deposits show an increase of 74½ millions sterling, of which nearly 29 millions occurred in the five years between 1904 and 1909, and about 45½ millions in the later five years just ended. This increase has been, the result of accumulation based upon a large volume of production throughout the country, accompanied by a higher range of prices than those ruling at the commencement of the present century. The increase in bank deposits has not been the only form of accumulation, for the savings banks in the various States have also shown substantial increase in their figures.

CHINA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. W. Ross.*)

SHANGHAI, August 22, 1914.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA, 1913.

The Returns of Trade for 1913 issued by the Statistical Department of the Chinese Maritime Customs afford details of interest, not only to the merchant, but also to the student of economics.

SATISFACTORY RETURNS.

Although China recently has passed through a period of revolution, with consequent dislocation of trade, the trade returns are satisfactory. In this connection the statistical secretary of the Maritime Customs, in his report for the year 1913, says: 'It is not easy to reconcile with internal conditions the record figures of value and revenue. The figures demonstrate at least the remarkable vitality of the trade which has produced them.'

Conditions during the past year seemed altogether unfavourable to commerce. A period of uncertainty lasting for several months, disbanded soldiers forming dangerous bodies of outlaws and paralyzing trade in various districts, depreciated paper money, and an almost complete stoppage of credit, were some of the factors that militated against trade. Once again, however, as in 1912, the year's harvests were so bountiful as to make up for other less favourable conditions, and foreign trade improved by tls. 97,000,000 in imports, and tls. 33,000,000 in exports. Both totals are records, and this in spite of the fact that the course of exchange, while being in favour of imports, was distinctly against exports. In every part of the country, and in almost every port, the value of foreign imports, as set out in the Customs returns, shows an advance. In exports also, practically all ports show increases except on the Yangtze. The trade with practically every country increased, advances being especially notable in the case of Great Britain, Japan, Germany, and France. Decreases were slight, and occurred mainly in the case of countries, the volume of whose trade with China is small.

The increase in the revenue of the Customs during the past two years was Tls. 7,800,000. Shanghai is responsible for the largest increase, a third of the revenue of all the ports combined being collected at that port. Every port shows an advance in revenue. Dairen, Tientsin, Kiaochow, Hankow, Canton, and Swatow being specially notable.

Haikwan Taels 7.50 = £1 Sterling, or Haikwan Taels 1 = 65 cents Canadian currency.
Picul 1 = 133½ pounds.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Almost all the principal articles of import increased in both volume and value. Cotton goods show an increase of nearly 30 per cent. The imports of metals and minerals increased in value by over 60 per cent. Cigarettes increased 50 per cent, both in volume and value. The only notable decreases were in flour and raw cotton; the decrease in flour imports being due to the large activity in Manchuria, and that of cotton imports to the fact that the mills in China utilized local cotton to a very large extent.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EXPORT.

The quantity and value of the local exports practically doubled during the past twelve months, while wheat, eggs, and ground nuts were also exported in larger quantities. Although the quantity of beans exported shows a slight decrease, their value remains the same, on account of the advance in price. Bean cake exports increased by 50 per cent. The exports of tea were about 40,000 piculs less than in 1912, although there is very slight difference in the value. There was a considerable reduction in the quantity of black and green tea exports, while a slight advance took place in the exports of brick tea. Owing to the rise in the value of silk, on account of the short crop in Europe, the value of the exports increased by over 10 per cent; but, except in steam filatures and waste silk, the quantity of silk exported fell off considerably.

COUNTRIES SHOWING AN INCREASE.

Of the countries benefitting by the general expansion of trade, Great Britain shows the greatest percentage of increase, Japan, Germany, the United States, France and British India all show a substantial overplus above that of any former year.

IMPORTS OF COTTON GOODS.

As regards the quantities of cotton piece goods of all classes, shirtings, sheetings, drills, jeans and tea cloth imported into China, the moderate importation of similar goods and the reduction of stocks throughout the country in 1912 prepared the way for great activity in this branch of trade in 1913, when the total value of cotton goods imported reached tls. 182,000,000, exceeding the total of 1905 by tls. 1,000,000, and that of 1912 by tls. 38,000,000.

JAPANESE TRADE IN COTTON GOODS.

The trade of Japan with China did not increase to any great extent before 1908, but since then her exports to China have continuously increased. In fancy woven cottons, Japanese cloth, velvets and velveteens, and unclassed cottons, the aggregate increase is 26½ million yards, valued at 3½ million taels; while the importations of yarn, reaching the high figure of 2,685,363 piculs, show an increase of 387,000 piculs, valued at 9.6 million taels, notwithstanding the growing prosperity of the local mills. The value of the cotton goods described as Japanese is larger by 16½ million taels, and this sum does not include a share of the increased value of turkey-red and unclassed cottons, of which a large and indeterminate quantity is of Japanese origin.

Japanese grey sheetings have risen steadily in this market since 1908, and have gradually replaced much of the importations of similar goods previously supplied by the United States. The effect of Japanese competition is thus felt more keenly by United States than by British spinners.

In the department of cotton yarn, especially, Japan has made a great advance and in 1913 practically halved with India, the China market for foreign yarn. Of raw cotton, only 133,000 piculs—less than half the quantity imported in 1912—was required. China herself supplying the balance.

Woollen and cotton mixtures have declined, though union and poncho cloths were in request; but woollen goods shared to some extent in the general advance.

IMPORTS OF METALS.

Metals, almost without exception, show larger figures, and the total value under this head is nearly 11 million taels more than in 1912, when importations of metal were short. The largest increase (tls. 3,000,000) is in copper ingots, mainly from Japan, for provincial mints.

SUNDRIES.

Among sundries, the most striking advance is in sugar, of which the import has increased by 2,557,000 piculs, adding tls. 12,395,000 to the value of the trade. Brown and white sugar arrived from the Dutch Indies in much larger quantities, as also brown sugar from the Philippines. Supplies from Hong Kong of all kinds increased largely. Japan seems to send comparatively little brown or white sugar, but as an exporter of refined sugar to China she has become, by the advance in 1913, the equal of Hong Kong. Next in importance comes rice, of which 5,415,000 piculs were imported, and more than double the quantity taken from abroad in 1912. This increase, which is chiefly due to good crops in Siam and Tonkin, adds tls. 6,700,000 to the values. Cigarettes and tobacco add nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ million taels; aniline dyes, 3.2 million; artificial indigo, 2.3 million; fishery products, 2.4 million; machinery, $2\frac{1}{2}$ million; paper, 2.9 million; timber, 2.4 million; while tea from India, Ceylon and Java, used in the manufacture of tea bricks, increased by 55,000 piculs, valued at tls. 1,184,000. Of this imported tea Java contributes 33,500 piculs, as against 7,734 piculs in 1912. Flour shows a decline of 600,000 piculs, probably due to the abundance of native and imported rice and of flour from local mills; while a decrease of 1.6 million gross in the importations of matches affords evidence of the growth of the home industry.

SEWING MACHINES.

The importation of embroidering, knitting, and sewing machines have vastly increased in value. Sewing machines are now to be seen in hundreds of even small towns and villages throughout the country. From consular reports it is noted that the trade in sewing machines has made great progress in the provinces of Yunnan and Kwantung. The trade has been conducted in many cases on the hire purchase system. The same also applies to many of the other provinces of China.

IMPORTATIONS OF TIMBER.

In soft wood timber the importations increased over 100 per cent from that of the preceding year; the figures for 1913 being 161,375,117 square feet, valued at tls. 3,924,806, while those for 1912 were 78,912,408 square feet, valued at tls. 1,719,633. This large quantity of lumber coming principally from the United States and Japan, indicates great activity in the building trade and in railway construction during the year.

EXPORTS.

The year is generally regarded as having been unfavourable to exports. The high exchange and the political disorders prevailing in the country sufficiently account for this. The value of exports to foreign countries, however, was 403,000,000 taels, or 32.8 million taels higher than in 1912.

EXPORTS OF SILK.

The foreign demand for China silk was disappointing in view of the hopes based on improved political conditions in the Balkans and on the marked shortage of the

European crop. The export abroad of raw white silk was, indeed, larger than in 1912 by a few hundred piculs, and establishes a new record; steam filatures increased considerably at the expense of other descriptions, but yellow and wild silk fell back noticeably from the point reached in 1912. It is remarked that the Chinese demand for silk has recovered from the temporary vogue of foreign fashion which followed the revolution, and this fact helped to keep Chinese prices well above the low levels reached in Japan in the latter part of the year.

CHINA TEA EXPORTS.

The exports abroad of black tea—547,708 piculs—were some 50,000 piculs below the lowest total yet recorded, that of 1905, and 100,000 piculs less than the total of 1912. This great decline is practically confined to congous, in which are included the bulk of the low-priced teas. Green tea also shows a smaller total—277,343 piculs—than has been recorded since 1907. Brick tea alone has suffered no decline, and its total of 606,000 piculs, destined for Russia via Pacific and Amur ports and the land frontier, compares favourably with all but the best of former years. The feature of the China tea trade was the extraordinary shortage of crops, amounting in the case of black teas to 30 per cent, and it is hoped that this may improve the position of the market in the immediate future. But the disadvantage under which the China product labours in the world's markets in competition with the teas of India, Ceylon, and Java becomes increasingly evident. While the importation and consumption of tea in Great Britain continues to increase, figures published by the Board of Trade show a falling off in the importation of China tea of $4\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds, as compared with 1912, and of 8 million pounds as compared with 1911; and the China tea declared for consumption in the United Kingdom was only 9.7 million pounds, as compared with 10.5 million pounds in 1912, and 14.5 million pounds in 1911. It would seem that if the China tea trade is to be saved from practical extinction, it can only be by improved methods of production.

EXPORT OF BEANS.

The quantity of beans exported abroad—10,326,000 piculs—was less than in 1912 by 608,000 piculs, though the value—Hk. tls. 23,297,000—was but slightly reduced. The crop was short in Manchuria, and the original export to all destinations from Manchurian ports and marts, which has steadily declined since 1909, underwent a further reduction of 1,236,000 piculs, the land frontier trade, contrary to the experience of the previous year, losing proportionately more than the seaport trade. To foreign countries the export of beans from Manchuria were reduced by 823,196 piculs, and this loss appears entirely in trade via the frontier with Pacific ports of Russia, for which the great outlet is Suifenhö. Hankow reports a large decrease under this heading, both in exports abroad and in original exports to all destinations, but the figures from other ports in the Yangtze region, including Shanghai, go far to make good the deficiency. Of beancake there was an increase of 3,655,000 piculs in the quantity sent abroad, nearly all to Japan and Formosa, and though shipments of bean oil have declined in recent years, the beans and products thereof yield a total value of 52 million taels, which is fully up to the average. With the exception of sesamum seed, which shows a small increase, oil seeds and oils shared with beans the tendency to decline. Crops of linseed are reported to have been largely in the principal producing countries, and the American cotton crop was good both in 1912 and 1913; yet the demand appears to have been strong for oil seeds, and it is probably due to her domestic difficulties that China did not turn the demand to greater advantage.

TOTAL VALUE OF THE YEAR'S TRADE.

The total value of the trade (excepting only re-exports abroad of foreign imports) is Hk. tls. 1,149,513,462, showing an increase of 123 million taels, of which 98 millions is assignable to foreign imports and the remainder to exports.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The value of the imports in 1913 exceeded that of exports by 167 million taels. The three years 1905-7 afforded examples of similar or greater disparity, but in the intervening period the debtor balance had been reduced by the increase of exports. In 1909 the excess of imports was only 79 million taels, and in 1912 it was 103 million taels. The trade of 1913 thus presents a greatly increased deficit to be accounted for indirectly, and in the following statements, the estimates of 'invisible' liabilities and assets appended to the report for 1909 are again made use of, more reliable data, especially in regard to such an important item as the money brought and remitted home by Chinese residing abroad, not being available.

LIABILITIES.

Value of merchandise imported in 1913..	Hk. Tls.	570,162,557	
Net import of treasure..	"	34,587,435	
Loans and indemnities..	"	58,000,000	
Invisible liabilities (estimate of 1909) less arms and ammunitions, now included in imports..	Hk. Tls.	31,350,000	
			694,099,992

ASSETS.

Value of merchandise exported in 1913..	Hk. Tls.	403,305,546	
Invisible assets (estimate of 1909)...	"	150,000,000	
			553,805,546
Difference to be accounted for Hk. Tls.			140,294,446

REMITTANCES FROM CHINESE ABROAD.

In regard to money remitted and brought in by Chinese residents abroad, the following report by the United States Consul General at Hong Kong is of interest:—

Remittances from Chinese in the United States to Hong Kong in 1913 were somewhat less than the average for the last five or six years. The volume of the movement is indicated by the fact that a single mail from the United States during the first week of 1913 brought over 9,000 registered letters containing American remittances. These remittances are the largest single element in the commercial and financial relations of the United States and China. 'American mail' day in the Hong Kong banks is becoming more and more a day of great stress and labour. Remittances are received in this manner from all parts of the United States, including hundreds of small cities and towns in the eastern and southern states. Similar remittances are received from all over the world, but by far the larger ones come from the United States and Canada. During 1913 the Hong Kong post office received 185,491 registered packages from North and South American ports, of which about nine-tenths were for the Chinese and contained money. The number from Vancouver and Victoria was 56,079, and from San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma the number was 115,687. Honolulu sent 4,802, Lima 3,307, Ciudad Juarez 3,421, and all Mexican points 5,616; the remittances from Mexico and some of those from South America were made in American drafts. In the opinion of Hong Kong bank managers, remittances from the United States to Hong Kong during 1913 totalled about \$70,000,000 local currency, or \$34,300,000 gold at the average exchange for the year. This compares with about \$38,000,000 gold in 1912 and \$42,500,000 in 1911. All these figures are estimates of local bankers. The bulk of the remittances to Hong Kong from the United States represents the savings and property transfers of Chinese resident in the United States. Local shipping companies report that until a comparatively few years ago a considerable number of such remittances from the United States and Canada were made in specie, the packages being forwarded by express. In the last few years practically the whole of this trade has ceased, and banks are now used almost entirely even from frontier points.

The above does not take account of remittance and money brought in from the Malay States, Java, and the Philippines, where the Chinese population is much

larger than that of the United States and Canada, and from whence many hundreds return to visit their ancestral homes and tombs every year, and undoubtedly bring in much money and treasure with them. It is thus very probable that the adverse balance of trade as viewed from the foregoing report is more than overcome by this outside money coming in.

HOLLAND.

REPORT OF THE TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. T. Lithgow.*)

ROTTERDAM, September 10, 1914.

CARGO SEIZED.

Inquiry at the office of the Holland-America Line elicited the following information:—

The steamer *Nieuw Amsterdam* of the Holland-America Line, which left New York on August 25, for Rotterdam, arrived at Rotterdam on the morning of September 8.

On September 2 this ship was bombarded by a French auxiliary cruiser. The commander of the cruiser ordered the master of the *Nieuw Amsterdam* to proceed to Brest because in his opinion, part of the cargo, chiefly flour, was considered as conditional contraband by the French Government.

CANADIAN SHIPPERS INTERESTED.

The *Nieuw Amsterdam* arrived at Brest on September 2, and remained until the night of the 6th. From the cargo the following goods had to be unloaded:—3,739 bags of flour, of which about 2,500 were from Canada, 531 boxes of canned meat, 390 silver bars, 209 boxes of beer, 853 bales of cattle food, 3,100 boxes of maizena.

All these articles, as far as can be ascertained, were shipped to firms in Holland, but as the bills of lading have been retained at Brest, full particulars are not at present available.

PROTEST ENTERED.

The master of the ship immediately entered a protest to the Dutch consul of the Netherlands at Brest in which he claimed that conditional contraband can only be seized when found on board ship bound for a hostile port, or to a district occupied by the enemy, or intended for a hostile country.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

Since the outbreak of the general war the Netherlands has passed through a serious financial crisis from which, however, it is now recovering.

LEGISLATION ENACTED.

It was found that the adoption of vigorous measures was necessary, as follows:—

First:—The law relieving the Netherlands Bank from the obligation of keeping the notes in circulation covered by at least 40 per cent of gold and silver reserve.

Second:—The law relieving the Netherlands Bank of the obligation of redeeming its notes in coin immediately on demand.

Third:—The Bourse law, by which the Minister of Finance is given almost unlimited authority to fix the date of the reopening of the Bourses, to decide which stocks shall be quoted, and especially what rate will be accepted for all stocks on deposit on July 28, the last day on which the Bourses were open.

Fourth:—The law forbidding the export of gold or silver.

Fifth:—The law authorizing judges to grant debtors a period of delay for payments, and not to declare failures.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Exchange circles are divided into two groups. The small but important group of the buyer and the large one of the seller, each of which has attempted to influence the Government on their behalf. The buyers naturally wished to cancel short fixtures as soon as possible in order to dispose of the money invested, which at this time is needed for their colonial enterprises. There was also a general apprehension that at the reopening of the Bourses not only the amounts due, estimated at some 6 million dollars, would be called up, but that all margin sales, estimated at about 160 million dollars, would also be cancelled, while it would be impossible to obtain the money elsewhere. If these repayments could not be made the securities would have to be sold, and there would be a general slump in the price of stocks, which have already fallen considerably. The consequences of this would inevitably have been that all the Amsterdam stock dealers together with their correspondents in the provinces, and many private customers would have failed.

GOVERNMENT ACTION SUGGESTED.

Until the Minister of Finance appoints a committee of investigation and has made adequate arrangements in accordance with their advice there will be much confusion over the cases of arbitrary dealing which are being reported to the Minister. It is suggested that perhaps the best solution will be for all stock loans which were current on July 28 to be transferred to the Government through the mediation of the Netherlands Bank at the rates of that date. The certainty of such an arrangement would result in no more hurried cancelling of such loans. As soon as possible when normal conditions again prevail and any of the stocks again reach the level of price of July 28, they would have to be withdrawn as a security. It is considered that the risk for the Government is considerable, but not less than if this measure is not taken, especially as arrangements will be made by which both the seller and the purchaser would be held responsible for any permanent depreciation of the stock.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Harrison Watson.*)

LONDON, September 11, 1914.

GERMAN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The second volume of the annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom for 1913, published to-day, contains revised figures of the trade between the United Kingdom and Germany during 1913.

In reproducing the principal items of import trade, it should be mentioned that German exports to the United Kingdom cover such a wide range of articles that Canadian manufacturers and shippers interested in the matter can be recommended to consult the complete statistics.

TOTAL IMPORTS FROM GERMANY—£80,411,057.

	Quantities.	Value.
(a) Food, Drink and Tobacco—	Cwt.	£
Wheat.. . . .	447,600	162,038
Barley.. . . .	356,600	172,557
Oats.. . . .	3,422,300	1,137,511
Rye.. . . .	68,810	21,469
Peas.. . . .	313,980	206,506
Wheatmeal and flour.. . . .	455,800	241,825
Eggs.. . . .	Gt. Hundreds. 513,740	215,816
Hops.. . . .	Cwt. 31,110	224,017
Sugar (refined).. . . .	9,309,064	6,161,380
Sugar (unrefined).. . . .	9,440,520	4,733,425
Potatoes.. . . .	2,309,057	422,186
(b) Raw Materials—	Lbs.	
Feathers and Down.. . . .	500,215	304,356
Raw hides.. . . .	Cwts. 45,046	164,655
Wood pulp.. . . .	Tons. 40,972	339,456
Clover and grass seeds.. . . .	Cwts. 48,348	147,695
Flax or linseed.. . . .	Qrs. 9,652	21,952
Wood and timber (hewn).. . . .	Loads. 135,183	494,221
“ “ (sawn or split)	94,738	381,166
Sheep or lamb's wool.. . . .	Lbs. 4,717,683	210,903
(c) Manufactured Articles—		
Apparel.. . . .	.....	1,269,541
Brooms and brushes.. . . .	Doz. 686,579	162,346
Chemical manufactures and products.. . . .	.....	1,863,950
Motor cars, motor cycles, &c.. . . .	.....	1,479,273
China, earthenware and pottery.. . . .	Cwts. 448,205	754,503
Cotton yarn.. . . .	Lbs. 5,872,566	336,942
Cotton piece goods.. . . .	Yds. 77,587,935	1,958,269
Hosiery.. . . .	.....	1,876,628
Lace.. . . .	.....	1,115,151
Trimmings.. . . .	.....	651,343
Dye stuffs.. . . .	Cwts. 342,979	1,730,821
Embroidery and needlework.. . . .	.....	601,362
Fancy goods.. . . .	.....	605,762
Flint glass.. . . .	Cwts. 416,888	635,630
Plate glass.. . . .	37,873	52,371
Bottles.. . . .	Gross. 936,917	422,367
Hardware.. . . .	Cwts. 407,782	991,500
Leather and manufactures.. . . .	.....	2,156,649
Machinery (electrical).. . . .	Tons. 5,987	721,078
Sewing machines.. . . .	1,056	117,021
Machinery of all other kinds.. . . .	29,557	1,546,043
Iron (pig and puddled bars).. . . .	69,949	258,367
Nails, screws and rivets.. . . .	20,859	216,888
Steel ingots, blooms, billets, slabs, sheet bars, &c.. . . .	615,723	3,054,859
Iron and steel manufactures of all other kinds.. . . .	480,701	4,177,747
Zinc (crude, in cakes).. . . .	64,179	1,503,023
Pianos.. . . .	No. 22,573	700,236

TOTAL IMPORTS FROM GERMANY—£80,411,057.—*Continued.*

	Tons.	
Oil seed cake.. . . .	73,624	405,973
	Cwts.	
Paper (on reels for printing).. . . .	172,806	128,632
Paper (not on reels).. . . .	301,744	286,507
Paper (wrapping).. . . .	892,483	745,510
Paper (millboard and pulpboard).. . . .	178,098	120,456
Rubber manufactures . . . . .	.....	344,317
Silk manufactures.. . . .	.....	2,420,442
Toys and games.. . . .	.....	1,183,703
	Lbs.	
Woollen and worsted yarn.. . . .	4,546,945	485,542
	Yds.	
Woollen flannels and delaines.. . . .	16,572,186	1,203,295

THE TRADE SITUATION.

Now that more than a month has elapsed since the outbreak of war, it is possible to obtain a clearer idea, not so much as to the probable future prospects of trade, but regarding the issues involved and factors which are likely to largely influence its courses for the present.

FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.

The question is surrounded by so many complications that the customary data, such as statistics, from which indications can usually be drawn, are unreliable or at least impaired in value unless considered with a variety of other matters. Up to the present the falling-off in the volume of trade is due almost as much to financial considerations, such as the moratorium, restricted banking facilities, and foreign exchange difficulties, as to dislocation resulting from the war. This, together with such important considerations as the probable duration of the war and the possibility of keeping certain trade routes open, cause such uncertainty that it is found that the authorities in some particular branch of trade hold quite divergent views as to the prospects ahead.

Another most important factor which is apparent on all sides is the evident intention of the people of this country to practise the most rigid economy and reduce their general expenditure to the lowest possible level. This is not due to any feeling of alarm or doubt as to the ultimate issue of the struggle, but to the knowledge that heavy public expenditure on the war and for the purpose of alleviating distress will have to be faced, and also a desire to avoid luxuries and indulgences at a time when such a serious crisis in the history of the country is at hand.

Consequently any endeavour to ascertain to what degree Canada may hope to be able to replace commodities which in the past have been furnished by Germany, Austria and other continental countries involved in the war, cannot be determined by the mere automatic manipulation of figures.

CAMPAIGN TO CAPTURE GERMAN TRADE.

Another important feature is the campaign which is being conducted, and in which the Government Department of the Board of Trade is taking the leading part, to secure for British manufacturers and exporters trade in foreign and colonial markets which has been in German hands, and to win back for them the business in their own country which they had previously lost.

While only a portion of what is theoretically urged is likely to be practically realized, it seems probable that British industry will at least capture a considerable proportion of the trade offering in the United Kingdom, and this, together with the diminished purchasing of the nation, must have a distinct effect upon the situation, and outside of articles of food, must to a great extent restrict openings for Canadian commodities to goods for the production of which Canada possesses natural advantages,

or to raw materials and partly or wholly manufactured goods which must either be drawn from abroad or cannot be advantageously made in this country.

While difficult to forecast the future, it is obvious that supplies of a large variety of goods of all kinds which have been furnished by Germany and other continental countries will no longer be available, and that the United Kingdom, and indeed other countries, must draw their requirements from other sources.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CANADIANS.

In recent years there has been ample evidence of an increased desire on the part of merchants and manufacturers in this country to give preference to sources of supply within the British Empire, and the magnificent co-operation given by Canada together with other parts of our Dominions in the present crisis, will enormously develop this sentiment, and ample proof of this spirit has been provided in the large number of applications which have been made during the past few weeks regarding the possibilities of Canada supplying articles which have been so far obtained from foreign countries.

Although it is apparent that many of the chemicals and raw materials which will be in demand cannot at present be supplied by Canada because they are not produced there, again there are other goods which are already in demand (such as sulphite wood pulp, paper, wood goods, flax fibre, &c.), but which the Dominion at present is producing only upon a small scale or not in excess of her home requirements or that of definite markets already secured. There appears, nevertheless, to be an unique opportunity for the development of export trade which calls for thorough study and investigation upon the part of Canadian manufacturers and exporters.

NEED FOR BETTER ORGANIZATION.

While Canada already possesses a large and established business in certain lines, chiefly articles of food, lumber, and in a limited list of goods either wholly or partly manufactured, in the majority of cases, however, such export trade as has been done in the past is of a desultory nature and largely a matter of the disposal of surpluses after the requirements of the home market had been supplied. Consequently, in many directions in which opportunities are likely to present themselves, Canada at present does not possess the thorough export organization which has played such a part in enabling Germany and other countries to build up a large export trade to these islands.

CAREFUL STUDY OF CONDITIONS REQUIRED.

It would, therefore, appear now particularly necessary that those Canadian firms who may wish to take advantage of the present situation should study the whole question seriously, and where necessary send over their own representative to thoroughly investigate openings which preliminary information brings to their notice.

The future of different branches of trade is affected by such varying circumstances that it would be difficult if not impracticable to compile any general report dealing with the whole subject, and a better course seems to be to deal with specific inquiries or openings as they come to notice and to transmit them for the consideration and further investigation of Canadians. Apart from other factors, it is only the individual manufacturer or shipper who could possibly possess the knowledge as to how he is situated for supplying the goods in request and to what extent.

RESULTS OF WAR AS SHOWN BY STATISTICS.

Valuable information upon the course of events since the declaration of war is shown by the trade returns of the United Kingdom for the month of August, which have just been published by the Board of Trade. The phenomenal reductions in both imports and exports which has taken place do not, as is pointed out in a note, fully

represent the decline, because they include some goods imported and exported before the declaration of war. At the same time exports have been considerably affected by the prohibition by Royal Proclamation of the export of certain articles.

The figures are as follows:—

AUGUST, 1914.

	£	£	Per Cent.
Imports..	42,362,034	13,613,670	24·3
Exports..	24,211,271	19,899,458	45·1
Re-exports..	4,419,833	3,730,666	45·7

EIGHT MONTHS ENDED AUGUST, 1914.

	£	£	Per Cent.
Imports..	477,579,628	18,868,785	3·8
Exports..	324,074,262	24,256,483	6·9
Re-exports..	71,522,165	3,995,254	5·2

While reductions are apparent almost right through the list, it is interesting from a Canadian point of view to note that imports of grain and flour actually show an increase in comparison with August, 1913, Canadian imports of wheat being 3,578,400 cwts., against 2,162,800 cwts., while flour, showing 257,460 cwts., against 262,867, is practically unaltered. The same also applies to oats.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Under the circumstances it is interesting to produce a table of some of the principal imports, showing comparisons, both in quantity and value, with 1913:—

	Amount.	Decrease.
	£	£
<i>Imports.</i>		
Food, drink, and tobacco.....	21,497,204	2,031,961
Raw materials and articles mainly manufactured.....	13,932,890	2,826,937
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.....	6,752,536	8,709,789
<i>Exports.</i>		
Food, drink and tobacco.....	1,531,900	1,302,621
Raw materials and articles mainly manufactured.....	2,873,697	2,493,708
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.....	19,378,290	15,750,887

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE

Principal Articles.	Quantities.	
	1913.	1914.
Animals—Cattle..... No.	2,978	
" Sheep and lambs.....		
Bacon..... Cwt.	423,753	353,828
Beef, fresh..... "	778,956	716,528
Butter..... "	334,908	240,662
Margarine..... "	119,465	139,049
Cheese..... "	242,327	262,406
Coffee..... "	36,305	34,363
Copper, ore and regulus..... Tons.	9,960	8,576
Corn—Wheat..... Cwt.	10,132,278	10,295,303
Wheat flour..... "	786,641	653,447
Barley..... "	1,272,148	2,274,500
Oats..... "	1,157,048	847,300
Indian corn..... "	5,250,862	5,176,841
Cotton, raw..... Centals.	390,288	604,525
Eggs..... Gt. hnds.	1,761,126	716,130
Flax..... Tons.	4,106	1,754
Hemp..... "	7,453	7,858
Hides, dry and wet..... Cwt.	112,591	97,562
Iron and steel..... Tons.	158,653	59,302
Jute..... "	5,342	5,621
Lard..... Cwt.	148,056	150,845
Leather..... "	100,589	72,092
Meat, preserved otherwise than by salting.....	63,317	49,263
Mutton, fresh..... "	397,421	398,807
Nitrate of soda..... Tons.	1,626	17,065
Oil petroleum..... Gallons.	40,438,433	38,279,889
Rice..... Cwt.	280,960	441,001
Rubber..... Centals.	113,330	87,620
Seeds, flax or linseed..... Qrs.	352,977	275,507
Sugar, refined..... Cwt.	1,701,070	355,156
" raw..... "	1,980,870	360,348
Tallow and stearine..... "	208,423	145,551
Tea..... Lb.	39,504,408	39,233,633
Tin..... Tons.	3,002	1,903
Tobacco, unmanufactured..... Lb.	13,428,799	11,974,732
Wine..... Gallons.	775,311	544,606
Wood, hewn and sawn..... Loads.	1,452,856	679,972
Wool, sheep or lambs..... Lb.	29,900,785	26,520,052
Woollen stuffs..... Yards.	4,633,778	824,104

Principal Articles.	Value.		Increase or dec. per cent, compared with August, 1913.	
	1913.	1914.	Quantity.	Value.
	£	£		
Animals—				
Cattle.....	41,821		— 100·0	— 100·0
Sheep and lambs.....				
Bacon.....	1,606,741	1,377,317	— 16·5	— 14·2
Beef, fresh.....	1,345,881	1,636,946	— 8·0	+ 21·6
Butter.....	1,848,172	1,568,383	— 28·1	— 15·1
Margarine.....	308,309	342,629	+ 16·3	+ 11·1
Cheese.....	756,567	859,248	+ 8·2	+ 13·5
Coffee.....	121,030	112,424	— 5·3	— 7·1
Copper, ore and regulus.....	197,511	164,357	— 13·8	— 16·7
Corn.....				
Wheat.....	4,188,814	4,344,290	+ 1·6	+ 3·7
Wheat flour.....	415,297	373,609	— 16·9	— 10·0
Barley.....	462,939	832,704	+ 78·7	+ 79·8
Oats.....	359,862	296,388	— 26·7	— 17·6
Indian corn.....	1,440,736	1,703,098	— 1·4	+ 18·2
Cotton, raw.....	1,217,703	1,689,333	+ 54·8	+ 38·7
" manufactures.....	1,007,055	229,536	—	— 77·2
Eggs.....	741,503	399,150	— 59·3	— 46·1
Flax.....	168,424	76,889	— 57·2	— 54·3
Hemp.....	206,670	192,580	+ 5·4	— 6·8
Hides—dry and wet.....	459,088	436,054	— 13·3	— 5·0
Iron and steel.....	1,134,187	400,383	— 62·6	— 64·6
Jute.....	108,859	134,936	+ 5·2	+ 23·9
Lard.....	421,408	413,517	+ 1·8	— 1·8
Leather.....	892,313	685,703	— 28·3	— 23·1
Meat: preserved otherwise than by salting.....	277,357	231,995	— 22·1	— 16·3
Mutton, fresh.....	836,439	911,399	+ 0·3	+ 8·9
Nitrate of Soda.....	16,310	173,555	+ 949·5	+ 964·1
Oil, Petroleum.....	866,774	910,906	— 5·3	+ 5·0
Rice.....	147,027	194,364	+ 56·9	+ 32·1
Rubber.....	1,293,766	904,098	— 22·6	— 30·1
Seed, flax or linseed.....	791,823	687,908	— 21·9	— 13·1
Silk manufactures.....	1,213,897	259,120	—	— 78·6
Sugar, refined.....	1,132,708	359,811	— 79·1	— 68·2
" raw.....	976,819	266,344	— 81·8	— 72·7
Tallow and stearine.....	348,624	240,229	— 30·1	— 31·0
Tea.....	1,495,457	1,483,351	— 0·6	— 0·8
Tin.....	554,124	267,834	— 36·6	— 51·6
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	436,158	381,973	— 10·8	— 12·4
Wine.....	245,693	157,940	— 29·7	— 35·7
Wood, hewn and sawn.....	3,962,096	1,853,131	— 53·1	— 53·2
Wool, sheep or lambs.....	1,274,104	1,186,104	— 11·3	— 6·9
Woollen stuffs.....	379,854	67,084	— 82·2	— 82·3
All other articles.....	20,275,784	13,555,414	—	— 33·1
Total.....	£55,975,704	£42,362,034	...	— 24·3

TRADE WITH BELLIGERENTS.

As would be anticipated, trade with both Germany and Austria-Hungary has been of the smallest dimensions, the specified imports from Germany only aggregating £195,835, against £1,879,418. The drop in the imports of timber is largely due to the smaller arrivals from Russia, although the utilization of the Archangel route has enabled a considerable quantity of Russian eggs and butter to reach this country which would otherwise have been completely held up.

IMPORTS FROM GERMANY.

It will also be interesting to Canadian exporters to include the following comparative figures for August of imports from Germany:—

	1914.	1913.	Inc. or Dec.
	£	£	£
Wheat	Nil	832	— 382
Flour	3,009	16,113	— 13,104
Oats	239	23,786	— 23,547
Eggs	395	4,650	— 4,255
Potatoes	Nil	424	— 424
Sugar, refined	22,872	511,476	— 488,604
" unrefined	20,339	382,778	— 362,439
Wine	3,903	16,134	— 12,226
Wood and timber, hewn	230	34,809	— 34,579
Wool, not pulled	2,053	21,055	— 19,002
Hemp	Nil	6,294	— 6,294
Hides, wet	35	5,258	— 5,223
Steel blooms, &c.	23,310	84,116	— 60,806
" sheet, bars, &c.	19,514	91,752	— 72,238
" girders, &c.	7,674	26,511	— 20,837
Instruments and apparatus (non electrical)	2,460	28,865	— 26,405
" parts thereof	2,786	22,976	— 20,190
Clocks	3,545	24,524	— 20,979
Woollen and worsted (printed)	240	14,373	— 14,133
" " other sorts	9,276	97,377	— 88,101
Silk, broadstuffs	26,008	167,974	— 141,966
" ribbons	6,383	36,695	— 30,312
Hides, manufactured	6,722	17,257	— 10,535
Leather, box calf	9,550	65,016	— 55,466
" glacé kid	232	2,500	— 2,268
" varnished	3,312	39,363	— 36,051
" other	4,187	24,755	— 20,568
Paper, printed on reels	1,929	9,837	— 7,908
" not on reels	3,200	23,823	— 20,623
" printed hangings	73	3,470	— 3,397
" other printed	3,285	10,519	— 8,234
" packing	10,069	62,106	— 52,037
Total	195,835	1,879,418	— 1,683,383

Trade with Austria-Hungary is insignificant in volume compared with the trade with Germany, but the decline from £298,676 to £45,423 was almost wholly represented by sugar.

INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

In spite of the depressed condition of business, amounting almost to paralysis in many sections, a considerable number of inquiries have been received regarding Canadian products, chiefly with a view to their replacing supplies which until now have been obtained from Germany and other Continental sources.

The commodities inquired about include: Wheat, flour, bran, mill offals, malt, provisions and canned goods, maple syrup, frozen cattle offal, wood pulp, flax fibre, hardware (including wire nails), pit timber, aspen and poplar, hemlock for laths, broom handles, wood naphtha, acetic acid, bronze powders, carbonic acid gas in cylinders, corn whisks, graphite, rolled gold chains.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

Coincident with the outbreak of the war, a report was forwarded dealing with the quantities and sources of imported food supplies of the United Kingdom.

Contrary to public anticipation, there has so far been no difficulty experienced in securing ample supplies of practically all articles of food, and only yesterday a member of the Agricultural Consultative Committee stated publicly that as far as could be foreseen there is no reason whatever for any anxiety on the subject for the next four or five months. It is true that to commence with there was a considerable volume of panic buying, but this was stayed by prompt Government action, and while trade has naturally been affected and restricted by transportation difficulties and financial obstacles, a number of lucky circumstances—among which may be cited an excellent harvest, superabundant supplies of fruit and vegetables, and the capture of several cargoes of cereals and other articles of foods intended for Germany—have limited advances which have taken place to an increase largely represented by freight and insurance.

There is likely to be increased difficulty as time goes on in obtaining necessary quantities of some articles, notably sugar and meat, but upon the other hand a market is likely to be sought in this country for a considerable amount of foreign produce which in the ordinary course would be shipped to German and other Continental ports now closed.

An important factor which must, however, affect the future is that most of the countries where military operations are taking place must sooner or later require large supplies of cereals and food of all kinds, not only to replace devastation, but the absence of home supplies which will be entirely lacking.

The whole question will naturally be affected by the conditions of transportation and finance, and additional countries becoming involved in the war, but it is understood that every effort is being made to keep ordinary trade routes open, and up to the present shipments from Denmark, the Netherlands, and other Continental countries, have been well maintained.

LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.

Although the lumber trade should be affected in due course, it would appear that such inquiries as are being made are largely in the direction of precaution.

The outbreak of hostilities found the United Kingdom carrying large stocks of timber of most kinds, and also of turnery and woodenware, and as long as the North Sea is kept open, considerable supplies will be available.

It is pointed out that there should be an exceptional opportunity for birch, oak, and other ply woods, and several inquiries have been received for broom and tool handles.

WOOD PULP.

In view of the public statements made as to threatened shortage of newspaper, opportunity was taken to consult probably the largest importer of wood pulp in this country.

This authority considers that Canada may be encouraged to look for a good demand for wood pulp generally, although the chief requirement of this country is for sulphite in preference to mechanical.

DEMAND FOR CHEMICAL PULP.

In spite of the certainty that Canadian manufacturers are thoroughly posted on all aspects of the trade, it may not be out of place to repeat that leading authorities have long urged the advantage which must result from Canada devoting greater attention to the production of sulphite pulp, and the present turn of events empha-

sizes this desirability. Sulphite pulp is almost always in demand at profitable prices, whereas there are constant fluctuations in the mechanical variety.

It will be noticed from the official trade figures that in 1913 the total importation of chemical pulp of all kinds into the United Kingdom amounted to 411,803 tons, the bulk of which was supplied by Sweden (254,097 tons), other considerable contributors being Russia, 41,000 tons, Norway about 60,000 tons, and Germany 40,000; Canada's share being practically nil.

There is already a shortage of sulphite in the United States, and if Sweden should become involved in the area of war, there would be danger of a general famine of sulphite.

As regards mechanical, Norway is the chief source of supply, contributing a quantity of 311,951 tons out of a total import in 1913 of 565,954 tons. While Sweden is also an important supplier (about 128,000 tons), Canada shipped as much as 69,090 tons and Newfoundland 50,659 tons.

The higher freights and unavoidable difficulties of transportation through the North Sea during the period of hostilities should make conditions for Canadian pulp easier.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. E. Ray.*)

BIRMINGHAM, September 7, 1914.

BIG DEMAND FOR PITPROPS.

The demand for pitprops is daily becoming more urgent, and the scarcity is a serious hindrance to the continuity of employment in all the coal-mining centres of Great Britain. Commenting upon the subject, the 'Timber Trades Journal' states:—

Unless colliery owners can obtain considerably enhanced supplies from Sweden, Norway, and France to eke out what can be obtained in the United Kingdom, we confess to a certain amount of doubt as to how the demand is to be met. The supply of these goods from Norway and Sweden is barely half what it was ten to twelve years ago, so that the immediate outlook from these countries is not encouraging, and a heavy rise in values is hardly to be avoided. It must, however, be taken into consideration that ample supplies can be obtained in Norway and the southern provinces of Sweden, at a price. The question is too obscure at present for us to express an opinion as to what that price will have to be. Much will depend as to whether the British fleet is able to keep the upper portion of the Baltic clear of German cruisers, and as to whether props, etc., are to be considered contraband or not. What is termed international law, as to what is absolute contraband, and what is conditional contraband, is in so chaotic a state, that each hostile power interprets the case that crop up in this connection, to suit its own purposes.

SUPPLIED FROM RUSSIA.

Their correspondent in Petrograd, Russia, writing on August 22, states:—

Work in the timber harbour has now nearly finished. Everywhere goods have landed and stacked ready for wintering.

The Government have prohibited the export of all wood goods until further notice. There are, however, still some twenty or thirty vessels fully loaded with deals, battens,

and boards, pulpwood, &c., and what will eventually become of these cargoes is not at all certain. In all probability the British vessels will winter here with the cargoes on board, while the Danish and Norwegian steamers may possibly sail with their cargoes or discharge them here first.

All Swedish vessels have already sailed with what cargoes they had on board, but it is doubtful whether the wood will be discharged in a Swedish port or taken to its proper destination.

The large quantities of pulpwood and pitprops now in Petrograd and on the way will probably be used as fuel, and the Government are now allowing roundwood to pass through the canals. As the export of all kinds of wood goods is prohibited, it is possible that if there is a great shortage in fuel part of the sawn timber now in the ports may eventually suffer the same fate as the pulpwood and pitprops.

Postal communication with England is still quite disorganized, only an odd letter and newspaper getting through; this is very inconvenient, as only when there is regular communication can the question of the position of shippers, agents and buyers be defined with regard to f.o.b. and c.i.f. contracts.

The felling this winter will, of course, be reduced to a minimum, not only on account of the doubtful market, but also because of the great lack of labour owing to the mobilization. This will affect the exports of 1915 and 1916 even should the war be over quickly.

It is probable that the embargo on wood will not affect the White Sea ports, although nothing is definitely settled yet.

INQUIRIES RECEIVED.

As the result of correspondence and interviews, inquiries for over one million pitprops have been received from colliery proprietors. The timbers most in demand are larch, pine, and spruce of 3 inches in diameter and upwards at the small end, but small hardwood timbers, such as oak, coppice and beech are used to some extent. The standard lengths of pitprops differ in the various districts. Full specifications as well as names and addresses are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

It is suggested, if Canadian timber exporters are able to take advantage of this shortage, that representatives be sent to interview buyers in this district in order to ascertain full information *re* methods of transshipment, routes of transport, etc., as the majority of the colliery proprietors, probably all of them, accept deliveries at their railway sidings in specific and periodic consignments. Such a procedure would prevent possible delays and disappointments to both exporter and importer. Viewed in the light of general opinion here, there seems no reason why this trade should not assume a permanent character even though the volume be modified in the future when more nearly normal conditions prevail.

WOOD FOR BUILDING TRADES.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, the building trade of Great Britain had become demoralized by strikes and lockouts; so it is reasonable to assume that constructive work is much in arrears. Whether the financial state of the country will permit normal construction work by builders is not certain; but it is reported that the Government and municipal authorities will proceed with various public works at once. The construction of dwellinghouses, stores, etc., will depend upon the condition of the money market and trade generally.

SAWN AND PLANED WOOD.

An examination of the Board of Trade returns shows that in 1913, soft woods for building purposes, sawn or split, planed or dressed, were imported as follows:—

	Ptbg. Standards.
From Russia (including Finland)	1,018,892
Sweden	415,454
Norway	89,278
United States	154,725
Canada	291,375
Other Countries	41,226
Total	2,010,950

For this year up to the end of July, the imports were, approximately, 725,958 Ptbg. Standards.

CANADIAN PROSPECTS.

Upon the part Canada will play in the present and future state of the market, one more quotation from the *Timber Trades' Journal* may be cited:—

‘What the Panama canal can do to make an opening for the American and Canadian mills on the west coast, to the United Kingdom market, we may be sure will be done. Altogether we are by no means so pessimistic as some of our importers, with regard to the outlook for obtaining supplies of sawn wood, without the necessity of paying prices calculated to stop or even seriously to curtail building operations.’

OTHER WOOD GOODS.

In continuation of the recent report on British imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary, there appears to be an opportunity for Canadian firms to supply various kinds of small wood ware and wood turnery, comprising tool handles, household utensils and turned articles used by builders and manufacturers of furniture. The total imports in 1913 were valued at £2,937,172. Canada's share of this trade has fallen from £139,339 in 1909 to £52,654 last year. This decline occurred during a period in which Great Britain's purchase rose from £1,477,535 to the total figures for 1913 quoted above. The following table illustrates the leading countries of origin and the values of their increases:—

	1909.	1913.
United States £	590,761	£ 1,392,168
Russia	257,107	806,494
Germany	232,883	364,081
Sweden	84,170	85,937
France	49,078	70,163
Austria-Hungary	23,671	13,897 decrease

HOUSE FRAMES, FITTINGS AND JOINERS' WORK.

The total imports of the above manufactures were valued last year at £155,881, Germany's contribution being £14,398, and that of Austria-Hungary £3,980. The chief source of supply was Sweden, £71,435. Imports from the United States were valued at £39,898, and those from Canada at £8,639, being, in the latter case, a decrease of £1,438 compared with 1909.

FURNITURE AND CABINETWARE.

An opportunity is now presented for the enhancement of Canadian sales of furniture and cabinetware to the United Kingdom. Purchases from Germany were of the value of £59,679 in 1913, and those from Austria-Hungary £39,236. France is the chief source of supply—£105,867, and the United States comes second—£104,013. Canada's share last year was £3,911 in comparison with £2,732 in 1909, an increase of £1,179. Great Britain's total imports were in 1913, £446,037, an increase of £50,000 over 1909.

IMPORTS DURING AUGUST, 1914.

The imports of the foregoing items during August this year and the corresponding month of last year were:—

	1913.	1914.
Furniture and Cabinetware..£	31,691	£ 8,505
House frames, fittings and joiners' work.. . . .	10,986	5,304
Other manufactured goods (including chip boxes, woodware and wood turnery)..	270,205	97,636
Total..£	312,882	£ 111,445

The total imports of these articles during the eight months ended August 31, 1914, were valued at £1,964,179, being £404,820 less than during the corresponding period of 1913.

PLUMBAGO IMPORTS.

Imports of plumbago amounted to £342,945 in 1913, of which Canada's supplies totalled \$1,200. Purchases from Germany were valued at £27,369 and those from Austria-Hungary at £2,363. Canada should be able to extend her sales to the United Kingdom at the present time.

BIG MARKET FOR CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

Canadian exporters of clover and grass seeds should find no difficulty in enhancing their sales in the British market. At present her share of this trade is only £21,111 out of a total import valued at £623,769 in 1913. Germany placed on this market last year clover and grass seeds amounting in value to £147,695; the sales of Austria-Hungary were valued at £10,017.

FLAX OR LINSEED.

Reports are prevalent that flax will realize unprecedented prices during the next few months. The following table is quoted to illustrate the value of the British market, and the countries of origin. It will be noticed that purchases from Canada last year reached the large figure of £2,792,955, an enormous increase over the preceding year.

	1912.	1913.
Russia..£	791,145	£ 228,167
Germany..	4,785	21,952
Netherlands..	54,783	39,949
Belgium..	3,871	12,326
France..	9,148	196
Turkey, European..	10,761	4,667
" Asiatic..	6,708	2,347
Morocco..	37,569	4,292
China (exclusive of Hong Kong, Macao, and leased territories)..	95,594	17,957
United States..	123,075	98,366
Uruguay..	23,120	7,165
Argentine Republic..	1,162,157	2,398,635
Other Foreign Countries..	12,864	967
Total from Foreign Countries..	2,335,580	2,836,986
British India..	2,003,824	1,564,428
Canada..	24,437	2,792,955
Other British Possessions..	2,358	1,030
Total from British Possessions..	2,030,619	4,358,413
Total..	4,366,199	7,195,399

SHEEP'S AND LAMB'S WOOL.

The British market for sheep's and lamb's wool has grown from £31,886,375 in 1909 to £34,226,103 in 1913. Of this total, imports from British possessions amounted to £27,465,211, the chief contributors being Australia and New Zealand, the former to the extent of £12,301,380, and the latter £8,165,408. Canada's contribution was valued at £25,684 in comparison with £14,408 in 1909. Imports from European countries last year were:—

France.. . . .	£ 1,691,611
Russia.. . . .	325,337
Germany.. . . .	210,903
Denmark.. . . .	8,803
Netherlands.. . . .	12,495
Belgium.. . . .	142,770
Portugal.. . . .	48,346
Spain.. . . .	3,277
Italy.. . . .	68,302
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	2,039
Turkey.. . . .	23,058

Imports from the Argentine Republic were valued at £2,140,647, and from the United States £132,160.

WOOLLEN RAGS (NOT PULLED).

Imports of woollen rags, not pulled, from Canada last year were valued at £20,024, being £7,753 less than in 1909. This market is worth consideration at the present time, and Canada should capture a portion of Germany's trade which amounted last year to £317,546.

CARPETS AND CARPET RUGS.

Canadian manufacturers of carpets and carpet rugs are invited to give attention to the British market if they consider themselves in a position to cater to requirements. At present Canada is improving certain carpet and rug manufactures to the extent of \$140,792, but there may be certain lines hitherto purchased from Germany which Canada could export. The total British imports in 1913 amounted to £698,371, Germany's share being £53,738.

SKINS AND FURS.

An item in the British Board of Trade Returns 'Skins and Furs, unenumerated, undressed,' should be brought to the notice of Canadian exporters on account of the large purchases from Germany amounting last year to £392,651 out of a total of £3,809,871. Whether these skins and furs are such as Canada can supply is not ascertainable at the moment of writing; but it is worthy of notice that the imports from the United States were valued at £2,171,567 in 1913.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Claude Dyer.*)

LEEDS, August 25, 1914.

CANNED FRUITS.

Whilst canned fruits are now offered for sale in every good class grocery store in this district, yet the public demand for this line of goods must not be regarded as a general one. There is, undoubtedly, a certain demand for canned or bottled fruits

in the better-class suburbs and even in districts where the population is wholly industrial there is in normal times a limited call for canned fruits. In view, however, of the present situation in Europe and its counteracting effect upon trade and employment generally, the public demand for this line has fallen off considerably. Merchants who are well experienced in the trade state that it is one of the first to suffer in times of depression, and in view of the present situation and its consequent effect in making it necessary in many households to curtail expenditure, local merchants express themselves pessimistically as to the prospects for these goods during the coming season.

CANNED APPLES AND PEARS.

Of the fruits put up by Canadian canners, canned apples are the best known on this market and dealers make very favourable references to one brand put up by an Ontario firm. These apples are put up in gallon tins and the demand for them is found to emanate chiefly from the larger private houses, boarding houses, hotels and restaurants. At present the demand for canned pears is small owing to what is considered to be the high prices ruling. One brand of Canadian canning, however, is occasionally sent into this district.

PEAS, TOMATOES AND VEGETABLES.

In the opinion of experienced merchants, little opportunity presents itself in this district for the sale of canned vegetables otherwise than in the case of canned tomatoes. Canned peas, it is said, would not appeal to the public in view of the big trade which is done in dried peas. These peas are put up in pound packets (of which there are several proprietary brands), and are also sold by the pound in retail shops. They are bought extensively by all classes and it is contended that they are much cheaper than canned peas.

In the case of such articles as canned asparagus, beans and other vegetables, it is found that the only outlet for these goods is in the hotels of London and Liverpool, which buy small quantities to meet the wishes of their visitors from Canada and the United States.

There is, however, an increasing trade in canned tomatoes, and at present the bulk of the imports are of Italian canning. Supplies on a smaller scale also come from California and one brand put up by an Ontario firm is also occasionally sent here. From Italy these tomatoes are offered in 2½ and 3 pound tins, and it is suggested that the present situation in Europe may interrupt shipments from that source, in which case there would appear to be an opportunity for Canadian canners in this line.

CANNED FISH AND MEATS.

Whereas the prospects for canned fruits and vegetables cannot be regarded as favourable, yet on the other hand there is a considerable public demand in this district for canned meats and canned salmon.

The present prices asked for canned meats is somewhat restricting its larger sale, but canned salmon is considered by local merchants to be a necessity to the large working population in this part of England. Canadian canners already hold a strong position in the trade, and last year contributed 45 per cent of the total imports of canned salmon. The demand for canned lobster is on a much smaller scale owing to the high prices now ruling for this commodity, but even in this trade Canada sent over 94 per cent of the imports last year, the balance coming mainly from Newfoundland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. F. Dane.)

GLASGOW, September 3, 1914.

GRAIN TRADE.

The following particulars regarding imports and exports of wheat, flour, oats, &c., through this port for eight months may be of interest, also particulars of stocks in granary and on quay:—

IMPORTS (FOR EIGHT MONTHS).

	1914.	1913.
Wheat (quarters).....	550,596	675,979
Flour (sacks).....	632,388	706,000
Barley (quarters).....	173,583	211,019
Oats (quarters).....	256,732	274,111
Oatmeal (loads).....	83,323	55,226
Beans (quarters).....	32,910	31,398
Peas (quarters).....	14,793	44,958
Maize (quarters).....	220,461	343,807

EXPORTS (FOR EIGHT MONTHS).

Wheat (quarters).....	47,032	62,667
Flour (sacks).....	439,008	474,110
Barley (quarters).....	62,111	58,938
Oats (quarters).....	70,961	75,528
Oatmeal (loads).....	37,591	51,573
Beans (quarters).....	13,928	15,603
Peas (quarters).....	5,360	19,935
Maize (quarters).....	72,117	89,001

STOCKS IN GRANARY AND ON QUAY.

	Aug. 29, 1914.	July 31, 1914.	Aug. 31, 1914.
Wheat (quarters).....	58,427	68,732	58,925
Flour (sacks).....	54,814	87,311	65,671
Barley (quarters).....	40,540	14,012	18,616
Oats (quarters).....	19,248	23,176	42,928
Oatmeal (loads).....	1,727	1,991	5,948
Beans (quarters).....	14,307	15,175	428
Peas (quarters).....	27	546	1,502
Maize (quarters).....	34,836	26,335	78,886

CANADIAN HAY.

It is expected that a good opening for shipping hay will present itself on account of present conditions, but it should be remembered that Canadian hay has a good name on this market, and brings in some cases a little higher price than other importations. Quality, however, is the principal consideration. As one importer puts it: "We want clean, strong timothy with a good green colour (not brown)." Another says: "We would strongly impress upon shippers in Canada to let the quality be as good as possible, because inferior grades are not wanted here, and never prove satisfactory either to shipper or buyer."

Another says: "We have just received a shipment of new Canadian hay. It has been baled too early, and is inclined to heat and cake. We would warn shippers against pressing hay before it is in a condition to keep."

Increased rates in freight and extra insurance has interfered with business, but, as these things are expected to right themselves the trade will again open up, and it is hoped the high standard of the Canadian shipments will be maintained.

APPLES.

The first arrival of new season's Canadian apples were sold this week, the general opinion being that the stock was good and indicated what might be expected in the way of quality from Canada this year. Prices obtained were also good, and it is thought that satisfactory returns may be looked for from shipments now on the way. Some 8,000 barrels are expected to arrive here about the twenty-first of this month.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS.

Enquiries have been received regarding goods which could be secured from Canada to take the place of those formerly obtained from sources of supply now cut off. The opportunity is presented to Canadian manufacturers to supply at least a proportion of these goods, and thereby open up the way for a large and increased business. Amongst the articles enquired for the following list may be of interest to Canadians:—

Gimlet-pointed coach screws; iron screws (flat); iron screws (round heads); brass screws (flat heads); brass screws (round heads); cut tacks; bolts and nuts (cup, square, square); bolts and nuts (square round square); spout bolts and nuts; crucible cast steel files (flat, half-round, round, square); mill saw (one or two square edges); horse rasps; wood files and rasps; air guns; augurs; axes; bits, braces; brackets; carpet sweepers; sash cord; chisels; choppers; clippers; clothes pegs; manure forks; potato forks; hack saws; hammers; handles (hammer); hatchets; lawn mowers; padlock hasps and staples; pliers; scissors; saws; stones (hones and slips); tin openers; vices; wrenches.

TRADE OF CANADA—TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JULY.

No. 1.—Summary of the Trade of Canada.

	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JULY.			
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable goods	293,409,897	375,587,117	452,734,348	366,858,417
Free goods	171,927,254	198,125,250	233,814,897	196,320,267
Total imports, merchandise.....	465,337,151	573,712,367	686,549,245	563,178,684
Coin and bullion.....	13,508,587	21,577,688	5,782,039	14,757,635
Total imports.....	478,845,738	595,290,055	692,331,284	577,936,319
Duty collected	76,386,943	98,112,790	117,580,866	97,094,410
EXPORTS.				
Canadian produce—				
The mine	43,081,870	45,965,853	58,038,912	58,480,152
The fisheries.....	15,546,644	16,558,185	17,620,538	20,037,030
The forest.....	42,992,252	41,092,560	43,972,612	43,400,015
Animal produce.....	51,812,369	47,035,346	44,247,313	57,548,982
Agricultural products.....	83,562,672	129,911,652	154,546,076	189,212,934
Manufactures.....	34,799,766	38,168,115	47,085,494	63,071,050
Miscellaneous	272,518	96,966	115,711	223,838
Totals, Canadian produce.....	272,068,091	318,828,677	365,626,656	431,574,001
Foreign produce	16,945,674	17,354,516	24,068,592	29,841,099
Total exports, merchandise.....	289,013,765	336,183,193	389,645,248	461,815,100
Coin and bullion.....	7,636,398	10,830,656	16,152,329	21,614,085
Total exports.....	296,650,163	347,013,849	405,798,077	483,429,185
Aggregate trade.....	775,495,901	942,303,904	1,098,129,361	1,061,365,504
IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.				
Australia.....	483,021	382,906	530,799	601,282
British Africa.....	538,332	330,219	457,352	452,573
" East Indies.....	4,564,406	5,556,978	7,777,245	6,231,692
" Guiana.....	4,231,068	4,822,839	3,437,391	3,657,444
" West Indies, including Bermuda.....	5,892,809	6,604,589	4,148,439	5,330,415
Newfoundland.....	1,900,174	1,731,363	2,072,427	1,691,211
New Zealand.....	865,964	1,618,299	3,347,316	3,532,558
United Kingdom.....	109,722,897	122,825,331	148,854,190	117,685,806
Other British.....	1,010,765	1,033,624	1,532,075	1,924,096
Argentine Republic	2,216,726	3,141,407	3,949,709	2,811,055
Belgium.....	3,357,665	3,527,318	4,561,183	4,183,280
France.....	11,325,748	13,200,863	15,182,984	13,558,892
Germany.....	10,685,736	11,689,050	15,050,372	13,557,621
Holland.....	2,092,672	2,754,523	3,073,141	2,690,472
Japan.....	2,440,994	3,074,135	3,052,874	2,465,483
United States.....	301,058,880	391,714,329	448,635,161	372,710,824
Other foreign.....	16,457,881	21,282,282	29,668,626	24,851,615
EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.				
Australia.....	3,828,262	4,054,736	4,293,379	5,515,682
British Africa.....	2,494,513	2,967,664	3,669,171	4,761,555
" East Indies.....	188,515	314,684	569,001	703,822
" Guiana.....	568,871	591,760	664,881	647,577
" West Indies, including Bermuda.....	4,413,623	4,666,508	4,535,305	5,081,683
Newfoundland.....	4,060,872	4,506,500	4,634,995	4,642,113
New Zealand.....	1,049,055	1,569,191	1,720,986	2,125,537
United Kingdom.....	135,704,850	165,715,917	183,816,017	212,993,211
Other British.....	675,234	767,001	1,486,257	1,885,195
Argentine Republic.....	3,003,438	3,072,957	1,988,945	1,563,589
Belgium.....	3,044,466	3,755,062	5,386,854	5,065,596
France.....	2,433,096	2,118,051	2,867,227	4,328,325
Germany.....	3,044,165	3,940,266	3,690,782	4,511,153
Holland.....	1,371,938	2,270,018	4,176,842	6,849,476
Japan.....	517,346	629,552	1,442,596	1,316,896
United States.....	120,619,505	135,451,270	170,643,405	209,604,675
Other Foreign.....	9,632,414	10,622,712	10,211,434	11,883,100

No. 2.—Principal Articles Imported for Consumption into Canada.

Articles Imported.	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JULY.			
	1913.	1914.		
		Total.	From United Kingdom.	From United States.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ale, beer and porter.....	1,377,611	1,220,508	381,959	806,434
Animals, living.....	3,246,514	2,083,169	323,390	1,667,736
Books, periodicals, &c.....	6,738,659	6,786,653	1,421,923	4,980,593
Breadstuffs.....	11,430,499	9,344,043	839,897	5,954,554
Bricks, tiles, clays and mfrs. of.....	3,645,083	2,978,046	448,726	2,519,456
Carriages, carts, wagons, cars, &c.....	21,212,183	16,867,511	665,787	16,120,588
Cement.....	1,331,931	248,029	61,288	177,398
Coal, coke, &c.....	48,797,025	45,841,180	178,781	45,603,303
Cocoa, chocolate, &c.....	2,318,939	2,572,668	1,176,054	558,158
Coffee.....	2,769,345	2,364,655	232,444	198,720
Cordage, rope and twine.....	2,963,744	4,761,454	424,355	4,330,094
Cottons.....	38,763,964	34,905,991	15,793,885	16,691,094
Curtains.....	738,299	532,599	375,095	102,960
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c.....	16,811,852	14,527,978	2,919,094	7,726,817
Earthenware, china and graniteware.....	3,481,975	2,849,037	1,625,341	544,632
Electric apparatus.....	9,840,329	8,122,304	863,536	6,821,117
Fancy goods.....	5,087,927	4,629,252	1,705,520	1,114,054
Fish.....	2,477,698	2,152,248	244,087	724,944
Flax, hemp, jute and mfrs. of.....	9,810,780	7,630,026	4,479,400	697,192
Fruits.....	16,620,884	17,642,332	998,667	13,318,852
Furs, skins and mfrs. of.....	7,480,337	3,138,643	620,678	1,714,788
Glass.....	5,810,944	4,528,821	1,221,796	1,813,726
Gloves and mitts.....	2,824,576	2,475,826	1,066,256	269,156
Grasses, fibres and mfrs. of.....	2,731,872	1,649,989	43,054	1,391,237
Grease.....	1,159,454	1,139,390	17,207	1,108,369
Gunpowder and explosives.....	1,428,751	1,246,695	472,707	726,271
Gutta percha, India rubber and mfrs. of.....	11,204,263	8,116,535	2,202,913	5,625,022
Hats, caps, bonnets, &c.....	6,210,261	5,097,385	2,307,193	2,183,544
Hides and skins other than fur.....	13,082,431	8,977,784	667,396	2,137,811
Leather and mfrs. of.....	9,717,614	8,133,130	1,583,618	6,466,136
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total.....	175,983,176	124,149,109	16,494,837	101,376,777
Brass and mfrs. of.....	5,459,254	3,767,376	372,313	3,201,509
Copper and mfrs. of.....	7,595,969	5,564,630	74,665	5,414,094
Iron and steel and mfrs. of.....	142,675,831	98,511,596	12,540,288	81,427,447
Tin and mfrs. of.....	7,520,888	5,431,147	1,340,025	3,901,529
Musical instruments.....	2,157,721	2,134,258	102,282	1,792,129
Oils.....	17,532,013	15,918,381	514,430	14,806,772
Oilcloth.....	2,693,570	2,012,418	1,553,157	447,410
Paintings, drawings, engravings, &c.....	1,397,546	1,802,924	633,968	881,756
Paints and colours.....	2,565,594	1,869,778	583,679	982,391
Paper and mfrs. of.....	8,709,242	7,430,874	1,504,515	5,055,050
Precious stones.....	4,189,259	2,952,593	1,272,624	154,679
Provisions.....	11,813,525	9,834,109	636,430	6,472,211
Ribbons.....	1,722,332	1,930,539	708,179	164,555
Seeds.....	1,662,503	1,673,952	218,181	1,290,474
Settlers' effects.....	15,622,613	12,382,492	3,731,548	8,112,321
Silk and mfrs. of.....	9,582,091	9,566,399	3,365,580	1,549,405
Soap.....	1,361,960	1,260,462	139,673	945,079
Spirits and wines.....	6,929,420	6,869,198	3,281,592	138,917
Sugar, molasses, &c.....	19,198,150	17,618,721	832,324	587,489
Tea.....	7,055,836	6,391,414	2,715,144	22,378
Tobacco.....	7,345,167	6,839,393	773,169	4,776,023
Vegetables.....	3,299,740	3,517,052	240,238	2,723,952
Watches.....	1,790,264	1,391,195	143,745	784,278
Wood and mfrs. of.....	28,451,180	22,356,562	541,063	21,119,144
Wool and mfrs. of.....	34,975,246	27,529,038	22,716,340	2,001,373
Total value of Principal and other articles Imported:—				
Dutiable Goods.....	452,734,348	366,858,417	91,317,052	218,825,255
Free Goods.....	233,814,897	196,320,267	26,368,290	139,144,926
Total imports, merchandise.....	686,549,245	563,178,684	117,685,342	357,470,181
Coin and bullion.....	5,782,039	14,757,635	464	14,740,643
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	692,331,284	577,936,319	117,685,806	372,710,824

No. 3.—Principal Articles of Canadian Produce Exported from Canada.

Articles Exported.	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JULY.			
	1913.	1914.		
		Total.	To United Kingdom.	To United States.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals, living—Total.....	2,770,240	12,188,186	223,462	11,738,661
Cattle.....	2,056,181	9,189,187	201,697	8,836,302
Horses.....	530,076	828,983	5,420	787,940
Sheep.....	83,288	128,094	4,000	106,685
Breadstuffs—Total.....	126,266,747	156,820,131	124,004,941	17,658,444
Barley.....	5,484,657	6,023,985	4,843,234	795,299
Bran.....	1,483,120	1,471,641	26,512	1,302,348
Cereal foods..	1,789,792	2,271,487	1,508,252	30,364
Oats.....	5,894,826	13,270,691	4,493,951	7,877,857
Oatmeal.....	587,298	558,401	533,632	12,996
Wheat.....	90,800,743	112,992,809	101,916,758	7,039,912
Wheat flour.....	19,728,477	19,555,868	10,568,164	147,748
Coal, coke, cinders and charcoal.....	4,937,238	4,118,724	81,851	2,970,523
Cordage, rope and twine.....	773,351	895,234	44,354	696,589
Fish—Total.....	17,071,908	19,528,128	6,305,064	6,819,653
Cod, &c., dry salted.....	4,475,198	4,217,111	85,277	1,137,459
Lobsters, canned.....	3,374,823	2,995,426	1,025,539	801,186
Salmon, canned.....	4,099,110	6,207,070	4,979,504	94,076
Fruits—Total.....	4,745,471	4,394,350	3,498,008	247,336
Apples, fresh.....	4,030,233	3,320,469	2,991,039	63,719
Furs, skins and mfrs. of.....	5,541,808	5,245,491	3,018,729	1,992,467
Hay.....	2,238,123	1,842,922	184,182	1,527,767
Hides and skins, other than fur.....	7,795,805	8,717,208	11,934	8,685,415
Leather and mfrs. of—Total.....	1,644,279	4,349,469	1,721,839	2,430,142
Sole and upper.....	1,195,450	3,333,745	1,494,915	1,691,169
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total.....	64,530,355	68,797,240	17,348,779	39,246,207
Aluminum in bars, blocks, &c.....	1,433,327	1,864,241	611,356	755,383
Asbestos.....	2,674,809	2,651,597	352,283	1,735,777
Copper.....	10,231,187	9,257,989	669,153	8,588,836
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, &c.....	12,707,168	13,912,443	108,605	13,796,587
Iron and steel and mfrs. of.....	10,381,168	12,280,737	946,013	2,273,663
Nickel.....	4,998,294	5,645,987	1,260,878	4,347,046
Silver.....	19,665,856	19,549,880	12,593,005	5,521,585
Paper.....	8,370,407	13,876,387	533,998	11,797,833
Potatoes.....	742,706	1,036,764	3	397,366
Provisions—Total.....	25,822,119	26,190,064	22,047,091	3,657,359
Butter.....	243,029	372,682	60,474	147,909
Cheese.....	19,660,925	17,755,773	17,391,590	199,943
Meats—Bacon and hams.....	5,313,961	5,086,533	4,429,087	653,496
Seeds.....	19,607,643	23,673,412	8,829,270	13,206,506
Settlers' effects.....	2,373,630	3,023,151	324,049	2,582,068
Whisky.....	979,543	1,096,327	22,195	896,901
Wood and mfrs. of—Total.....	50,417,998	51,639,413	11,839,490	36,711,338
Logs.....	934,697	589,552	47,156	642,060
Lumber—Deals, pine.....	1,151,188	1,503,058	1,439,529	45,616
" spruce and other.....	6,008,891	6,235,987	5,609,239	538,411
Laths, palings and pickets.....	2,105,068	1,898,097	25,539	1,843,048
Planks and boards.....	20,765,044	19,900,948	1,572,766	16,147,336
Shingles.....	1,364,544	2,380,456	2,298	2,332,949
Timber, square.....	1,118,567	597,354	581,447	7,898
Wood blocks for pulp.....	7,353,433	7,134,175		7,134,175
Wood pulp.....	5,613,617	7,384,914	1,334,656	5,843,019
Total Value of Principal and other Articles Exported:				
Canadian produce.....	365,626,656	431,974,001	202,941,266	177,215,733
Foreign produce.....	24,018,592	29,841,099	10,051,891	60,833,257
Total exports, merchandise.....	389,645,248	461,815,100	212,993,157	188,047,990
Coin and bullion.....	16,152,829	21,614,085	54	21,556,685
TOTAL EXPORTS.....	405,798,077	483,429,185	212,993,211	209,604,675

NOTES ON GERMAN TRADE.

A campaign is being actively conducted in the United Kingdom to secure for British manufacturers and exporters the trade in foreign and colonial markets formerly in German hands. In this campaign the Government Department known as the Board of Trade is taking the leading part, and through its Commercial Intelligence Branch has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades, resulting from the withdrawal of competition from Germany and Austria-Hungary in neutral markets. Extracts from these memoranda are published below, and may serve as further amplification of the special articles dealing with the opportunity for the enlargement of Canadian trade, presented through the interruption to German exports.

The following extracts deal with furniture, cotton hosiery, cutlery, and screws, nails, bolts and nuts:—

Furniture.

The following Statements show for a recent year the value of various descriptions of furniture exported to all destinations from Germany and Austria-Hungary, respectively.

EXPORTS FROM GERMANY, 1912.

Furniture and parts thereof, common—

Not veneered—	
(a) Of soft wood	£101,500
(b) Of hardwood, unfinished	31,150
(c) Of hardwood, finished, and bent-wood furniture.....	295,850
Veneered (not upholstered)	157,700
Upholstered furniture, upholstered cushions, without coverings...	6,100
Billiard tables, covered and parts thereof.....	5,150
Upholstered furniture, &c., with coverings.....	88,450

Total of above exports from Germany.....	£685,900
--	----------

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, 1913.

Furniture and parts thereof—

(a) Of soft wood	£ 30,000
(b) Of hardwood or veneered with common wood—	
(1) Bentwood furniture	911,200
(2) Other sorts of furniture	81,500
(c) Furniture with or without fittings, or otherwise combined with iron or base metal—	
(1) In the rough	13,300
(2) Stained, dyed, varnished, lacquered, polished.....	21,100
(d) Furniture upholstered, not covered	15,200
(e) Furniture combined with fine materials except leather or tissue—gilt, silvered, bronzed or finely painted.....	14,800
(f) Furniture and parts thereof with inlaid work, with coverings of all kinds	8,900

Total of above exports from Austria-Hungary.....	£1,096,000
--	------------

The value of furniture and cabinetware exported from the United Kingdom to all destinations in 1913 amounted to £1,275,000.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS.

The principal markets for common German furniture in 1912 and the amounts sent to each were as follows:—

Furniture and parts thereof, common, not veneered, of soft wood—

Exported to—

United Kingdom	£ 7,550
France	5,150
Roumania	2,550
Russia	17,500
Argentina	8,750
Brazil	2,600

Furniture and parts thereof, common, not veneered, of hard wood, finished, and bent-wood furniture—

Exported to—

United Kingdom..	£ 13,200
Denmark..	2,800
France..	10,650
Italy..	5,900
Roumania..	4,750
Russia..	30,000
Turkey..	3,000
Egypt..	2,950
Argentina..	17,900
Brazil..	7,100
Chile..	7,200
Uruguay..	6,200

Furniture and parts thereof, common, veneered (not upholstered)—

Exported to—

United Kingdom..	£ 2,550
France..	6,250
Russia..	51,350
Argentina..	6,850
Uruguay..	2,250

Upholstered furniture, &c., (except billiard tables), with coverings—

Exported to—

United Kingdom..	£ 6,100
Russia..	12,700
Switzerland..	5,900
Argentina..	4,600
Brazil..	3,100
United States..	4,300

The aggregate value of the German-made furniture of the kinds specified exported to these markets amounted to £225,000.

The foregoing particulars indicate that in the United Kingdom alone German furniture to the value of £29,000 and Austrian furniture to the value of £36,000 might be displaced by British-made furniture, while in the other markets mentioned some portion of the £726,000's worth of trade in German and Austrian furniture might well be captured. In the United States, in Argentina, and in France, British furniture is already in good demand, but the figures indicate that even in those markets it should be possible to extend still further the sales of British goods.

Cotton Hosiery.

The total values of cotton stockings and socks exported from Germany, Austria-Hungary and the United Kingdom to all destinations according to the latest returns were as follows:—

From Germany (1912)	£ 3,319,000
Austria-Hungary (1913)	22,000
United Kingdom (1913)	199,000

The values of German-made cotton stockings and socks sent to some of Germany's principal markets for such goods in 1912 were as follows:—

To United Kingdom.. . . .	£ 407,000
Canada.. . . .	118,000
Australia.. . . .	114,000
Russia (European).. . . .	144,000
France.. . . .	155,000
Italy.. . . .	88,000
Turkey.. . . .	109,000
Roumania.. . . .	49,000
United States.. . . .	649,000
Mexico.. . . .	52,000
Cuba.. . . .	94,000
Brazil.. . . .	109,000
Argentina.. . . .	219,000
Uruguay.. . . .	74,000
Chile.. . . .	101,000
Peru.. . . .	50,000
China.. . . .	73,000

In 1913 Austrian-made stockings and socks were sent to:—

Roumania.. . . .	£ 3,100
Russia (European).. . . .	1,900
Turkey.. . . .	2,300

The value of British-made stockings and socks sent in 1913 to some of the foreign and colonial markets specified was as follows:—

To Canada.. . . .	£ 18,000
Australia.. . . .	52,000
United States.. . . .	5,000
Argentina.. . . .	2,000
Chile.. . . .	1,300

United Kingdom exports to the other principal markets supplied by Germany and Austria-Hungary were insignificant.

It appears, therefore, that in a normal year the above markets absorbed German and Austrian stockings and socks to the aggregate value of £2,612,000.

Cutlery.

The following statement shows the value of certain descriptions of cutlery exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary to all destinations in a recent year, together with particulars of such exports to some of the principal markets.

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

From Germany (1912)—	
Coarse knives and shears of all sorts.. . . .	£ 156,800
Fine knives and scissors	1,591,000
Total	£1,747,800
From Austria-Hungary (1913)—	
Coarse knives and shears	£31,400
Pocket and clasp knives of all sorts.. . . .	46,800
Total	£78,200
From United Kingdom (1913)—	
Cutlery	£836,000

To United Kingdom	£ 6,000
Australia	1,200
Canada	1,400
British India	2,400
Russia	22,000
Italy	7,300
Spain	3,400
China	200
Dutch East Ind es	12,000
Argentina	8,400
Brazil	6,900
Mexico	900
United States	1,600

To United Kingdom	£114,000
Australia	17,000
Canada	70,000
British India	58,000
Russia	119,000
Italy	57,000
Spain	33,000
China	30,000
Dutch East Indies	30,000
Argentina	77,000
Brazil	81,000
Mexico	51,000
United States	318,000

Total..	£	86,200
-----------------	---	--------

Exports from United Kingdom (1913)—

Nails and rivets..	£ 388,400
Screws..	294,200
Bolts and nuts..	518,800
Total..	£ 1,201,400

*Except railway fish-plate screws and bolts for sleepers, which will be dealt with in a separate bulletin relating to Railway Material.

The most important markets for the United Kingdom are Australia, British South Africa, and British India. In the Straits Settlements, Norway and Sweden, the trade is fairly equally divided between Germany and the United Kingdom. Most of the trade in Western Europe goes to Germany. In Italy, Southeastern Europe, and Turkey the bulk of the trade goes to Germany or Austria. Germany supplies the major portion of the nails, screws, &c., required by Russia and the Dutch East Indies, while German competition is severely felt in China, Japan and South America.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS (1912).

The following statement shows for the year 1912 the value of the undermentioned descriptions of iron or steel nails, screws, bolts, &c., exported from Germany to the markets specified:—

Country to which Exported.	Horse-shoe Nails, Nails with rosette- shaped heads, &c.	Wire Nails.	Screws, Bolts and Rivets of all kinds.	Nuts and Washers.
	£	£	£	£
Australia.....	1,700	6,350	4,000	1,150
British South Africa.....	150	9,300	2,600	150
British India.....	650	22,300	4,000	100
Straits Settlements.....	650	16,050	450	
Norway.....	1,150	850	11,650	2,400
Sweden.....	3,960	1,000	5,750	900
Denmark.....	3,850	25,550	41,700	5,050
Netherlands.....	13,850	30,150	45,400	8,800
France.....	5,150	1,050	10,950	800
Switzerland.....	7,550	2,900	46,650	3,800
Spain.....	1,700	3,300	21,550	1,700
Italy.....	3,400	1,200	50,620	5,650
Greece.....	200	50	2,550	50
Servia.....	250	7,050	1,350	
Bulgaria.....	350	25,000	3,500	300
Roumania.....	1,450	1,550	15,150	1,300
Russia.....	12,450	17,700	26,100	2,650
Turkey.....	2,300	11,850	12,400	650
Egypt.....	350	9,100	3,850	50
Dutch East Indies.....	1,400	25,200	15,000	2,350
Siam.....		4,450	300	150
China.....	400	10,200	2,450	600
Japan.....	50	47,000	3,800	650
Brazil.....	7,050	1,700	11,350	4,450
Argentina.....	10,250	5,300	25,000	1,950
Chile.....	1,450	5,700	12,400	800
United States.....	3,200	100	2,750	50
Cuba.....	3,250	100	400	200
Total to above markets.....	88,100	292,050	383,700	46,700

For nails (other than wire nails) Germany's principal markets are in Western Europe, Russia, Brazil and Argentina. Wire nails are sent chiefly to Denmark and

the Netherlands, Bulgaria, Russia, Turkey, the Dutch East Indies and Japan. Screws, bolts and rivets and nuts and washers go principally to Western Europe, Roumania and Russia, Dutch East Indies and South America.

Apart from the quantities of wire nails sent to British India (£13,280) and China (£2,180), and of shoemakers' nails sent to Switzerland (£2,270) practically the whole of Austria's exports of this class of goods is sent to Italy, Southeastern Europe and the Levant.

SUMMARY.

The general conclusions to be derived from the foregoing statements are that British manufacturers of iron or steel nails, screws, bolts, &c., more than hold their own in the big colonial markets. In Scandinavia they have a fair share of the trade, but Western Europe, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Switzerland, and Spain have hitherto been principally supplied by Germany. The requirements of South-eastern Europe and the Levant are mainly supplied by Austria-Hungary. Russia and Turkey mainly depend on Germany for their supplies of these articles. As regards eastern markets, large quantities of German-made wire nails are taken by Dutch East Indies, China and Japan, while German competition appears to be very severe in South American markets.

To sum up, the aggregate value of the trade in these goods which might be diverted to British manufacturers under present conditions would appear to be as follows:—

	In the United Kingdom	In Colonial and Neutral Markets.
(a) German trade (1912)—		
Horseshoe nails with rosette shaped heads, &c..	£ 16,350	£ 88,100
Wire nails	186,050	292,050
Screws, bolts and rivets of all kinds.....	43,850	383,700
Nuts and washers	3,900	46,700
Total	£250,150	£810,550
(b) Austro-Hungarian Trade (1913)—		
Horseshoe nails		£ 6,920
Wire nails		40,960
Shoemakers' nails	£40	10,110
Nails, other sorts	10	4,120
Nuts and bolts without screw threads; rivets....		4,230
Screws, nuts and bolts with screw threads.....	20	16,020
Total	£70	£82,360

Making a grand total of £1,153,230.

IMPERIAL WAR RISK INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

A late despatch from the British Government informs interested parties that insurance rates both for cargo and for ships under the Government war risk insurance scheme were altered on September 1 and now run as follows:—

The rate for cargo was reduced from three guineas per cent to two guineas per cent. In the case of ships, the rate for a voyage was reduced from $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent to 1 per cent, the rate for a round voyage from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 2 per cent, and the rate for a time policy for three months from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 2 per cent. In addition it was decided that a ballast voyage not exceeding 800 miles in length may be treated as forming part of the following voyage without additional premium.

FRENCH PURCHASES FROM HOSTILE COUNTRIES.

As affording important amplification, from another point of view, of the article, appearing in this issue, on German exports to European countries, the following statements, forwarded by the Hon. Philippe Roy, the Canadian Commissioner General at Paris, may be published. They show the imports into France, covering the years 1911 and 1912, from Germany and Austria-Hungary of articles produced or manufactured in Canada, which might find a market in France, after more or less normal commercial and industrial conditions have been resumed:—

EXPORTS FROM GERMANY TO FRANCE.

	1911.		1912.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Metric Tons.	\$	Metric Tons.	\$
Coal, coke and bricks.....	5,059,584	24,060,600	5,793,977	30,530,000
Machinery.....	106,332	29,221,000	111,133	30,737,600
Chemical products.....	226,081	12,070,400	268,893	12,648,000
Furs, dressed or manufactured.....	721	7,202,600	799	9,474,000
Cotton fabrics.....	1,842	6,343,200	1,930	6,431,400
Cereals, grains and flour, including malt.....	257,960	10,416,200	142,613	6,262,200
Iron, cast iron and steel.....	209,304	4,152,800	232,793	5,515,600
Paper and paper goods.....	11,818	5,450,800	11,802	5,399,800
Skins and hides dressed.....	1,602	1,925,200	1,991	5,180,800
Rubber and gutta percha goods.....	1,645	5,683,800	1,538	4,720,600
Skins and furs raw.....	5,407	3,500,200	6,707	4,420,600
Copper.....	9,974	2,677,400	9,793	3,158,800
Potatoes, dry vegetables and their flour.....	106,270	4,516,800	33,563	2,342,600
Chemical and mechanical pulp.....	43,694	1,543,800	45,042	1,667,200
Leather goods, natural or artificial.....	324	1,366,600	350	1,567,600
Tin.....	1,607	1,515,800	1,229	1,268,800
Dyes, ink, pencils and charcoal.....	6,470	1,014,400	7,726	1,162,000
Lumber, rough.....	82,131	915,000	78,365	999,400
Furniture and woodenware.....	4,994	850,600	5,571	946,800
Salted meat and pork products.....	1,606	648,600	1,980	786,400
Mineral tar, asphalt and bituminous paving material.....	53,735	570,800	54,711	603,200
Nickel.....	431	284,800	467	374,600
Oil cake.....	7,173	210,800	9,921	336,200
Canned meat, meat extracts in cakes or others, foie gras.....	139	256,800	177	298,400
Eggs.....	866	221,600	994	255,800
Fish, fresh, dried, salted or canned.....	838	190,000	798	187,200
Flax and hemp fabrics.....	1,047	476,200	977	449,400
Vegetal wax, gum, rosin and other resinous products.....	1,052	160,400	914	163,400
Milk, butter and cheese.....	523	226,200	413	159,400
Flax.....	393	85,200	631	126,400
Lead.....	2,075	145,000	1,433	125,600
Aluminum, slugs, rolled or puddled.....	55	65,200	69	81,000
Zinc.....	763	91,400	617	76,800
Mineral oil, raw or refined.....			1,786	64,800
Animal grease other than fish, margarine and similar products.....	303	52,000	322	58,600
Vegetables, canned, salted and fresh.....	1,624	113,200	434	57,600

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TO FRANCE.

	1911.		1912.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Metric tons.	\$	Metric tons.	\$
Lumber, rough.....	93,610	2,123,200	88,451	2,080,600
Mineral raw and refined.....	45,416	1,412,400	69,643	2,857,000
Skins and furs, raw.....	716	533,600	1,771	2,225,400
Eggs.....	3,186	815,200	4,128	1,062,600
Chemical and mechanical pulp.....	24,112	915,800	25,784	1,029,800
Potatoes, dry vegetables and flour.....	21,845	1,187,400	12,015	910,600
Furniture and woodenware.....	1,605	552,600	1,688	612,600
Furs, prepared, dressed or manufactured.....	14	309,800	10	308,600
Machinery.....	601	149,800	1,291	304,200
Cereals, grain and flour including malt.....	4,344	253,800	5,250	279,400
Cast iron, iron and steel.....	1,311	226,400	1,689	266,200
Rowboats, etc.....			2,092	249,600
Paper and paper goods.....	245	164,600	446	224,000
Nickel.....	135	97,200	274	220,000
Skins and hides, dressed.....	90	278,600	70	198,200
Crude oil and petroleum waste.....	5,208	148,000	5,518	187,600
Canned meat and fowl, meat extracts in cakes or others, foie gras.....	213	187,600	194	177,000
Hemp.....	1,235	251,000	739	160,200
Rubber and gutta-percha goods.....	31	78,200	78	150,200
Chemical products.....	2,091	143,000	2,067	114,400
Salted meat and pork products.....	302	115,400	292	111,200
Horses.....	704	306,200	289	91,000
Leather goods, natural or artificial.....	13	57,400	11	63,200
Cotton fabrics.....	22	90,600	16	46,600
Glue, fish and bone, etc.....	217	39,000	202	43,600
Copper.....	31	12,400	99	36,000
Flax.....			101	21,200
Horns, hoofs and bones (cattle).....	148	38,600	72	17,400
Dyes, ink, pencils and charcoal.....			137	17,400
Vegetables, fresh, salted, or canned.....	634	34,800	214	13,600
Coal, coke and coal bricks.....	1,714	8,800	1,392	8,000

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended September 9, 1914:—

Cheese—

Bristol.....	73/	75/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	72/6	75/	"
London.....	73/	75/	"
Glasgow.....	-	76/	"

Butter—None reported.

Bacon (Sides)—

Bristol.....	82/	84/	"
Liverpool.....	81/	85/	"
London.....	84/	86/	"
Glasgow.....	-	-	"

Bacon (Cumberland cut)—

Bristol.....	-	-	"
Liverpool.....	84/	87/	"
London.....	-	-	"
Glasgow.....	-	-	"

Hams (long cut, green)—

Bristol.....	88/	92/	"
Liverpool.....	85/	88/6	"
London.....	85/	89/	"
Glasgow.....	-	-	"

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended September 5, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves.....	392	
Sheep and lambs.....	—	
Swine.....	—	
Horses.....	276	
Fresh meat:—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)..... Cwts.	183,875	139,513
Mutton " " "..... "	95,582	31,129
Pork " " "..... "	10,045	17,085
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)..... "	13,457	15,297
Salted or preserved meat:—		
Bacon..... "	86,332	94,393
Beef..... "	966	832
Hams..... "	16,991	11,493
Pork..... "	8,116	5,103
Meat, unenumerated, salted..... "	2,622	2,770
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)..... "	23,633	6,647
Dairy produce and substitutes:—		
Butter..... "	76,725	59,324
Margarine..... "	28,862	24,963
Cheese..... "	52,646	77,309
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums..... "	—	
" cream..... "	164	
" condensed..... "	25,030	11,812
" preserved, other kinds..... "	52	490
Eggs..... Gt. Hnd.	517,484	133,315
Poultry..... Value £	14,422	193
Game..... "	777	187
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)..... Cwts.	24,866	38,983
Lard..... "	33,064	27,572
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—		
Wheat..... "	2,389,500	3,007,700
Wheatmeal and flour..... "	302,400	172,900
Barley..... "	479,800	729,400
Oats..... "	202,200	170,300
Peas..... "	51,464	10,710
Beans..... "	10,940	100
Maize or Indian corn..... "	910,700	649,800
Fruit, raw:—		
Apples..... "	13,449	8,740
Pears..... "	37,968	5,926
Hay..... Tons.	630	
Hops..... Cwts.	2,222	49

EFFECT OF WAR ON RUSSIAN COMMERCE.

The following analysis of the foreign commerce of Russia, with special attention drawn to the effect of the war thereon, was published in the *Nation's Business*, a publication devoted to the interests of United States' trade expansion, and should have a particular interest in view of the comments on German exports to Russia, made in the special article appearing in this issue:—

GENERAL.

Russian commerce amounted last year to more than two billion dollars. The war will interfere with this commerce seriously. The following statistics are based upon a Russian ruble, valued at seventy-seven cents, American money.

Russian Imports, 1913..	\$ 1,013,859,000
Russia Exports, 1913..	1,219,064,000

OUTSTANDING POINTS.

The main features of Russian commerce are of necessity related to her European and Black Sea frontier and to Finland. Only a very small proportion of her exports and imports come through her Pacific frontier; in fact, less than ten per cent. The following figures relative to the main divisions of her commerce deal solely with the more active frontiers named.

Main feature of Commerce Europe and Black Sea frontier:

	Exports.	Imports.
Articles of food..	\$ 621,544,770	\$ 125,520,780
Raw and half-manufactured articles.. . . .	423,671,710	462,697,620
Animals..	25,398,450	2,386,230
Manufactured goods..	23,443,420	349,160,350
Total..	\$ 1,094,058,350	\$ 939,764,980

Wheat, flour, and buckwheat form nearly three-fourths of the total exports of articles of food. Eggs and dairy produce follow with these values: \$69,792,030 and \$54,792,430, respectively.

Of the raw and half-manufactured articles exported the principal ones are: Timber and wooden goods, naphtha and naphtha oils, flax, oil cakes, oleaginous and other grains, furs and leather, hemp, bristle, wool, silk, manganese ore, raw metals (chiefly platinum).

Of the manufactured goods exported, the leading items are: Gutta-percha, cottons, metallic goods, and woollens.

The chief exports are: To Germany, cereals, eggs, timber and flax; to the United Kingdom, cereals, timber, eggs and flax; to the Netherlands, cereals and timber; to France and Belgium, cereals and flax. Russia has been an important granary for the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands and France.

IMPORTS.

As will be seen by the figures at the head, Russian imports in 1913 exceeded one billion dollars. The sources of imports by countries and dealing only with the imports on the European, the Black Sea and Finland frontiers, were as follows:—

AT WAR WITH RUSSIA.

Germany.. . . .	..\$ 494,922,120
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	26,667,410

The two countries with which Russia is at war were the sources of more than half her great import total. The chief imports are: from Germany, machinery and woollens; from United Kingdom, machinery and coal; from the United States and Egypt, raw cotton.

AT PEACE WITH RUSSIA.

United Kingdom.. . . .	..\$ 131,171,040
United States.. . . .	57,111,670
France.. . . .	43,131,550
Finland.. . . .	39,242,280
China.. . . .	11,750,200
Italy.. . . .	12,867,470
Netherlands.. . . .	16,585,800
Egypt.. . . .	4,565,330
East Indies.. . . .	23,097,690
Norway.. . . .	7,603,750
Belgium.. . . .	6,625,850
Turkey.. . . .	13,042,260
Denmark.. . . .	2,192,960
Switzerland.. . . .	4,338,950
Sweden.. . . .	12,415,250
Other Countries.. . . .	32,393,900

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY WORKSHOP TENDERS.

The Department is in receipt of tender forms and specifications for 25 battery signal machines (Tender Form No. 27,479), required by the Victorian Government's railway workshops. Tenders close at Melbourne on November 25. The last mail available is that leaving Vancouver on November 23.

AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS VALUATION.

The following statement, showing the requirements of the Australian Customs in connection with the question of the value for duty of goods liable to *ad valorem* rates, has been forwarded by Mr. D. H. Ross, the Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, Australia, for the information of Canadian exporters:—

Section 154 (a) of the *Customs Act*, 1901, provides that 'when any duty is imposed according to value, the value shall be taken to be the fair market value of the goods in the principal markets of the country whence the same were exported in the usual and ordinary commercial acceptance of the term and free on board at the port of export in such country and a further addition of ten per cent on such market value.'

In assessing the free on board value of goods subject to *ad valorem* duty in terms of the above quoted section of the *Customs Act* 1901, the following charges are included, viz.:—

CHARGES INCLUDED IN VALUE FOR DUTY.

Inland Carriage.—(a) When the goods are shipped from the country where purchased—the whole inland carriage. (b) When the goods are bought in one

country and shipped from a contiguous country (*e.g.*, bought in Austria, shipped from Germany)—inland freight to the frontier of the country in which the goods are purchased.

Coastal Freight (*i.e.*, when goods are shipped from one port to another port in the same country but are not actually consigned to Australia from the first port), and other charges (including lighterage) incurred in conveying the goods to, and placing them on board, the exporting vessel.

Canal dues (*i.e.*, when canal dues form portion of inland freight charge to the port of shipment);

Cost of labour and materials (except outside packages) used in packing, including flock,* kapok, straw, and other inside packing;

Insurance to port of shipment;

Inland revenue duty, only when the goods bear Inland Revenue Duty Stamps affixed to them in the country of export;

Royalties.

NOTE.—When flock, kapok, straw, or horse-hair packing is separately invoiced and has a commercial value of its own after unpacking in Australia, such value is not included in the value for duty, and the materials mentioned are dealt with under their appropriate tariff headings.

and the following are *excluded*, viz.:—

CHARGES EXCLUDED FROM VALUE FOR DUTY.

Outside packages (including zinc linings and tarred paper) in which goods are ordinarily imported; agents' charges; bank exchange; buying or indent commission, being a charge made to the importer by the buying or indent agent for services rendered, and not an allowance made by the manufacturer to the agent; brokerage; dock dues; export duty; inspection fees; insurance—oversea; interest; postage and petites; sea freight—oversea; stamp duty on bills of lading.

In all cases import duty is chargeable in Australia on the net price at which similar quantities of the goods could be bought by any cash purchaser for home consumption in the country of export, plus the charges enumerated above as *included* in the value for duty and plus the statutory ten per cent referred to above. Any special discounts allowed, or reduced prices charged, to branch houses or to agents purely by reason of agency existing, and any discounts or reductions in price allowed for export and not for home consumption, are therefore not recognized by the Department in determining the value for duty.

NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

The following customs decisions for August have been forwarded by Mr. W. A. Beddoe, the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Auckland, N.Z., and may be of interest to Canadians:—

Goods.	Classification under Tariff and Item No.	Rates of Duty.	
		General Tariff.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods.
A. and m.s., viz.:— Belaco brake-lining, for brakes of motor-cars. 'Brush-nosing' (cord covered with leather cloth), when declared for use in making brushes. Potters' bats and tile-boxes, of fireclay. †Cartons, printed, of cardboard.....	As a. & m.s. (482). As printed wrappers (142), or as cardboard boxes (150), whichever rate is higher. (See section 134 of the Customs Act, 1913.) As plain iron chain (371)..... As artificers' tools n.o.e. (359)....	Free. Free. Free. Free.	
Chains, coppered iron..... Confectioners' iron ladles..... Horse, cattle, and sheep medicines, viz.:— Chlorosyl, Electra Fluid, Ethodyne, Ewe Drench, Lamb Drench, Oxygas, Red Draught, Restoral, Vigoro (Osmond and Sons, Limited). Gaseous Fluid, Red Drench in powder (Day, Son and Hewitt). Cattle oils, Saltona blood salt (Osmond and Sons, Limited).	As horse, cattle, or sheep drenches, (274) or (278). As druggists' sundries n.o.e. (74).	Free. 20 per cent..	10 per cent.
Lamp, the Edison Miners' Electric Safety (not including the cells, which are to be separately classified under section 137 of the Customs Act, 1913).	As miners' safety lamps (325) ...	Free.	
Phospeatine (or 'Osphatine'), Faliere's.	As infants' and invalids' farinaceous foods (250). As n.o.e. (483).....	Free. Free.	
'Press glass,' a transparent material for applying to glass to imitate figured glass. Tire-pressure gauge or indicator (Shrader's 'Universal'). 'Zenos' (Osmond and Sons, Limited).	As manufactured articles of metal n.o.e. (183). As disinfectants (270).....	20 per cent.. Free.	10 per cent.

NOTE—'Not otherwise enumerated' 'appears as n.o.e.'; 'other kinds' as o.k.; 'articles and materials suited only for, and to be used solely in, the fabrication of goods in the Dominion' as a. & m.s. Articles marked thus † are revised decisions.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

FOREIGN TRADE OF GUATEMALA.

The foreign trade of Guatemala for the year 1913 amounted to \$24,512,253, of which \$10,002,327 were imports and \$14,449,926 were exports.

The figures for the year 1912 were: Imports, \$9,822,462.33; exports, \$13,156,537.66; total, \$22,978,999.99.

There was, therefore, an increase for the year 1913, as compared with 1912 of \$239,865.35 in imports, and of \$1,293,388.48 in exports, or a total increase in the foreign trade of \$1,533,253.83. The balance of trade in favour of the Republic was \$4,387,598.46.

The imports, by countries, for the years 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913, were as follows:—

	1909.	*1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States.....	2,181,859	2,758,796	2,696,144	4,532,361	5,053,060
Germany.....	1,249,559	1,459,130	1,592,658	2,250,862	2,043,329
United Kingdom.....	1,135,420	1,374,086	1,314,202	1,739,598	1,650,387
France.....	273,215	270,135	285,050	436,882	402,025
China and Japan.....	121,852		187,748	307,937	305,151
Belgium.....	102,816		136,014	146,431	125,316
Mexico.....	14,740		43,821	135,971	121,543
Spain.....	56,516		95,334	115,934	111,475
Italy.....	73,677		134,817	96,496	113,578
South America.....	7,225		640		98,599
Cuba.....	5,527		4,441		
Switzerland.....			1,991		
Austria-Hungary.....	3,677		1,733		
Central America.....	25,064		18,271	44,075	29,768
Jamaica.....			318		
Canada.....			152		
Netherlands.....			87		
Other countries.....	170			15,915	8,097
Total.....	5,251,317	..	6,514,421	9,822,462	10,062,328

* Incomplete.

The imports, by articles, for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913, were as follows:—

	1911.	1912	1913.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cotton textiles and manufactures	1,848,650 86	1,926,423 39	1,734,832 69
Iron and steel manufactures	626,425 32	730,330 79	685,548 08
Food products	419,817 86	713,122 82	566,856 48
Railway material	311,384 56	290,222 74	426,826 96
Wheat flour	354,154 66	512,354 66	394,931 78
Agricultural and industrial machinery	196,421 64	280,698 38	350,366 60
Wines and liquors	223,285 81	340,675 76	347,752 30
Drugs and medicines	217,635 26	276,011 34	268,523 07
Silk textiles and manufactures	267,279 00	328,999 57	263,448 22
Woolen textiles and manufactures	277,600 09	299,861 99	253,107 38
Linen, hemp, and jute textiles and manufactures	272,266 86	213,543 07	222,320 65
Petroleum	43,879 25	73,454 75	184,936 97
Lumber	59,855 91	88,415 69	179,880 20
Paper and stationers' supplies	138,402 29	178,818 84	179,798 43
Manufactures of leather	135,198 26	157,779 40	156,688 96
Manufactures of glass, china, and earthenware	87,246 63	89,844 20	106,825 88
Manufactures of wood or of wood and iron	169,230 43	135,207 03	88,852 97
Coal	33,812 39	47,225 30	45,417 91
Manufactures of lead, tin, copper, and alloys	39,459 73	44,352 96	37,637 57
Miscellaneous	792,414 22	1,054,642 24	1,464,772 52
Total	6,514,421 03	7,781,984 92	7,959,325 62

GERMAN COMPETITION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The following comments on the competition from German firms in the South African market, which appeared in a recent report of the British Trade Commissioner to that country, should prove of interest in view of the articles on German trade appearing in recent numbers of the Weekly Report:—

‘I have no desire whatever to make light of the vigour of German competition. On the contrary, it threatens us on many sides, and German manufacturers respond readily and eagerly to the requirements of South African buyers. They, moreover, take great pains in the selection of suitable agents; they pay them well, and support their efforts in a ready fashion. German firms are ever willing to adapt their goods to the wants of the individual merchants, and they give prompt delivery. They also never fail to include in their packages attractive samples of numerous other goods which they are capable of supplying. This unsolicited distribution of samples must certainly cost money, but it pleases, and very often results in the placing of initial orders. There is a determination and a thoroughness about German commercial methods which is deserving of imitation.

‘In addition to the efforts of individual manufacturers, German trade is greatly assisted by the well-organized governmental aid connected with the export business of that country. I refer to the low rates at which the German State railways carry goods for export, and the advantages offered by their ‘through rates’ (rail and sea), which are utilized in quoting prices to South African merchants, which, undoubtedly, is a convenience much appreciated by importers in this country. Finally, Germany has an extensive consular service in this country, maintained at great expense. It is thus seen that both the Government and the manufacturers of that country are fully alive to the importance of the South African market, and are making great efforts to foster trade relations therewith.’

BRITISH MEAT SUPPLY.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office furnishes the following return of the registered supply of fresh and refrigerated meat abroad in the United Kingdom, in the months of August, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	BEEF.		MUTTON.		PORK.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sweden	—	50	—	123	82	24
Denmark	—	—	—	—	58	29
Netherlands	114	53	10,064	10,262	19,478	23,090
Belgium	—	—	—	—	17	—
France	—	—	200	17	—	—
United States	—	—	—	—	195	75
Chile	—	—	3,800	19,709	—	—
Uruguay	35,790	54,994	2,725	1,115	—	—
Argentine Republic	584,060	424,255	42,990	94,798	—	41
Australia:—						
South Australia	97	3,283	1,503	26	—	—
Victoria	3,137	5,458	22,833	1,208	—	—
New South Wales	11,822	2,915	42,598	8,091	—	—
Queensland	106,392	169,320	17,170	5,718	7	—
New Zealand	38,370	76,685	256,372	257,740	612	—
Canada	—	8	—	—	—	—
	779,782	737,021	400,255	398,807	20,449	23,259
Deduct to correct:—						
China	—	—	—	—	385	—
Chile	—	—	2,763	—	—	—
Uruguay	—	17,330	—	—	—	—
Argentine Republic	826	—	56	—	—	—
South Australia	—	—	15	—	—	—
Victoria	—	3,163	—	—	—	—
	778,956	716,528	397,421	398,807	20,064	23,259

STEAMSHIP PREPARATIONS FOR PANAMA TRAFFIC.

The possibilities offered by the opening of the canal are being carefully studied, and plans formulated by many steamship companies, mostly foreign. An article recently appeared in a Peruvian paper, setting forth the work being done by various steamship interests in preparation for the opening of the canal. While it is not possible to speak for its accuracy, a brief résumé of its contents may be of interest. As listed in the article referred to, new ships are on order and new services contemplated as follows:—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.—Five ships ordered in Japan and England.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.—Nine ships ordered in Japan and England.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha.—Three ships ordered for the run to South America and New York.

East Asiatic Steamship Co.—Seven new ships with refrigerating plants.

Holland-American Line.—Two ships ordered for extended service to Pacific coast.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.—Nine new ships ordered for service between Europe and west coast of South America and United States Pacific ports.

Scandinavian Pacific Steamship Co.—Two ships for service to be inaugurated between north coast of Europe and Pacific coast.

Blue Funnel Line.—Sixty-one ships in operation and five being built for line from Europe to Pacific coast, thence around the world via Suez.

American-Hawaiian Line.—Twenty-six ships in operation; several building for Panama route in place of Tehautepec.

Chilean Steamship Co.—Will consolidate with another line to maintain service to New York via Panama and west coast.

Fabre Line.—Reported round-the-world service via canal and Pacific coast.

Harrison Line.—Eight ships building for Panama route.

Hamburg-American Line.—Round-the-world service to be established via Panama and Suez.

American Navigation Co.—Planning line to Pacific coast for explosives.

West Coast Line.—To operate between New York and Pacific coast via Panama.

Andrew Weir.—Several new ships ordered for service between England and Pacific via Panama.

Steamer services to the Isthmus of Panama were maintained in 1913 as follows: Atlantic—Panama Railroad Steamship Co. (American), United Fruit Co. (British), Royal Mail Steamship Co. (British), Leyland Line (British), Harrison Line (British), Compagnie Generale Transatlantique (French), La Veloce (Italian), Hamburg American Line (German), and Cia. Trasatlantica de Barcelona (Spanish). Pacific—Pacific Mail Steamship Co. (American), Peruvian Steamship Co. (Peruvian), Cia. Sud Americana de Vapores (Chilean), Pacific Steam Navigation Co. (British), Cia. Nacional de Vapores (Panaman), Luckenbach Steamship Co. (American), Atlantic-Pacific Steamship Co. (American), North Pacific Steamship Co. (American, British, and Norwegian flags).—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

WEST INDIA TOURIST TRADE AND THE WAR.

In addition to the several directions—notably sugar—in which the West Indies will benefit as a result of the war, there is little doubt that given the adoption of enterprising methods, the Colonies should gain largely this year in their tourist trade as well. We refer here not so much to the usual class of travellers or sections of the community who go to the West Indies, as to two others—one, the tourists who regularly every winter go to the continent of Europe, and, two, to that genus of the commercial world which has been described as the 'busy man' class, and the opportunities this offers this year to the tourist trade. So far as the former of the two is concerned, with conditions as they are in Europe, it will obviously be impossible for anything in the nature of a holiday jaunt to be indulged in there this winter. How very large is the opportunity which this section of the travelling public offers to the West Indies, is seen in the fact that the number of those journeying to the Continent from Canada alone runs into tens of thousands every winter. As for the 'busy man' class, too occupied in ordinary times in attending to the development of his business to take any protracted holiday, in consequence of the quietened times which Canada (and the United States also) is now undergoing, to many thousands of such men no such obstacle to travel will be presented this winter. It may be remarked here that this year great things are being expected from this section of the public by the Southern States holiday resorts. But if the people comprising it can be attracted there, there is every reason to think they could be even more easily drawn to the resorts of Bermuda and the West Indies.—(*Canada-West India Magazine.*)

LUMBERING IN TUCUMAN PROVINCE, ARGENTINA.

One of the principal resources of Tucuman is to be found in its forests. Most of the timber land is hilly. The level districts and gradual slopes at the base of the mountains have been cleared to a large extent for cane raising. Timber is taken out entirely by oxen and no floating is done. The principal woods are cedar, black walnut, pacará, cevil, lanza, orco cevil, tipa, lapache, and laurel. The forests contain, however, many other varieties of valuable timber. Cedar is the most important product and is used largely for furniture and woodwork. Other woods find their principal market in wagon factories. Forty per cent of the output is used in the province and the remainder in adjoining provinces and Buenos Aires and Rosario. Timber is gradually getting scarcer, and more inaccessible tracts have to be worked, although, as young trees are not touched, the future supply is not menaced. The industry is not, however, capable of any considerable expansion.

Tucuman has some fifteen sawmills, ranging in capacity from 4,000 to 20,000 square feet per day. Most of the machinery used is of French or English make. Some circular saws are used, although band saws are preferred. Band wheels run from 1.2 to 1.5 meters (3.9 to 4.9 feet) in diameter.

In addition to lumber, Tucuman forests furnish large quantities of firewood. The sugar factories burn wood in addition to cane refuse. From 3 to 15 tons of wood are used for every 100 tons of cane crushed. Factories which refine use the highest percentage of wood. One or two factories which do not refine, and which dry the cane refuse before burning, reduce the consumption of wood to 3 per cent.—(*United States Consular Reports.*)

BRITISH SUPPLY OF LIVE ANIMALS.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office furnishes the following return of the registered supply of live animals from abroad in the United Kingdom, in the months of August, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	Oxen and Bulls.		Cows.		Calves.		Sheep and Lambs.	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913.	1914.
United States of America.	1,723	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Channel Islands,	16	.....	189	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
	1,739	.....	299	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
London... ..	1,185	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool.....	538	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton.....	16	.....	189	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
	1,739	.....	299	.....	40	.....	.....	.....

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COCOA NUTS.

The largest centres of cultivation are in the eastern hemisphere—in Ceylon, Dutch East Indies and the Philippines. An estimate of the number of acres devoted to cocoanuts and the average number of nuts produced annually by the different regions, as given by the Eastern Palm and Trading Syndicate, is probably as correct as it can possibly be.

	Acres.	Nuts.
British India and dependencies.....	380,000	1,400,000,000
Central America	370,000	300,000,000
Ceylon	800,000	2,200,000,000
Eastern Archipelago, including Philippines, New Guinea and Straits Settlements.....	260,000	2,000,000,000
Java and Sumatra	220,000	500,000,000
Mauritius, Madagascar, Zanzibar, Seychelles, and Reunion	130,000	50,000,000
Pacific Islands including Fiji and New Caledonia.	270,000	350,000,000
Siam and Cochin China	100,000	100,000,000
South America	500,000	700,000,000
West Indies	110,000	125,000,000
West and East Africa	100,000	150,000,000
Total	3,240,000	7,875,000,000

This table does not include the vast tracts of land in the different countries where the cocoanut grows wild in quantities that can scarcely be ascertained.

Allowing 4,000 nuts to a ton of copra, the above quantity of nuts would make about 2,000,000 tons as the world's output, while in fact less than one-half of this amount is consumed, the value being about \$65,000,000.

It is estimated that of the world's product of cocoanut 50 per cent is consumed in the east and elsewhere as food; 20 per cent is transformed into oil for use in the above regions, so that only 30 per cent finds its way into the European and North American markets.—(*West India Committee Circular.*)

GOODS IN DEMAND IN CHILE.

With further reference to the comments on the opportunities resulting from Chilean trade lost to Germany, appearing in this issue, the following extract from a *United States consular report*, dealing with the present demand for imported goods in Chile, may be published:—

Germany supplied Chile in 1912 with 5,054,984 pounds of refined sugar out of a total of 6,009,817 pounds, Peru sending the next largest amount, 866,206 pounds. Starch was also imported heavily from Germany. An increased demand may also be expected in rice; in 1912, 44,000 pounds were imported from Belgium, 16,380,980 pounds from Germany, and 230,450 pounds from the United Kingdom, out of a total of 35,344,430 pounds. Various kinds of cloth and clothing, including women's and children's hats, should find a more ready market here if conditions in Europe continue. France has supplied by far the greater portion of the latter item. Cassimere, carpets, rugs, and linen goods should also meet with larger sales. There should be a good opening here for paper and paper goods.

Germany supplied 160,979,280 pounds, United Kingdom 42,749,575 pounds, Belgium 21,871,630 pounds, and United States 10,988,780 pounds out of a total of 237,127,605 pounds of Portland cement imported in 1912. If public and private enterprises can be carried on, American cement should find a ready market.

France, Germany, and the United Kingdom were heavy exporters of furniture, and the United States should profit by the present conditions in both wooden and metal furniture. The demand for cooking utensils and other domestic articles of iron, steel, and aluminum from the United States should likewise increase.

Later there should be an increase in the demand for building and structural material. The greater portion has been coming from the United States, but much European material is imported and this trade should largely be turned to the United States.

The railway supplies and material to be purchased by the government may, in view of existing conditions, be ordered from the United States, as it is uncertain that European companies would be able to fill orders.

Implements and light machinery and parts will be needed if industry is allowed to continue and American interests should be ready to fill the demand.

If England refuses to allow coal to be exported, American coal dealers should be ready to supply Chile with the amount required.

Shipping and transportation facilities are very nearly normal between this port and the United States. All British lines are operating and the only regular boats being definitely discontinued are those of a German company. American interests should by all means send well-trained salesmen into the field and not depend on correspondence alone.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending September 24, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	1,750,704	165,075	55,579	39,337	2,010,695
Consolidated . . .	984,772	112,922	29,445	110,591	1,237,730
Empire Elevator Co.	1,434,927	199,688	47,913	331,135	2,013,663
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	719,944	47,143	14,660	.....	781,747
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	1,123,965	52,216	13,557	396,497	1,586,235
G. T. Pacific.	1,762,573	342,535	34,929	106,313	2,246,350
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,439,200	169,090	39,819	.....	1,648,109
Port William Elevator Co.	415,927	200,095	20,620	352,324	988,966
Eastern Elevator Co.	792,913	139,076	12,814	.....	944,803
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	2,612,090	306,139	80,034	354,327	3,352,590
D. Horn & Co.	8,411	4,650	4,114	74,922	92,097
Dominion Government Elevator.	1,302,476	64,128	54,866	89,815	1,511,285
Total terminal elevators.	14,347,902	1,802,757	408,350	1,855,261	18,414,270
Depot Harbour.		12,075	.....	.....	12,075
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	11,946	3,147	.....	.....	15,093
Midland Elevator Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiffin, G. T. P.	49,337	1,533	.....	.....	50,870
Port McNicol.	499,327	1,714	794	.....	506,835
Collingwood.	4,000	.....	.....	.....	4,000
Goderich.	377,205	61,077	.....	.....	438,282
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.	15,000	.....	.....	.....	15,000
Commercial Elevator Co. ....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Colborne.	644,262	38,937	39,215	.....	712,414
Prescott. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	516,521	6,599	21,247	45,100	589,467
" No. 2.	533,991	52,631	51,022	23,906	661,550
Montreal Warehousing Co.	119,570	83,060	95	29,796	232,521
Quebec Harbour Commissioners, Quebec	2,005	92,431	.....	.....	94,436
West St. John, N.B.	25,605	.....	.....	.....	25,605
Total public elevators.	2,798,769	348,204	112,375	98,802	3,358,148
Total quantity in store.	17,146,671	2,150,961	520,723	1,954,063	21,772,418

* Not reported.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended September 24, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—			
No. 1 Hard.....	8,608	71,795	80,403
No. 1 Northern.....	2,345,216	877,987	3,222,303
No. 2 ".....	4,902,780	815,818	5,718,598
No. 3 ".....	3,517,208	839,985	4,357,193
No. 4 Wheat.....	1,947,739	73,848	2,021,587
No. 5 ".....			
No. 6 ".....			
Other.....	1,626,351	120,236	1,746,587
Totals, Wheat.....	14 347,902	2,798,769	17,146,671
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oats—			
No. 1 C.W.....	7,739	141,595	149,334
No. 2 ".....	765,235	69,300	834,535
No. 3 ".....	420,283		420,283
Ex. No. 1 Feed.....	51,534		51,534
No. 1 Feed.....		15	15
No. 2 ".....		5,445	5,445
Other.....	557,966	131,849	689,815
Totals, Oats.....	1,802,757	348,204	2,150,961
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Barley—			
No. 3 Extra.....			
No. 3.....	87,148	47,346	134,494
No. 4.....	177,524	25,812	203,336
Feed.....	50,515		50,515
Rejected.....	40,123		40,123
Other.....	53,040	39,215	92,255
Totals, Barley.....	408,350	112,373	520,723
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flax—			
No. 1 Northwestern Canada.....	1,715,569	74,896	1,790,465
No. 2 C.W.....	96,475	23,906	120,381
No. 3 C.W.....	14,198		14,198
Rejected.....			
Other.....	29,019		29,019
Totals, Flax.....	1,855,261	98,802	1,954,063
Total quantity in store.....	18,414,270	3,358,148	21,772,418

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Statement showing Receipts and Shipments of Grain at Fort William and Port Arthur for the Period from September 1, 1913, to August 31, 1914, with comparisons for 1912-13.

	RECEIPTS.					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.	Totals.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Month of September, 1913.	18,075,473	2,181,754	1,807,917	521,088	.....	22,580,232
Month of October, 1913....	37,546,215	7,614,762	2,853,599	2,069,901	3,411	50,087,888
Month of November, 1913.	30,946,217	10,992,031	2,080,884	3,573,927	906	47,593,965
Month of December, 1913..	17,883,688	7,927,622	1,454,068	2,621,501	7,491	29,894,370
Month of January, 1914....	3,309,258	1,405,072	357,334	547,712	749	5,620,125
Month of February, 1914...	1,184,574	510,824	142,639	202,707	.....	2,040,544
Month of March, 1914.....	2,895,669	2,330,467	378,560	322,836	445	5,927,977
Month of April, 1914....	5,011,571	3,150,436	443,026	729,778	.....	9,334,811
Month of May, 1914.....	5,937,263	3,207,955	304,263	842,543	.....	10,292,024
Month of June, 1914.....	5,021,318	898,594	264,797	401,042	.....	6,585,751
Month of July, 1914.....	4,515,187	1,131,802	394,128	474,787	.....	6,515,904
Month of August, 1914....	1,410,972	103,833	101,095	117,722	.....	1,733,622
Total, 12 months, 1914..	133,737,205	41,455,152	10,576,310	12,425,544	13,002	198,207,213
Total, 12 months, 1913..	107,494,757	34,482,918	9,868,774	17,999,403	.....	169,845,852

SHIPMENTS.						
Month of September, 1913.	12,225,704	1,498,453	820,797	584,944	.....	15,129,898
Month of October, 1913...	33,647,212	7,152,416	1,582,471	2,004,852	.....	44,386,951
Month of November, 1913..	36,003,721	11,582,664	3,559,004	3,394,573	2,934	54,542,896
Month of December, 1913..	14,459,267	6,551,970	1,236,158	2,447,186	3,198	24,697,779
Month of January, 1914....	1,639,665	1,774,310	378,947	180,950	981	3,974,853
Month of February, 1914...	1,317,953	733,348	136,871	43,933	2,377	2,234,482
Month of March, 1914....	919,659	446,311	16,294	15,868	.....	1,398,132
Month of April, 1914.....	3,323,938	2,085,040	47,919	48,864	.....	5,505,761
Month of May, 1914.....	15,888,461	6,065,432	1,719,870	965,773	890	24,140,426
Month of June, 1914.....	6,599,450	4,050,633	696,495	264,334	.....	11,610,912
Month of July, 1914.....	5,978,361	602,756	482,914	1,824,315	.....	8,888,346
Month of August, 1914....	2,294,617	1,090,028	185,565	287,101	.....	3,857,311
Total, 12 months, 1914.	133,798,008	43,633,361	10,863,305	12,062,693	10,380	200,367,747
Total, 12 months, 1913.	108,662,217	33,735,035	9,999,557	16,815,449	.....	169,212,258

* Screenings.

	Month of August, 1914.	12 Months ended August 31, 1914.	Same period, 1913.
Wheat, Spring—	No.	No.	No.
One Hard.....	1	783	239
One Man. Northern.....	1,694	75,684	13,267
Two Man. Northern.....	720	36,788	42,579
Three Man. Northern.....	236	9,202	29,931
Number Four.....	69	1,921	6,223
Feed.....		34	371
Rejected One, smutty.....	48	4,209	1,340
" Two and smutty.....			
No Grade.....	63	1,109	24,049
Rejected.....	272	5,758	3,584
Condemned.....	5	135	27
No. 5.....	16	495	1,490
No. 6.....	1	230	1,162
No. Established Grade.....	2	53	32
No. 1, White Fife.....		13	4
Screenings.....		1	142
No. 2 Goose.....		4	3
Total Spring Wheat.....	3,127	136,419	124,444
{ Cars.....			
{ Bushels.....	3,517,875	153,471,375	139,999,500
Wheat, Winter—			
One Alberta Red.....	4	45	166
Two ".....	7	527	539
Three ".....	2	302	426
Four.....	1	55	200
Five.....		10	115
One White Winter.....		11	3
Two ".....	3	16	3
Three ".....		10	12
Four ".....		4	15
One Mixed Winter.....			
Two ".....		2	
Three ".....			
No Grade.....			58
Rejected One.....		1	
" Two.....			
No. 4.....		1	9
No. 5.....			
Total Winter Wheat.....	17	984	1,525
{ Cars.....			
{ Bushels.....	19,125	1,107,000	1,715,625
Total Wheat.....	3,144	137,403	125,969
{ Cars.....			
{ Bushels.....	3,537,000	154,578,375	141,715,125
Oats—			
Extra Number One.....		5	
Number One Canadian Western.....		275	41
" Two.....	154	18,883	11,459
" Three.....	62	8,403	2,453
Extra Number One Feed.....	81	1,201	5,568
Number One.....	19	380	2,807
" Two.....	56	3,130	1,462
Rejected.....	17	564	425
No Grade.....	9	645	6,310
Condemned.....	2	52	41
No. 1-2 and 3 Black.....			
No. 2 Mixed.....		11	8
Mixed Grain.....	13	911	134
Total Oats.....	413	34,460	30,648
{ Cars.....			
{ Bushels.....	805,350	67,197,000	59,763,600

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities inspected at Winnipeg and other points in the Western Division for the undermentioned periods—*Continued.*

	Month of August, 1914.	12 Months ended August, 1914.	Same period 1913.
	No.	No.	No.
Barley—			
Number Two.....	33	10	2
" Three Extra C. W.....	53	779	115
" Three.....	38	5,563	5,920
" Four.....	15	3,256	2,914
Rejected.....	4	1,637	646
No Grade.....		103	1,470
Condemned.....		13	6
Cleanings.....		1	90
Feed.....	4	308	247
Total Barley..... { Cars.....	147	11,670	11,410
{ Bushels.....	191,100	15,171,000	14,833,000
Flaxseed—			
Number One N. W., Canada.....	80	12,074	15,757
" 2 C. W.....	3	465	3,454
" 3 C. W.....	1	68	911
Rejected.....	4	96	84
No Grade.....	2	98	796
Condemned.....		11	28
Total Flaxseed..... { Cars.....	90	12,812	21,030
{ Bushels.....	94,500	13,452,600	22,081,500
Rye..... { Cars.....	1	83	16
{ Bushels.....	1,000	83,000	16,000
Screenings..... { Cars.....	19	298	2
{ Bushels.....	19,000	298,000	2,000
<i>Recapitulation.</i>			
Grain—			
Wheat..... { Cars.....	3,144	137,403	125,969
{ Bush.....	3,537,000	154,578,375	141,715,125
Oats..... { Cars.....	413	34,460	30,648
{ Bush.....	805,350	67,197,000	59,763,600
Barley..... { Cars.....	147	11,670	11,410
{ Bush.....	191,100	15,171,000	14,833,000
Flaxseed..... { Cars.....	90	12,812	21,030
{ Bush.....	94,500	13,452,000	22,081,500
Rye..... { Cars.....	1	83	16
{ Bush.....	1,000	83,000	16,000
Screenings..... { Cars.....	19	298	2
{ Bush.....	19,000	298,000	2,000
Total grain..... { Cars.....	3,814	196,726	189,075
{ Bush.....	4,647,950	250,779,375	238,411,225
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	2,073	104,721	101,660
" " Calgary.....	384	6,513	9,844
Canadian Northern Railway.....	1,101	60,259	53,825
Great Northern Railway, Duluth.....	63	3,330	6,205
Grand Trunk Pacific.....	193	21,903	17,541
Total.....	3,814	196,726	189,075

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities inspected at Winnipeg and other points in the Western Division for the undermentioned periods—*Concluded.*

	Increase + Decrease -	Increase.
		p.c.
Increase or Decrease in cars handled and Percentage of same.....	{ C.P.R. + 3,061 Calgary - 3,331 C.N.R. + 6,434 G.T.P. - 4,362 Duluth + 2,875	
Total	+ 7,651	4.04

Average contents of cars, crop 1913—

Wheat.....	1,125 bushels.
Oats.....	1,950 "
Barley.....	1,300 "
Flax.....	1,050 "
Rye.....	1,000 "

RECAPITULATION—COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR

Twelve months ended August 31.	Total No. Cars.
1901-2	57,500
1902-3	54,995
1903-4	40,299
1904-5	40,396
1905-6	69,174
1906-7	81,507
1907-8	63,982
1908-9	87,957
1909-10	114,997
1910-11	100,737
1911-12	176,201
1912-13	189,075
1913-14	196,732

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, EDMONTON, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

989. **Bronze powders.**—A Glasgow printing firm desires to be put in touch with Canadian manufacturers of bronze powders for printing purposes. Prompt action required.

990. **Bronze powders.**—A Glasgow firm of lithographers makes inquiries for names of Canadian manufacturers of bronze powders suitable for their business.

991. **Hemlock.**—A Scottish firm seeks supplies of hemlock logs suitable for the manufacture of laths, and invites offers from Canadian shippers. Full particulars are obtainable upon application to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

992. **Dowels.**—A Midlands firm of furniture manufacturers asks to be placed in correspondence with Canadian manufacturers of dowels who can quote for their requirements.

993. **Broom handles.**—An East Anglian firm desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of broom handles who can quote for prompt delivery.

994. **Bronze powder.**—A Birmingham manufacturing firm desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of bronze powders.

995. **Split peas.**—A London firm handling butchers' supplies invites quotations from Canadian shippers of split peas, of which they seek supplies.

996. **Printing paper.**—A Leicester firm is open to receive quotations for news offcuts in $22\frac{1}{2} \times 35$, 20×30 and $17\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$.

997. **Motor tyres and motor cycle tyres.**—A Birmingham firm is open to receive quotations for motor cycle tyres.

998. **Motor and motor cycle tyres.**—A Birmingham firm is open to receive quotations for above.

999. **Nails.**—A Birmingham firm is open to purchase large quantities of wire nails.

1000. **Paper.**—A Birmingham firm is open to receive quotations on printing paper, wrapping paper and every other kind of paper used in the manufacture of stationers' goods.

1001. **Iron and steel.**—A Scottish firm of merchants, engineers and exporters, report a market for spring steel, galvanized and black fencing wire, galvanized, corrugated and plain sheets, steel shafting and wrought iron and steel tubes, and would like to hear from Canadian manufacturers able to supply.

1002. **Auto parts and sundries.**—A London firm desires to secure the agency of a Canadian manufacturer wishing to secure a market in Great Britain for specialties, particularly auto-parts and sundries.

1003. **Trade in Belgium and France.**—A London correspondent is prepared to correspond with Canadian manufacturers willing to discuss the question of opening up trade for Canada in Belgium and France previously done by German houses.

1004. **Wood turnery, pulp-board, &c.**—A London correspondent is open to communicate with Canadian manufacturers of domestic wood turnery, pulp-board or 'leather-board,' fencing wire, wire nails, lead pencils, and other lines made in the Dominion, willing to consider proposals for extending their export trade through London merchant houses.

1005. **Thorium.**—A London firm makes inquiry for names of Canadian refiners of thorium.

1006. **Sandpaper.**—A London firm desires to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of sandpaper.

1007. **Coffee, flour, cereals, dry vegetables, &c., &c.**—A Swiss firm in good standing wishes to receive quotations from Canadian firms, with samples, if possible, f.o.b. Genoa or any other Italian port on the following articles: Coffee, flour, cereals, dry vegetable (rice, peas, lentils, kidney-beans), oil, grease, groceries, preserves, sugars, &c., for prompt delivery.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

In view of the transfer of British Consuls from and to various Consulates, and the occasional retirement of those officers, it has been considered desirable to give the address of the Consulate and omit the names of the Consuls.

Austria-Hungary:

Trieste, British Consul General.

Belgium:

Antwerp, British Consul General.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.

Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

China:

Harbin, British Consul.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.

Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Vice-Consul.

Panama, British Consul General.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul.

St. Petersburg, British Consul.

Vladivostock, British Consul.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.

Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Turkey:

Constantinople, British Consul General.

Turkey-in-Asia:

Smyrna, British Consul General.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable Address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne, Cable address, Cancoma.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable address, Canadian.

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable Address, Canadian.
R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeget No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood & Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
German Trade..	1695
Opportunities from German Loss of Trade—	
South America..	1696
The Principal European Countries..	1705
Other Countries..	1709
Australia (Mr. D. H. Ross)..	1716
China (Mr. J. W. Ross)..	1722
Holland (Mr. J. T. Lithgow)..	1729
Great Britain—	
London (Mr. Harrison Watson)..	1730
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)..	1739
Leeds (Mr. C. Dyer)..	1743
Glasgow (Mr. F. Dane)..	1745
Canadian Trade for Twelve Months to July..	1747
Notes on German Trade—	
Furniture..	1750
Cotton Hoisery..	1751
Cutlery..	1752
Screws, nuts, bolts and nails..	1753
Imperial War Risk Insurance Premiums..	1755
French Purchases from Hostile Countries..	1756
Canadian Produce Prices in England..	1757
British Agricultural Produce Imports..	1758
Effect of War on Russian Commerce..	1759
Australian Railway Workshop Tenders..	1760
Australian Customs Valuation..	1760
New Zealand Customs Decisions..	1762
Notes on Foreign Trade..	1763
Canadian Grain Statistics..	1770
Trade Inquiries..	1776
Commercial Intelligence Service..	1781

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, October 12, 1914.

No. 559

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. D. H. Ross.)

MELBOURNE, August 28, 1914.

COMMONWEALTH TRADE RETURNS.

The total trade of the Commonwealth for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1914, constituted record figures in both imports and exports. The most noticeable feature has been the marked expansion in the exports of merchandise, indicating the results of not only a productive season but also the good prices realized. The value of the imports of merchandise reached £80,813,547, against £76,142,605 for 1912-13, or an increase of £4,670,942. Exports of merchandise totalled £81,263,851, as against £68,839,461, for 1912-13, or an increase of £12,424,390. The relation between imports and exports deserves attention. In 1912-13 the growth of imports was palpably outstripping what has warranted on the basis of Australian production and exports, and the outlook was for a stationary condition of export trade and the advisability of restricting the volume of imports became recognized. The revival of borrowing in London by state governments tends to swell imports, and the aggregate volume of the Australian import trade is regulated by the purchasing power of the country as measured by the season's production and the realization of exports, plus the proceeds of government loans floated in London. The following is a comparison of the figures for the past two years:—

IMPORTS.

	July-June.		
	1912-13.	1913-14.	
Gold.. . . .	£ 1,450,074	£ 1,367,070	—£ 83,004
Merchandise.. . . .	76,142,605	80,813,547	+ 4,670,942
Totals.. . . .	£77,592,679	£82,180,617	+ 4,587,938

EXPORTS.

	July-June.		
	1912-13.	1913-14.	
Gold.. . . .	£ 7,157,322	£ 3,563,645	—£ 3,593,677
Merchandise.. . . .	68,839,461	81,263,851	+ 12,424,390
Totals.. . . .	£75,996,783	£84,827,496	+ 8,830,713

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM AUSTRALIA.

As the great volume of Australian exports is represented by values derived from the primary industries of the country, the following comparative table is of interest as showing the values of some of the principal articles exported during the past three seasons.

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Wool..	£26,619,983	£24,503,473	£27,730,106
Butter..	3,933,090	3,287,868	3,136,629
Wheat..	8,283,307	7,364,632	11,357,126
Flour..	1,433,833	1,840,401	1,857,459
Frozen mutton..	1,820,482	1,878,444	2,927,212
Frozen beef..	1,131,067	2,179,725	3,215,657

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FOR SIX MONTHS.

The following is a comparison of the principal imports into Australia during the first six months of this year with those of the corresponding period in 1913:—

	1913. Six Months.	1914. Six Months.
Apparel, dry goods, &c.....	£7,693,400	£8,684,979
Boots and shoes	284,178	311,246
Cement	182,895	104,436
Cordage and twine	353,910	356,786
Drugs and chemicals	598,702	656,089
Earthenware and china	206,408	215,482
Fish	394,736	439,281
Furniture	155,146	115,305
Glass and glassware	299,106	293,783
Gold, uncoined	539,324	563,404
Rice	278,711	180,802
Hats and caps	269,406	280,350
Agricultural implements and machinery	228,027	233,315
Rubber goods	544,373	516,001
Iron and steel bar, &c.....	1,089,157	954,321
Galvanized iron	952,652	1,090,529
Pig iron	103,089	159,753
Jute goods	690,520	879,260
Leather	241,462	199,065
Machines and machinery	2,405,143	2,734,287
Manures	344,167	384,603
Metal manufactures (dutiable)	1,099,032	1,258,337
“ “ (free)	1,404,298	1,328,877
Milk, preserved	14,179	31,675
Kerosene	254,623	353,125
Paints and colours	304,586	365,829
Paper, printing	503,016	455,430
“ all other	423,949	392,393
Brandy	92,120	102,472
Gin	76,779	90,449
Whisky	363,729	354,554
Sugar	436,026	91,931
Tea	546,777	645,964
Timber	1,304,109	1,526,783
Tin plates	256,759	295,099
Tobacco, manufactured	79,590	87,310
“ unmanufactured	370,194	273,986
Cigars	77,081	81,311
Cigarettes	24,426	30,742
Tools of trade	345,743	335,908
Wine, sparkling	73,806	74,646
“ other	18,438	20,805

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FOR SIX MONTHS.

The figures relating to Australian exports of leading lines of goods and products for the first six months of 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913, are shown thus:—

	Six Months. 1913.	Six Months. 1914.
Horses	£ 59,739	£ 48,782
Apparel	96,589	103,031
Coal	458,758	622,807
Copper, ingots, &c.....	1,304,801	1,243,800
Lead, pig, &c.....	768,908	958,381
Leather	277,328	308,543
Frozen beef	1,113,883	1,677,264
Frozen mutton and lamb	945,435	976,115
Rabbits and hares	145,754	156,329
Ores	550,274	595,135
Silver	407,135	448,666
Hides	605,655	794,200
Skins, rabbit and hare	200,861	129,744
Skins, sheep	897,137	980,875
“ other	227,016	83,265
Tallow	824,324	965,303
Timber	413,972	546,220
Tin, ingots, &c.....	343,868	221,766
Wine, still	49,831	66,797

REVENUE OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATES, 1913-14.

In Weekly Report, No. 552, appeared the preliminary figures in respect to the revenue of the Commonwealth (exclusive of the revenue of the states) for the financial year ended on June 30, 1914. The preliminary returns for the states, since made available, disclose that the combined revenue of the Commonwealth and State governments constituted the record figures of £62,438,200. Owing to the European war, it is improbable that the federal or state revenues will be maintained in the current fiscal year. The total collections made by the Commonwealth and State Governments are shown thus:—

1913-14—	Revenue.
Commonwealth	£21,733,450
New South Wales	18,298,581
Victoria	10,452,573
Queensland	6,973,258
South Australia	4,818,165
West Australia	5,205,343
Tasmania	1,239,829
	£68,721,199
Deduct amount paid by Commonwealth to states and special payment to Tasmania	6,282,999
Total revenue of Commonwealth and six states.....	£62,438,200

RAILWAY FREIGHTS ON WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The cost of inland railway freights in any country on wheat and flour to ocean port of shipment for export oversea has, obviously, an important bearing upon free on board steamer quotations when competing in the markets of the world. In countries where wheat is chiefly grown at points far distant from shipping port, the cost of inland freight is, relatively, more important to producers than the ocean freight.

As Australian wheat and flour competes with similar products in the world's markets, the latest transportation rates on the state-owned railways within the Commonwealth have been collected and are submitted herewith for comparative purposes. The rates vary considerably in the several states (in some the distance to

the seaboard is limited), and comparisons cannot be made over such long distances as in Canada. Yet comparisons can be made over similar distances in the western provinces to terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William, or f.o.b. steamer at Vancouver. Wheat in Australia is marketed in jute bags and in no state has the bulk handling yet been established. In the following schedule will be found the latest freight rates on wheat and flour on all Australian state railways—except Tasmania—based chiefly upon a minimum of 6 tons and upwards. For convenience of comparison the rates are given in the equivalent Canadian currency, at per ton of 2,240 pounds, thus:—

Distance miles.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia.	Queens- land.	West Australia.
25	\$ 79	\$ 61	\$ 79	.....	\$1 03
50	1 40	1 22	1 34	.....	1 52
75	1 82	1 52	1 82	.....	1 89
100	2 07	1 82	2 07	.....	2 17
125	2 19	2 01	2 19	\$2 43	2 35
150	2 27	2 11	2 27	2 43	2 55
175	2 43	2 21	2 43	2 55	2 76
200	2 55	2 31	2 55	2 68	2 94
225	2 72	2 37	2 72	2 80	3 12
250	2 84	2 43	2 80	2 80	3 39
275	2 92	2 49	2 92	2 92	3 77
300	3 04	2 55	3 00	2 92	4 14
325	3 12	2 62	3 12	3 04	4 44
350	3 22	2 68	3 20	3 04	4 74
375	.....	2 72	3 33	3 16	5 05
400	.....	2 76	3 41	3 16	5 36
425	.....	2 80	3 53	3 28	
450	.....	2 84	3 61	3 28	
475	.....	2 88	3 73	3 41	
500	.....	2 92	3 81	3 41	
525	.....	2 96	3 93	.....
550	.....	3 00	4 01	.....
575	.....	3 04	4 14	.....
600	.....	3 08	4 22	.....
625	.....	.....	4 34	.....
650	.....	.....	4 42	.....
675	.....	.....	4 54	.....
700	.....	.....	4 62	.....
725	.....	.....	4 74	.....
750	.....	.....	4 83	.....
775	.....	.....	4 95	.....
800	.....	.....	5 03	.....

RESTRICTION OF PRICES TO BE LEGALIZED.

In several of the Australian states, legislation is now under parliamentary consideration with the view of regulating the prices of food products during the period of the European war. The bill before the Victorian state parliament proposes 'to make provision against undue restriction of the supply of goods, or the undue raising of prices and commodities during the war.' The bill states that the government in council may appoint a board of three or more persons, to be known as 'the prices board,' which will continue in office only during the existence of the war. The duties and powers of the board are defined as follows:—

(a) To inquire into and report to the Governor in Council as to what prices should be the highest selling prices for any goods or kinds of goods under this Act.

(b) The board may in any inquiry or report deal with the prices of any goods under the Act, whether included in a previous report or not.

(c) The board may in any report specify different selling prices for the same kinds of goods, having regard to (1) the different quantities thereof; (2) the sale or supply thereof, wholesale or retail; (3) the sale or supply under different terms and conditions; (4) and any other matter which the board may think fit to consider.

In the schedule of the bill the articles or commodities covered are stated to be:—

(1) Any goods used by man for food or drink, and any goods that enter into or are used in the composition or preparation of such food or drink.

(2) Any goods added to this schedule from time to time by proclamation made by the Governor in Council under this Act.

It is provided that the government may declare that the prices specified in any report of the board shall be the highest selling prices. It is set out that every person who during the state of war,—

(a) Sells or supplies or offers for sale, or supply any goods at a price higher than the declared price, or

(b) Refuses to sell (except at a price higher than the declared price) any goods which he is entitled to sell, and which are in excess of what are required for the use of himself and his dependents for a period of three months from the date of the refusal, shall be guilty of an offence against the Act.

The bill also renders every person who, in the state, aids, abets, counsels, or procures, or is in any way concerned in an offence against the Act liable to punishment. Offences against the Act are liable to a fine not exceeding £500. The object of the contemplated legislation in the states, following British precedent—is to prevent speculators and others from receiving undue gain at the expense of the people.

EMBARGO ON QUEENSLAND CATTLE AND MEATS

At the request of the British Government, the Government of the State of Queensland recently introduced and passed a Bill through parliament—at one sitting and practically without opposition—securing for Imperial purposes the meat exports from that state. The acting premier declared that the government had no intention of interfering with supplies of stock or meat for home consumption, but that all meat for export purposes and all cattle were to be held for Imperial purposes, and would be paid for at market rates after careful inquiry by a valuation board.

The measure declares that 'all stock and meat in any place in Queensland are and have become and shall remain subject to the Act, and shall be held for the purposes of and shall be kept for the disposal of His Majesty's Government, in aid of supplies for His Majesty's armies in the present war.'

Upon an official order in writing to that effect, 'all stock (cattle) and meat mentioned in such order shall cease to be the property of the then owners and shall become and remain the property of His Majesty.' Thus, the title and property of the owners are, automatically, changed into a mere right to obtain payment of the value of the stock so transferred, such value to be determined by a board appointed for that purpose.

The penalty for refusing to deliver, or for hindering delivery, under the government's order is a fine not exceeding £1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

No one owning or having anything to do with stock or meat can sell it, export it, or dispose of it in any way (whether the same is or is not actually appropriated to His Majesty by an order made under the Act) except in pursuance of and under the directions of the Queensland Government.

All contracts, agreements and securities of any kind which might prejudice the Crown in the unrestricted use and disposal of any stock or meat are declared void and of no effect. Queensland is the most important cattle raising state, and the marked development of the industry in the last decade has caused that territory to maintain about one-half of the entire herds in the Commonwealth.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE NOTES.

In view of existing conditions, Australian trade has been well maintained, and while there is no immediate cause for anxiety—as wholesalers hold sufficient stock for normal demands—yet time can only tell how matters will work out as stocks of certain continental grocery lines are being depleted.

HARDWARE.

It is generally conceded that if the present upheaval continues for any length of time the hardware trade will be very materially affected. Present supplies of iron and steel will last for only a few months, although small lots will be available by shipments coming forward which are now under way, they are insufficient to keep the great number of artisans depending on engineering contracts, implement manufacturers and other branches of the industry in employment. It is thought that local manufacturers will be unable to cope with the demand owing to their depending upon imported pig iron. It is understood, however, that iron merchants are holding sufficient in stock for their own requirements for some months to come, and they may be in a position to assist those in less fortunate circumstances.

MOTORS AND CYCLES.

It is reported that there is a small shortage in some lines of motors and cycles, and, of course, indent orders are not being fulfilled. The importing of cars will no doubt be affected for some time owing to the possibility of the usual shipping routes being somewhat upset. Information makes it appear that the stock of petrol will last for a period of about twelve months, and there is no likelihood of immediate increase in prices in this direction.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

It is impossible at present to estimate with any degree of accuracy how this trade will be affected by the war in Europe. Stocks held of present season's goods are fairly large, and it is thought that with these trade can be satisfactorily maintained up to at least the end of the present year. The stoppage of fresh supplies from overseas, however, might enable the wholesale houses to reduce their ordinary stocks which are all, more or less, heavy, consequent upon previous unfavourable seasons. Traders are steadily facing the situation and fully prepared to deal with any difficulties that may arise.

CONFECTIONERY.

Local traders hold stocks sufficient to enable them to carry on business in most cases from eight to twelve months, and it is estimated that the demand for local manufactured goods will increase as the existing stocks of imported lines run out. The importers of English confectionery have been notified, in a number of cases by cable, that no more goods will be shipped to Australia for some months owing to Government orders for chocolate covering the whole of their present stocks, and other contracts will take all their output for a considerable time. This should give Canadian manufacturers an impetus to secure a portion of the trade which must be diverted from the usual sources of supply.

BOOT AND LEATHER TRADE.

For the present both tanners and boot manufacturers are anticipating increased trade owing to the necessarily limited supply of imported goods. The recent sharp decrease in price of hides and skins may increase the well-established volume of exports to Canada.

OIL AND COLOUR TRADE.

This trade is dependent to a great extent on supplies from abroad, the bulk of the sheet glass being imported from Belgium. The demand for these lines is at present somewhat heavy, but is mainly speculative, little of the material being for immediate use. Fairly large stocks are held, there being sufficient material in hand to fill normal requirements from three to four months.

CANADIAN CANNED SALMON.

Up to this date, no prices have been declared by British Columbia or Alaska packers of salmon in respect to the 1914 pack. In former years, the quotations were available at an earlier period, and Australian importers are now apprehensive that these food supplies may be diverted to Europe.

UNFAVOURABLE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

The drought conditions, reported upon recently, still continue over a large area of the Commonwealth thus causing the outlook for primary industries to be the reverse of encouraging. It is exceedingly unfortunate that, at this particular time when production in the oversea dominions is of inestimable value to the Empire, the very serious want of a generous rainfall is being experienced in Australia. The wheat crop promises a poor return for the areas under cultivation, but it is not yet too late, under more favourable weather, to despair of a normal harvest. Coincident with the unseasonable weather conditions is a limited demand for agricultural implements and farming machinery, of which trade—in imported implements—Canada holds the leading position. While production is retarded, the purchasing power of the people must necessarily be restricted and this in itself will reflect upon the volume of imports from oversea.

CANADIAN CARGO AND MAIL STEAMERS.

The following schedule gives particulars concerning the voyages of cargo steamers from eastern Canadian ports to Melbourne:—

Steamer.	From.	Left.	Arrived.	Voyage.
<i>Southern</i>	St. John.....	May 22nd.....	Melbourne, July 23rd...	62 days.
<i>Karamca</i>	Montreal.....	June 4th.....	" Aug. 4th ...	61 "
<i>Anglo-Egyptian</i>	"	June 20th	" Aug. 17th...	58 "
<i>Knight of Garter</i>	"	July 24th (due).....	" Sept. 17th...	

The manifests of the above steamers disclosed large shipments of 'made in Canada' goods.

Both the *Marma*, which left Sydney on July 27 (and was due at Vancouver on August 18), and the *Niagara*, which left Vancouver on August 5 (and was due at Sydney on August 29), were detained for some time at Honolulu, owing to the reported presence of German cruisers in the Pacific, and hence will be somewhat late in arriving at their destinations. The regular schedule of the Vancouver steamers has been altered, and is subject to further changes. The *Makura* scheduled to leave Sydney on August 24 has been postponed until September 4 and there is yet some doubt as to whether she will be able to leave then.

CANADIAN MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA.

Until the Pacific is reported to be clear of hostile men of war, it may be advisable for Canadian business men to make use of the 'neutral' mail steamers leaving San Francisco for Sydney, N.S.W. The steamers are scheduled to leave San Francisco on September 29, October 27, November 24 and December 22.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. J. Egan.)

CAPE TOWN, August 18, 1914.

DOMINIONS ROYAL COMMISSION.

Cable extracts from the third interim report of the Dominion Royal Commission attracted considerable attention during the past three weeks and a great number of comments were made, suggesting that the Commission had touched on matters beyond its scope, such as a possible general amalgamation of the gold mines in the Transvaal, the Labour Question and the Compound System with native labour.

The report itself has been in hand now for about ten days and the actual text qualifies the cabled summary to such an extent that the various interests in this week's publications admit a different construction may now be put on the report and all admit that the recommendations should prove helpful and will command the serious attention of all interests in South Africa.

FACTS AND FIGURES OF THE MINING INDUSTRY.

The first part of the report states that South Africa occupies a unique position amongst the civilized states of the world in the extent of its dependence upon the produce of its mines for its purchases of imported goods. It is observed that four salient conclusions emerge from an examination of the facts and figures collected in regard to the overseas trade of South Africa, viz.: (1) That the greater portion of that trade is carried on within the empire; (2) that the purchasing power of South Africa, under existing conditions and pending more complete development of its agricultural resources, is dependent to a peculiar extent on the produce of its mines; (3) that the prosperity, the maintenance, and the development on economic lines of the mining industry are therefore not merely matters of importance to the shareholders, or to the population of the mining centres in South Africa, or even to the Government of the Union, but concern the empire as a whole; and (4) that as mines are of the nature of wasting assets, the permanent prosperity of the country also demands urgently the further scientific development of its agricultural wealth. In the Commission's opinion, however, the most immediate of the problems which have come before them in South Africa is that of developing on the lines of the maximum efficiency the wealth derived and derivable from its mineral resources. The coal deposits are described as enormous, but comparatively undeveloped. In 1913 the total output amounted to 8,800,000 tons, valued at something over £2,200,000. The possession of abundant and easily-worked coal may also be of great value in future years in the development of subsidiary industries in the Union, particularly as an aid to working the undoubtedly large iron deposits which exist at several points. Figures are given to show the importance of the South African diamond industry. The value of the output of diamonds in the Union of South Africa in each year from 1906 onwards is recorded thus: 1906, £9,547,000; 1907, £10,990,000; 1908, £5,407,000; 1909, £7,209,000; 1910, £8,289,000; 1911, £8,746,000; 1912, £10,061,000; 1913, £11,389,000. Of the three principal centres, Kimberley, Jagersfontein, and the premier mine, the Kimberley output is about six million sterling annually. The mines at Kimberley are by no means working at their full capacity, and the present output could be doubled without additional plant. In December, 1912, the

total number of employees was 43,400, of whom about 4,900 were white and 38,500 natives and coloured. The Union in 1912 produced about 80 per cent of the world's supply of diamonds, a considerable portion of the remaining 20 per cent coming from German South West Africa. Although the deposits of coal and of diamonds are of vast importance to the country, and although in both cases a very prolonged future may be predicted, still greater importance must be assigned to the gold industry. It is remarked that gold mining as an organized industry in the Transvaal, although less than thirty years old, has already contributed £400,000,000 to the world's stock of gold, and at the present time nearly 40 per cent of the total annual output of the world is derived from this source. The report proceeds:—

FUTURE OF THE GOLD MINING INDUSTRY.

The report deals at some length with this phase of the question based on figures furnished by the Chamber of Mines for the Union Government Economic Commission, and as this ground has been covered by other reports, it will be only necessary to quote the evidence of Mr. R. N. Kotze, the Government Mining Engineer for the Union of South Africa.

Mr. Kotze stated that he had no serious criticism to offer on the estimates of the Chamber of Mines as to the life of producing mines: he himself estimated the tonnage of payable ore which could be raised from the present producing mines at 587 million tons, a result only slightly in excess of the estimate previously given. Mr. Kotze has also supplied figures showing the rate of exhaustion of the mines, based on their lives as fixed for mining taxation purposes. He estimates that by 1924 25 mines which are now producing gold to the value of £10,000,000 annually will cease operations; by 1934 a further 13 mines now producing at the rate of £10,500,000 will have dropped out; and by 1944 9 more mines now producing nearly £7,500,000 will cease working. According to this estimate, in 30 years' time the output from the existing Rand mines will have fallen from £36,000,000 to something like £8,000,000.

If the estimates may be assumed as correct, the following result is arrived at:—Tonnage already worked, 230 millions; probably payable tonnage left in producing mines, 587 millions; probable payable tonnage in new mines, 600 millions; total, 1,417 millions.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL AND CO-OPERATION.

Dependence of the Government on mining revenue is a point which is emphasized in the report. Mr. Leisk, the Secretary of the Finance Department, states as his deliberate opinion that 60 per cent of the revenue of the Union are directly or indirectly attributable to the mining industries. Apportioning this 60 per cent between the Witwatersrand on the one hand, and other mining centres on the other, the Commission estimates that three-quarters of the mining revenue, or 45 per cent of the total revenue of the country proceed from the Rand; in other words, out of the total Government revenue amounting to about £27,000,000 derived from taxation and railway receipts, the Rand contributes about £12,000,000. This compares with £8,000,000 paid to shareholders, and with £8,000,000 paid to white miners, and other white employees. It will thus be seen that the interest of the Union Government in the gold mining industry of the Rand is 50 per cent greater than that of the shareholders or the white employees. The present large share of the Government in the profits of the industry is more likely to increase than diminish.

Concluding its observations the report in part reads:—

AGRICULTURE.

(1) The progress of Agriculture in the Union has been hindered by several obstacles such as insufficient rainfall in many places and the prevalence of pests and

animal diseases. These hindrances are being courageously met and steadily conquered. In particular the frequent and extended use of dipping has proved of immense benefit to the farmers. The outlook for the future justifies a guarded optimism.

(2) The most pressing need is the scientific conservation of water. The acquisition of full information as to the possibilities in this direction is a condition precedent to any comprehensive scheme of agricultural and pastoral development. A soil survey is also of importance and urgency.

(3) Progress in land settlement, though considerable, is hampered by the lack of available Crown lands. It would be desirable for the Union Government to make inquiry into the measures which have proved successful in Australia and New Zealand in opening up the country.

(4) The Union presents no such openings for the introduction of white settlers as do other Dominions. The problem of immigration stands on a totally different footing. The progress of irrigation and of dry farming may in time create opportunities, but at present few exist for newcomers without substantial capital.

CABLES.

Our experience in South Africa, as elsewhere, confirms the belief that a large amount of potential traffic exists which increased facilities are required to draw out. The changes recently made in South Africa in regard to 'weak-end telegrams,' although well-meant, are not only insufficient, but on the whole make this means of communication more costly than before. Further facilities are urgently needed in the present 'week-end' service and the ideal to be aimed at is a short message, throughout the Empire, say ten to twelve words, costing not more than 5 shillings.

We re-affirm the view that the problems of cable communication should not be approached merely from the standpoint of immediate financial results; they require broad and firm treatment by the Governments concerned.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT

(*Mr. D. M. McKibbin.*)

JOHANNESBURG, August 15, 1914.

GOODS CONSUMED BY TRANSVAAL MINES.

The following summary of stores consumed by the mines of the Transvaal, as recorded by the government mining engineer, in his annual report, will no doubt be of interest to Canadian manufacturers.

Hitherto wire nails, cyanide, mercury, zinc, steel plates, bar and angle iron, as well as a considerable quantity of machinery, both electrical and steam, has been supplied to the Transvaal mines by German and Belgian manufacturers. In view of the fact that these two sources of supply cannot now be counted upon, an exceptional opportunity is offered to Canadian manufacturers of these articles.

DEMAND FOR NEWSPAPER.

Prior to August 1, the Johannesburg daily papers were sold at 3d. each but since that date they are being sold at 1d. At the former price, the papers averaged 12 to 16 pages each, only one (the *Star*) having more than one edition. Now each paper

has three editions of 6 to 8 pages. The reduction in size is attributed to the exigencies of war and the fact that the local stocks of paper are running low. This increased daily issue of news should warrant increased demand for Canadian paper.

CONSUMPTION OF MINING STORES, 1913.

	Gold Mines.	Transvaal Mines.
Bags	£ 5,322	£ 21,649
Belting	105,156	114,880
Bolts, nuts, washers and rivets.....	37,064	44,394
Brushware	9,684	10,407
Candles	203,001	214,319
Carbide	51,605	53,835
Chemicals and assay requisites	170,885	172,316
Coal cutting machines .....	.....	5,200
" " spares .....	.....	4,789
Cyanide	463,561	463,561
Disinfectants	16,795	18,737
Electrical machinery—		
Electrical generators and engines driving		
same if directly driven.....	.....	51,584
Electric hoists including motors .....	.....	61,987
" locomotives .....	.....	415
" motors driving pumps including		
pumps if directly driven .....	.....	35,732
" motors not included above.....	.....	37,626
Power lines, transformers, &c.....	.....	76,087
Electric bells, telephones and fixtures.....	.....	17,988
Miscellaneous machinery not particularized		
above .....	.....	54,485
Electric machinery spares	71,968	82,104
Explosives—		
Blasting gelatine	1,021,427	1,031,763
Gelignite and gelatine dynamite.....	373,761	379,253
Dynamite No. 1	142	4,879
" No. 2 and Ligdyn	1,667	83,951
Other explosives	138	3,717
Detonators	33,264	39,128
Electric detonators (or fuses).....	438	2,765
Safety fuse	122,023	144,789
Tyisa Sicks	15,168	15,325
Fencing and wire netting	1,894	3,397
Hosing (steam, suction and rockdrill)	70,890	73,296
Hand tools (picks, shovels and hammers, &c.)..	68,948	79,334
Iron (bar and angle)	61,034	68,659
" galvanized	24,472	32,351
" sheet	1,643	2,048
" pig	1,147	2,615
Lamps and spares	13,519	17,355
Lead, pig	2,053	2,205
" sheet	586	602
Lubricants, oils	90,979	107,257
" grease and tallow	66,840	74,584
Machinery and machine tools—		
Water purifiers .....	.....	474
Boiler plant other than that of locomotives,		
traction engines or steam wagons.....	.....	40,043
Headgear .....	.....	12,824
Steam engines for winding .....	.....	22,883
" " pumping including pumps		
if directly driven.....	.....	635
" " compressors including com-		
pressors .....	.....	38,836
" " generating electricity .....	.....	1,754
" " other purposes .....	.....	1,249
Pumps air driven .....	.....	5,673
" driven indirectly by steam.....	.....	4,587
" " electric motors .....	.....	32,552
" " gas or oil engine..	.....	875
Steam locomotives .....	.....	6,548
Traction engines .....	.....	650
Steam lorries .....	.....
Motor wagons, electric .....	.....
" " oil .....	.....	1,653
Gas or oil engines .....	.....	17,723

CONSUMPTION OF MINING STORES, 1913.—*Continued.*

Machinery and machine tools— <i>Con.</i>	Gold Mines.	Transvaal Mines.
Mechanical lifts and elevators other than belt conveyors and elevators .....	.....	7,929
Belt conveyors and elevators .....	.....	19,533
Other mechanical haulage .....	.....	7,813
Reduction plant excluding engines and consumable stores such as shoes, dies and screening, &c.....	.....	103,217
Washing plant.....	.....	12,883
Treatment plant excluding furnaces .....	.....	70,995
Workshop plant excluding engines and motors .....	.....	26,944
Mine ventilation plant excluding engines, compressors and motors .....	.....	3,443
Diamond drills (property of the company) ..	.....	125
Miscellaneous machinery not particularized above .....	.....	111,048
Machinery spares other than specified.....	217,427	253,846
Mercury	24,919	24,919
Metals (anti-friction)	19,534	22,154
Mill screening	22,376	22,948
Motor cars and accessories	11,849	13,546
Oils other than lubricating	2,441	2,828
Oilskin suits	9,581	9,694
Packing	37,859	40,315
Paint, tar, driers	17,468	19,691
Paraffin	14,518	16,202
Petrol	8,921	9,861
Pipes and pipe fittings	326,375	256,660
Rails, crossing and sleepers	169,518	201,969
Rock drills	62,670	64,149
Rock drill spares	161,839	163,100
Ropes, wire	109,255	120,088
“ cotton and manilla	10,373	12,478
Screening other than mill	4,444	5,813
Screws, nails, &c.....	16,467	18,023
Shoes and dies	135,009	135,516
Skips and spares	14,386	14,492
Stationery	53,034	59,992
Steel bar, tool, cast, &c.....	22,864	27,934
“ sheet	81,102	89,748
“ hand drill	63,303	65,083
“ rock drill	96,866	97,646
“ other	2,619	2,883
Timber building (ceiling, flooring and doors) ..	22,897	31,432
Oregon pitch pine, &c.....	235,389	255,951
Mining poles and round lagging.....	293,549	299,270
Deals	115,589	136,892
Fuel	692	13,626
Tube mill requisites—		
Pebbles and flint	1,927	4,145
Liners	44,901	45,551
Other requisites	15,132	15,408
Trucks and spares	78,397	111,141
Waste	13,462	15,070
Zinc and zinc discs	156,217	156,268

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INLAND MARKETS.

The above summary of stores consumed by the mines of the Transvaal should afford some indication as to the value of the inland markets of South Africa. A large proportion of these stores have been supplied by Germany. Among the goods formerly obtained from this source the following values may be given: cyanide, consumed by the gold and other Transvaal mines to the value of £927,122; mercury to the value of £59,838; zinc and zinc discs to the value of £312,485; bar and angle iron, consumed to the value of £129,693.

As illustrating the value of the South African timber market the values of the various kinds of timber consumed by the Transvaal mines may be given. In the year concerned the value of the Oregon pitch pine used by the gold mines of the Transvaal was £235,389, that used by the other Transvaal mines, £255,951. Other timber con-

sumed by these mines were mining poles and round laggings of a value of £59,819, deals of a value of £252,481, and flooring and doors £54,329.

Among the other items in the consumption of mining stores by the Transvaal mines that might be of interest to Canadians there might be mentioned candles, of which £417,320 were consumed in 1913. Again a large amount of belting of a value of £220,036 in 1913 was also used by the various mines of the Transvaal. Of hosing, £144,186 was used, and of fencing and wire netting £5,291. Pipes and fittings is another considerable item in the consumption of mining stores in the Transvaal, being consumed in 1913 to the value of £583,035. Of screws, nails, etc., £33,490 were consumed and of bolts, nuts, etc., £81,458. Of shoes and dies, £270,525 were consumed. The stationery used by these mines in 1913 was valued at £113,026. Motors, cars and accessories is another item that might be of interest to Canadians, being valued in 1913 at £25,395.

As might be expected the largest items in the list of stores consumed by the South African mines is taken up with explosives and machinery. Of the former blasting gelatine accounted in 1913 for £2,953,190, and gelignite for £753,014. The carbide consumed by these mines in 1913 amounted in value to £195,440.

NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. W. A. Beddoe.*)

AUCKLAND, August 18, 1914.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

Owing to a rearrangement of the official statistics of New Zealand, some delay has been occasioned in the preparation of the import figures for the year ended March 31, 1914, given below. There will be no such delay in the future. It is gratifying to note that in spite of the disability resulting from the smallpox epidemic, and the general strike, the trade returns are so satisfactory:—

Imports into New Zealand from Canada for the year ended March 31, 1914	£465,116 — \$2,325,580
Imports into New Zealand from Canada for the year ended March 31, 1913	416,861 — 2,084,305
Increase 1914 over 1913	£48,255 — \$241,275

The chief increases are to be found in corsets, seeds, agricultural implements, motor chassis and materials, while the main decreases are in carbide, pipes and fittings.

EXPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND TO CANADA.

For the year ended March 31, 1913, the exports from New Zealand to Canada amounted to £588,701 (\$2,943,505). For the year ended March 31, 1914, the exports were £622,089 (\$3,110,445), an increase over the previous year of £33,388 (\$166,940).

The value of the total trade between New Zealand and Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, was \$5,436,025, an increase of \$408,215 over the previous year.

SHIPMENTS OF BUTTER.

From the constant shipments of New Zealand butter to Canada during the past year it may be expected that from this time on, these shipments will take place regu-

larly. It is significant that at this season of the year when the total stocks of butter in New Zealand amount to but 11,000 boxes and when it is Canada's season for producing butter, all the available space upon the next vessel sailing direct for Vancouver should have been spoken for.

The following table gives the list of imports into New Zealand from Canada during the last two fiscal years. The extent of the preference given to Canadian goods is added wherever such is the case.

IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND FROM CANADA.

Articles.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Canadian Preference.
	£	£	
Animals, living—			
Cattle, horned.....	470	2,700	
Other.....	9	170	
Apparel and slops, n.o.e.....	10,363	11,264	
Arms, ammunition and explosives—			
Cartridges.....	141	6	10%
Firearms.....	172	2,041	10%
Accoutrements.....		75	
Beer.....	64	112	
Belting, leather.....	8	24	
Beekeepers' tools.....	4		
Beverages, non-alcoholic.....		35	
Bicycles and tricycles—			
Materials for.....	95		10%
".....	15	57	
Motor bicycles and tricycles, materials for.....	17	49	10%
Blacking.....	33	7	10%
Boats.....		18	10%
Books, &c., printed.....	1,159	556	
Boots and shoes.....	120	55	7½% and 9d. 6d. and 3d. per pair
Boots and shoes.....	4,027	1,169	11½%
Children's boots and shoes.....		6	10%
Goloshes, slippers, &c.....		3,264	11½%
Gum boots.....	3,506	4,032	
Brushes, brushware and brooms.....	100	493	12½%
Butter (returned New Zealand produce).....	78		
Canvas.....	310	193	
Carpeting and druggeting.....	61		
Carriages, &c.—			
Carriages.....	57	39	10%
Carts, drays and wagons.....	67	78	10%
Motor vehicles, bodies for.....	26,560	27,895	
" chassis for.....	70,291	83,733	
" materials for.....	639	2,191	10%
" ".....	2,065	2,153	
Materials for, and parts of.....	2,335	6,647	10%
" axles, axle-arms and boxes.....	2	5	
" shafts, spokes and felloes in the rough.....	488	276	
" caretakers' materials.....	113	41	
Perambulators and go-carts.....	27	36	10%
Cheese.....	74		10%
Cocoa beans.....	210		
Coffee, raw.....	20		
Confectionery—			
Chocolate, plain trade packages.....	39		¾d. per lb.
" fancy packages.....	22	55	4%
Unenumerated.....		112	¾d. per lb.
Cordage.....	111	55	10%
Corsets.....		2,990	
Cotton piece goods—			
Leather cloth.....	16	53	
Unenumerated.....	174		
Drapery.....	214	94	
Drugs, chemicals and druggists' wares—			
Baking powder.....		11	10%
Chemicals.....	44		10%
Medicinal preparations, drugs, &c.....	1,198	599	10%
Carbide of calcium.....	10,668	755	
Disinfectants, insecticides, &c.....	5	23	
Washing powder.....	42	263	
Unenumerated.....		37	10%

IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND FROM CANADA—*Continued.*

Articles.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Canadian Preference.
	£	£	
Earthenware.....	534		10%
Eggs.....		59	10%
Engine packing.....	427	417	
Dyes.....		2	
Fancy goods and toys.....	103	282	10%
Fish—			
Potted and preserved.....	36,565	35,291	1d. per lb.
Dried, pickled and salted.....	3		5/- per cwt.
Frozen.....		90	10%
Flour.....		30	2½d. 100 lbs.
Foods, animal, unenumerated.....	62	261	10%
Fruits—			
Bottled and preserved.....	147	79	12½%
Dried, raisins.....	60	126	
" figs, dates and prunes.....	18		
" unenumerated.....	25	67	
Fresh, apples and pears.....	7,293	15,167	
" other kinds.....	75	1,649	
Furniture, cabinetware and upholstery.....	11,054	7,697	12½%
Furs.....	80	63	
Glass—Bottles, empty.....	1,417	674	
Glassware.....	4,104	5,008	10%
Grain and pulse—			
Ground, unenumerated.....	157	72	2½d. per cntl.
Unenumerated.....	11	13	
Grease.....	45	29	10%
Grindery, unenumerated.....	345	793	
Gum, kauri (returned N.Z. produce).....		16	
Haberdashery—			
Sewing cottons, silks and threads.....	314	105	
Unenumerated.....	7	97	
Hardware, hollow-ware and ironmongery.....	2,605	4,004	10%
Hardware.....	10	56	
Hatters' materials.....		52	
Hides.....	81		
Hops.....	243	113	3d. per lb.
Hose, canvas, india-rubber, etc.....	484	439	20%
Hosiery.....	23	50	
Instruments, musical—			
Harmoniums and organs.....	1,827	1,178	10%
Unenumerated.....	190	159	10%
Instruments—Surgical and dental.....	17	87	
Iron and steel—			
Bolts and nuts.....	66	150	
Hoop.....	40	166	20% (except 6 in. in width and over)
Pipes and fittings.....	25,151	15,980	20%
Staples, fencing.....	6	529	
Wire, fencing, barbed.....	55	2,224	
Wire, fencing, plain.....		5,859	
Wire, unenumerated.....	136	766	
Jewellery.....	10	31	10%
Lamps, lanterns and lampwicks.....	248	847	10%
Lard.....		271	10%
Leather.....	5,893	6,941	
Linen piece goods—Hessians and scrim.....	24		
Machinery, agricultural—			
Cultivators.....	1,193	2,613	
Cutters, chaff, etc.....	77		
Drills and sowers.....	7,683	9,644	
Harrows, disc.....	3,542	4,763	
Harrows, other kinds.....	196	531	
Hay rakes, etc.....	4,839	4,455	
Horse grubbers, horse hoes, etc.....	327	156	
Ploughs.....	1,761	1,601	
Reapers and binders.....	14,622	14,786	
Sheariug.....	324		
Threshing.....	62		
Other kinds.....	4,927	13,203	

IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND FROM CANADA—*Continued.*

Articles.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Canadian Preference.
	£	£	
Machinery—			
Cash registering machines.....	61	348	
Dairying (10% pref. on milking machines).....	587	200	
Electric.....	114	391	5%
Engines, gas and oil.....	168	251	20%
Engines, steam.....		174	10%
Horticultural.....	28		
Sewing.....	3,631	2,302	
Unenumerated.....	129	552	10%
Materials for, and parts of.....		663	20%
Maize, flaked.....		83	
Malt.....		1	
Mats and matting.....	89	165	
Metal, manufactured articles of—			
Rivets and washers.....	14	49	
Bolts and nuts.....		42	
Tacks.....	27	24	
Typewriters.....	85	514	
Unenumerated.....	1,181	2,650	10%
".....	480	150	
Millinery.....	2	15	
Mouldings and panels.....	925	268	
Nails.....	33	742	1/- per cwt
".....	34	25	
Naphtha (wood).....	184	139	
Oils—			
Mineral, unenumerated ..	10	15	
Unenumerated, in vessels under 1 gallon.....	4	8	
Paints and colours—			
Ground in oil.....		64	6d. per cwt.
Mixed, ready for use.....		217	1/- per cwt.
Driers, liquid.....		54	
N.O.E.....	186	6	10%
Onions.....	122		
Paper—			
Paperhangings.....	5,677	5,161	
Printing.....	98,542	97,503	20%
Wrapping.....	101	2,762	2/6 per cwt.
Perfumery—			
Perfumed spirits.....	3	42	
Toilet preparations.....	12	174	12½%
Photographic goods—Sensitized surfaces.....	19	4	10%
Cameras.....		3	10%
Pictures, paintings, etc.....	7	43	
Plants, shrubs and trees.....		1	
Plaster of Paris.....	43	326	
Plate and platedware.....	6	10	10%
Portmanteaux and travelling bags.....	131	68	12½%
Leather and leather cloth bags.....	2		10%
Printing materials—			
Type and materials, unenumerated.....	10	3	10%
Provisions, unenumerated.....	308	231	10%
Rugs.....	29	5	
Saddlery and harness.....	34	220	10%
Salt.....	48		
Sausage skins.....	12	1,077	
Seeds—			
Grass and clover.....	5,615	11,209	
Unenumerated.....	84		
Silks.....	62	7	
Soap.....	17		12½%
" Powder, extract of ..	503	256	
Specimens illustrative of natural science.....		20	
Spices, unground.....	28		
Spirits, whisky.....	801	257	
Stationery—			
Handbills, circulars, etc.....	9	135	3d. per lb.
Manufactured.....	92	152	12½%
Bookbinders' materials.....	43	25	
Cardboxes, materials for.....	132	553	20%
Unenumerated.....	54	189	10%

IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND FROM CANADA—*Concluded.*

Articles.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Canadian Preference.
	£	£	
Stone—Mill, grind, oil and whet.....	148	663	
Sugar—Treacle.....		1	
Tanning materials.....		10	
Tarpaulins, tents, etc.....		12	10%
Textile piece goods.....	143		
Timber—			
Laths and shingles.....	939	4,856	
Sawn, undressed.....	2,450	1,260	
Sawn, dressed.....	400		
Tinware.....	150	94	12½%
Tobacco—			
Cigars.....	67	48	
Manufactured.....		5	
Tools and implements—			
Axes and hatchets.....	89	73	
Engineers', etc., machine tools.....	576	759	
Scythes.....	6		
Spades, shovels, etc.....	139	279	
Unenumerated.....	906	903	
Tool handles, unenumerated.....		104	
Turpentine and terebene.....		4	
Twine, binder.....	601		
Varnish, lacquer, and gold size.....		574	4½d. per gal.
Watches.....	6		
Wine, unenumerated.....	905	464	
Woodenware.....	3,266	2,461	10%
".....	80	492	
Woolen blankets.....	1		
Zinc, perforated sheet.....	19		10%
Articles and materials used for repairs, etc., within New Zealand.....	18	7	
Miscellaneous—			
Goods manufactured.....	374	321	
Goods unmanufactured.....	63	52	
Subject to surtax.....	407,844	458,204	
Parcels post.....	7,533	4,860	
	1,484	2,052	
Totals.....	416,861	465,116	

PRINCIPAL ITEMS IMPORTED FROM CANADA.

A reference to the above table, giving the value of the articles imported into New Zealand from Canada during the past two years reveals many items of interest. A very large item and one for which a very substantial increase during the year just past is shown, is comprised under the head of 'Motor vehicles and parts thereof.' The value of the import into New Zealand from Canada under this head during the year ended March 31, 1914, amounted to £115,972, out of a total import from Canada of a value of \$465,116, and an increase over the previous year of £16,417. Of the above amounts chassis for motor vehicles accounted for £83,733, and bodies for £27,893.

PAPER.

Another considerable item in the list of imports from Canada consists of paper, of which to the value of £105,426 was imported during 1913-14. The slight increase under this head over the figure for the previous year was made up almost entirely of wrapping paper, of which £2,762 was imported from Canada, as compared with

£101 in 1912-13. Printing paper from Canada enjoys a preference of 20 per cent in the New Zealand market. The value of this import last fiscal year was £97,503, a slight decrease from the figure for 1912-13. Paperhangings were also imported from Canada in 1913-14 to the value of £5,161.

FISH, FRUIT AND TIMBER.

The value of potted and preserved fish imported into New Zealand from Canada in 1913-14 was £35,291. This was a decrease of £1,274 from the figure for the preceding year. The only other item under the head of 'fish' imported from Canada in the year concerned consisted of frozen fish of a value of £90.

The import of fresh apples and pears imported from Canada during the last fiscal year was over double that of the preceding year amounting to £15,167, as compared with £7,293 in 1912-13. No other kinds of fruit were imported into New Zealand from Canada to any considerable extent last year.

New Zealand's purchases of timber from Canada during 1913-14 showed an increase over the preceding year and amounted to £6,116, as compared with £3,789 in 1912-13. This increase was accounted for by an import of laths and shingles from Canada valued at £4,856, as compared with £939 in 1912-13. The value of the sawn undressed timber imported from Canada in the year concerned was £1,260, a decrease from the preceding year.

Account should also be taken of an import from Canada of woodenware of a value in 1913-14 of £2,953.

A decrease is also shown in the import from Canada of furniture, cabinetware, and upholstery, of from £11,054 in 1912-13 to £7,697 last year.

MACHINERY AND HARDWARE.

The value of the agricultural machinery imported from Canada into New Zealand during the fiscal year 1913-14 was £51,752, an increase of £12,199 over the figure for the previous year. The principal items that went to make up this amount were reapers and binders £14,786, drills and sowers, £9,644, harrows, £5,294, and hay rakes, £4,455. A large import from Canada also took place last year under the head of iron and steel products, the chief items of which consisted of pipes and fittings of a value of £15,980 (a decrease of £9,171 from the previous year) and wire fencing of a value of £9,183.

The value of the hardware imported from Canada last year amounted to £4,060, an increase of £1,455 over the figure for 1912-13. An increase is also shown under the head of glassware, the value of the import from Canada amounting to £5,008 in 1913-14, as compared with £4,104 in the preceding year. Under the head of general machinery the only item imported from Canada to any considerable extent consisted of sewing machines, of which £2,302 were imported in 1913-14.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A large increase is shown over the figure for the preceding year in the import of clover and grass seed from Canada. For the fiscal year 1912-13 this import amounted to £5,616, last year it was valued at £11,209. Under the head of apparel and slops there was an import of £11,264, an increase of £901 over the figure for 1912-13. Another item in the list of imports from Canada showing an increase consists of leather, of which to the value of £6,941 was imported in 1913-14, an increase of £1,048 over 1912-13. Under the head of boots and shoes a decrease is shown from the figure for 1912-13 in the import from Canada of boots and shoes proper of from £4,027 to £1,167 last year. Gum boots, however, show an advance from £3,506 in 1912-13 to £4,032 in 1913-14, while of goloshes, slippers, etc., there were imported last year into New Zealand from Canada to the value of £3,264, none being put down as imported during the preceding year. The same is the case with corsets, of which there were imported from Canada last year to the value of £2,990, as compared with none for the preceding year.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, September 22, 1914.

INQUIRIES FOR PRINTING PAPER.

Paper of all kinds is scarce in the United Kingdom at the present time, and the scarcity is likely to continue until communication with European sources of supply becomes normal again. Even after the cessation of hostilities, it is obvious that British importers will rely upon Canada to furnish considerably larger consignments than in the past. Several firms have already sent buyers to Canada, and many inquiries are being received at this office for printing paper. The names and addresses of these firms as well as their specifications are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. (See Trade Inquiries Nos. 1008, 1009, published in this issue.)

The following tables are quoted to illustrate the values and sources of supply last year. It will be noticed that Germany supplied 'paper for printing or writing, on reels' valued at £128,632; and supplies from Austria-Hungary amounted to £11,714.

Similar paper, 'not on reels' was imported from Germany of the value of £286,507, and from Austria-Hungary of the value of £8,629.

Paper for printing or writing (on reels)—		1913.
Russia	£	46,433
Sweden		257,838
Norway		496,412
Germany		128,632
Netherlands		15,490
Belgium		4,568
France		11,714
Austria-Hungary		18,557
United States		21,563
Other foreign countries		6,143
Total from foreign countries		£1,007,350
Newfoundland and coast of Labrador		£428,066
Other British possessions		31,093
Total from British possessions		459,159
Total		£1,466,509
Paper for printing and writing (not on reels)—		
Russia	£	6,304
Sweden		93,669
Norway		218,822
Denmark (including Faroe Islands)		710
Germany		286,507
Netherlands		27,365
Belgium		91,540
France		29,807
Italy		6,439
Austria-Hungary		8,629
Japan (including Formosa and Japanese leased territories in China)		24,170
United States		81,094
Other foreign countries		1,890
Total from foreign countries		£876,946
Canada		479
Total from British possessions		479
Total		£877,425

PACKING AND WRAPPING PAPER.

The British imports of packing and wrapping paper were valued at £2,837,238 in 1913. The chief sources of supply were:—

Russia	£131,935
Sweden	875,885
Norway	645,531
Germany	745,510
Netherlands	141,780
Belgium	229,897
France	26,903
Austria-Hungary	8,282

The attention of Canada is drawn to this valuable industry, as, quite apart from the temporary suspension of shipments from Scandinavia, there is the possibility of capturing Germany's contribution, valued at £745,510. One of the largest importers in Great Britain has visited this office to-day and expressed a desire to receive samples and quotations immediately on packing and wrapping paper, and every other kind of paper used in the manufacture of stationers' goods. (Name and address at Ottawa).

STRAWBOARD, MILLBOARD AND WOOD PULP BOARD.

The above articles are imported by Great Britain in large quantities, and the market is one to which Canada should devote more attention. Imports of strawboard in 1913 were valued at £978,334, of which £950,712 were accounted for by purchases from the Netherlands. Imports from Germany were valued at £18,328.

Purchases of millboard and wood pulpboard amounted to £665,977 last year, the main source of supply being Sweden—£188,963; with Russia second in importance—£167,694. Imports from Germany have more than doubled during the last five years, the values being in 1909, £55,632 and in 1913, £120,456. Canadian manufacturers should endeavour to enhance their sales in the United Kingdom. Very gratifying progress has already been made by Canada in recent years, her sales having advanced from £56,948 in 1909 to £104,161 last year.

Any quotations and samples that may be forwarded will be placed before British importers.

CARDBOARD BOXES.

Cardboard box manufacturers might test this market now that supplies from Germany, valued at £17,416 in 1913 are suspended. Great Britain's total imports are approximately £27,000 annually.

NAILS, SCREWS, RIVETS, BOLTS AND NUTS.

Inquiries are to hand for nails, screws, rivets, bolts and nuts. Wire nails have been hitherto purchased from Germany in large quantities, the value last year being £196,711. The supply from Belgium which approximates £235,000 annually, is also curtailed at present. The United States is also a source of supply, the purchases from that country in 1913 amounting to £64,693.

The main source of supply of iron nails, screws and rivets in 1913 was the United States, the value being £30,261, an increase of £15,779 over 1909. Imports from Germany were valued at £20,177. Purchases from British possessions amounted to £373 only, out of a total import of £125,036.

The United States is also the chief source of bolt and nut supplies, the value in 1913 being £61,912 out of the total import of £132,502. Purchases from Germany last year were valued at £22,950, and from Belgium, £35,139.

CANADIAN TOBACCO EULOGIZED.

That the tobacco importers of Great Britain are deeply interested in the progress of tobacco culture in Canada, and that it is believed the Dominion will become an important source of supply, is supported by the following note appearing in the *Financial News* of London: 'The cultivation of tobacco in British Columbia is rapidly assuming the proportions of a large factor in the industrial growth of that province. The tobacco now being grown in the Okanagan valley is said to be second only in quality to the imported Havana and Sumatra leaves. While it may take years of blending and experiment, the time is looked forward to when the British Columbia product will be equal to the best of the foreign-grown leaf. The cigars made from the Okanagan tobacco have already a large sale. For many years it has been the ambition of the tobacco growers of the North American continent to cultivate a Sumatra leaf equal in quality to the island product. In 1912 half an acre of Sumatra seed was sown in the Okanagan as an experiment. That experiment met with such unqualified success that twenty acres were under cultivation in 1913, and it is expected that a great many more will be under cultivation this year.'

Apparently the only tobacco at present received from Canada is Cavendish, or negrohead which was valued at £245 last year as compared with £2,953 in 1909.

It is reported that the imports of cigars during the last two months are inadequate to meet the demand. Canadian cigar manufacturers might find the market worthy of attention. Purchases of cigars from Germany last year were valued at £15,091, and those of cigarettes, £6,637.

BRITISH HOP CROP REPORT.

Messrs. W. H. and H. Le May report as follows on the hop crop:—

'In accordance with our usual custom, we have made a thorough inspection of the hop gardens of Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Hampshire, Worcester and Hereford, and are very glad to be able to report that they are in a most satisfactory condition and will produce one of the best quality crops we have had for many years. In the great majority of gardens, the cones are well grown out and absolutely free from disease, but in a few gardens that have suffered from drought the cones will be rather small, but full of lupulin. In the early summer the plant suffered from a severe attack of aphid blight, but thorough washing, aided by the brilliant weather, mastered it, and we think we can now safely look forward to England placing on the market a crop of hops that will be remembered in years to come as 'the 1914 vintage growth,' and the weight will be a full average one. We must congratulate the brewers on having such high class brewing material provided for them by the labour and free expenditure of capital of the British hop grower.

With regard to the prices likely to be realized, circumstances have arisen which makes it very difficult to give an accurate forecast. The war with Germany and Austria must have a serious effect on prices as it will prevent any hops being imported from those countries into England or our colonies, and also into America and other countries that have been in the habit of using German hops, consequently those countries will have to look to England and America for their supplies.

After the war broke out, there was a rise of 20s. to 25s. per cwt on all values. This was caused by the brewers operating to cover their requirements. To-day the price of the few 1913 English hops left is 126s. to 140s. per cwt. The quantity left in growers' and merchants' hands is, we venture to say, almost the smallest on record. The growths of older dates are quite exhausted as they have gone into consumption to make up for the shortage of last year's crop.

This being the state of affairs, we have not the slightest doubt that prices realized during the coming season will be such as will fairly remunerate the grower for all his labour and expenditure for the production of the crop, but as we have already said, it is quite impossible to forecast the course our market will take. We look for a strong, healthy demand as the stocks in consumers' hands must be very limited.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike.)

MANCHESTER, September 7, 1914.

AUGUST TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns of imports and exports for August—the first four weeks of the war—show the effects of the conflict on our commerce, and affords some indication of what must be expected in the way of diminished trade—for a time at least. The figures for August, however, will probably be the low-water mark of the crisis, as they represent the paralysing effects of the sudden declaration of war.

Both in imports and exports a decline running into millions is shown, the drop in exports amounting to nearly £20,000,000, as compared with August, 1913.

IMPORTS.

The month's imports amounted to slightly over £42,000,000, which is a decrease of more than £13,000,000 as compared with the same month last year, and of over £17,000,000 on August, 1912.

Two thirds of this decrease is due to the stoppage of trade with the continent, the total decrease under the head of articles wholly or mainly manufactured being £8,709,789. The supply of raw material was also decreased by nearly £3,000,000. Imports of grain and flour show an increase in value of £778,064 over August, 1913—an evidence of the adequate naval protection given to Atlantic trade routes.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, AUGUST, 1914.

Food, drink and tobacco—	Increase or Decrease.
Grain and flour	+£ 778,064
Meat and animals for food.....	— 29,773
Other food and drink—	
(a) non-dutiable	— 1,015,611
(b) dutiable	— 1,669,938
Tobacco	— 94,703
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured—	
Coal, coke	— 1,084
Iron ore, scrap iron and steel.....	— 150,745
Other metallic ores	+ 318,700
Wood and timber	— 2,202,901
Cotton	+ 471,630
Wool	— 93,224
Other textile materials	— 94,748
Oil seeds, fats, gums, &c.....	+ 23,090
Hides and undressed skins	— 178,346
Paper making materials	— 172,248
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof.....	— 733,804
Other metals	— 793,205
Cutlery	— 333,070
Electrical goods	— 82,657
Machinery	— 222,353
Yarns and textile fabrics—	
Cotton	— 807,343
Wool	— 671,165
Silk	— 997,362
Other materials	— 468,199
Apparel	— 376,128
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours.....	— 265,520
Leather and manufactures thereof	— 432,362
Earthenware and glass	— 254,554
Paper	— 312,533
Railway carriages, motor cars, cycles, &c.....	— 497,003

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, AUGUST, 1914.

	Increase or Decrease.
Food, drink and tobacco—	
Grain and flour	—£ 184,523
Meat (including animals for food).....	— 47,091
Other food and drink	— 1,033,253
Tobacco	— 37,754
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured—	
Coal, coke, &c.....	— 2,110,052
Iron ore, scrap iron and steel.....	— 6,783
Other metallic ores	+ 1,297
Wood and timber	— 13,958
Wool	— 36,236
Other textile materials	— 12,086
Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums.....	— 178,897
Hides and undressed skins	— 37,514
Papermaking materials	— 13,627
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof.....	— 1,822,615
Other metals and manufactures thereof.....	— 437,022
Cutlery, hardware, implements, and instruments.....	— 233,453
Electrical goods	— 139,508
Machinery	— 1,177,701
Ships (new)	— 2,573,548
Yarns and textile fabrics—	
Cotton	— 4,629,939
Wool	— 1,434,860
Silk	— 77,897
Other materials	— 409,003
Apparel	— 441,421
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	— 612,288
Leather and manufactures thereof	— 209,675
Earthenware and glass	— 167,701
Paper	— 67,573
Railway carriages, motor cars, cycles, &c.....	— 208,651

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.

From the import figures quoted above, it will be noticed that during the month there was a decrease in the import of manufactures of iron and steel amounting to £733,804. In 1912, Germany exported to the United Kingdom iron and steel manufactures of the value of £5,888,857.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CANADIANS.

As iron and steel manufactured articles from Germany have ceased to arrive, Canadian manufacturers have now the opportunity to supply Great Britain with the following articles, inquiries for which have already been forwarded to Ottawa:—

Wire nails, cut nails, nuts and bolts, machine screws, barbed wire, wood screws (iron and brass), cotter pins, sec-screws, screw-eyes, cup hooks, &c., domestic wire goods.

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS REQUIRED.

As Germany formerly supplied the bulk of the articles enumerated above, importers here are running short of supplies. In one case wire nails were so urgently needed, that an initial order for 2,000 tons was forwarded to Canada by cable, and the outlook for development of this trade is very promising.

WOOD AND TIMBER.

Shipments of wood and timber to this country during the month of August decreased by £2,202,901 owing to the closing of the Baltic and to fewer arrivals from Norway and Sweden.

The c.i.f. spruce deal market has undergone a marked change, and there is no difficulty in disposing of full quantities at advanced figures.

MINING TIMBER.

Many of the collieries are confronted with a serious difficulty, viz., that the French pitwood which is necessary for working the mines, is most difficult to obtain, the bulk of the French workmen having gone to the seat of war. Norwegian props have advanced about 50 per cent since the opening of hostilities. In some districts a fair amount of spruce scantlings has gone forward to colliers on account of the scarcity of pit-props, and in Manchester small pitch pine logs have been in demand for mining timber.

PAPER TRADE.

The Newfoundland paper trade appears to have received a stimulus, the value of the imports 'on reels' being £98,274, compared with that colony's shipment of the value of £76,193 in August, 1913. Supplies have been short from Sweden and have ceased from Germany, and there was a material reduction in the total supply of paper from all countries 'not on reels.' Imports of paper for packing and wrapping fell from £236,350 in August last year to £87,589 in August, 1914.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. E. D. Arnaud.)

BRISTOL, September 9, 1914.

BENT WOOD FURNITURE.

Large quantities of bent wood furniture have hitherto been imported from Austria into the United Kingdom and for the present at least this source of supply is closed. Canadian makers of such goods should therefore take the necessary steps to secure while present conditions last a firm hold of this market.

PITWOOD.

The following extracts from a recent issue of the *Timber Trades Journal* will serve to explain the situation at present existing:—

'One of the effects in Nottingham of the closing of the Baltic has been to create a possible shortage of pitprops, but it is pleasing to learn that at present there is no immediate prospect of the collieries around Nottingham closing down because of this. Endeavours are being made to obtain something of a local supply of timber for colliery use, and already felling has commenced in the wooded districts around Newstead, Annesley and Bestwood. The main hope is fixed on the stocks at the ports, as it is the practice throughout the summer to collect as much timber as possible against the time when the Baltic is closed during the winter. There is also the possibility of obtaining supplies from Canada and the Americas, if the situation should become strained.'

The following extract from a private letter written by a Cardiff merchant appears in the *Financial Times*:—

'The collieries in this neighbourhood are confronted with a serious difficulty, namely, that the French pitwood, which is necessary for working the collieries, is most difficult to obtain, the bulk of the French workmen having gone to the seat of war. Having considerable influence with probably the largest grower of pitwood in the Bordeaux district, I have gone out of my ordinary line to assist him in

getting forward the small supplies of pitwood available at Bordeaux. I have managed to get four steamer cargoes of pitwood brought here this week, the aggregate amounting to 5,850 tons, and I am hoping to get more. But at what sacrifice? The banks are practically closed in the south of France, and I have to undertake to provide moneys for the cargoes, some before delivery. I have to provide cash for the freights of the steamers at once, and after dividing out these cargoes to the different collieries, it will be from one to two months before I receive my payment, if then. My outlay for this week alone represents over £10,200, under the conditions named above. The pitwood question here is of such vital importance that our Government is putting all pressure on the French Government to assist in getting supplies sent on. Yet the shortage still continues.

THE NORWEGIAN PROP TRADE.

The market for props and mining timber has been excited; for props the present price is 3s. 6d. for 3-inch and 7s. 6d. for 4½-inch, f.o.b., which is equal to a rise of about 50 per cent from the pre-war level. For mining timber 60s., c.i.f., is now paid, while before the war it did not fetch more than 38s., c.i.f. The tendency is very firm and prices are still advancing, due largely to the circumstances that these kinds of wood being contraband of war, they cannot be shipped to England from the Baltic.

CONDITIONS IN BRISTOL.

Whilst many trades, as a matter of war consequences, are suffering considerably in Bristol, fortunately the war and the continued preparations for eventualities have had a reverse effect on more than one local industry. The timber trade, in some of its branches, is being almost overwhelmed with orders, and the manufacture of packing cases for merchandise is also experiencing a particularly busy time.

CARDIFF.

The Mining Association of Great Britain have appointed a consultative committee to go into the whole question of pitwood supplies, and Mr. T. E. Watson (president of the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce) and Mr. W. N. Lewis (chairman of the Pitwood Consumers' League) have joined the committee as representatives from South Wales.

At a recent meeting convened by the Scottish Board of Agriculture, Mr. J. D. Sutherland on behalf of the Board is reported to have spoken as follows:—

Mr. J. D. Sutherland explained that the meeting had been called because within the last month they had unfortunately been compelled sharply to realize the extent to which they were dependent upon other countries for the supply of timber. For over sixty years their position in this respect had been represented by many persons of experience in the trade and by others who had urged the advantages of afforestation without much effect, or at all events without result commensurate to their desires. It so happened that their coal mines, which employed a multitude of people, were now, or soon might be, in need of large supplies of pitwood if they were to be kept open. The stoppage of these mines might result in a shortage of coal and a vast concourse of unemployment. To limit the coal supply would inevitably increase the price of a commodity essential to the country just at a time when the consumer could least bear it, and the cessation of labour in any direction at this juncture would multiply the national obligations to maintain those who had to suffer through the misfortune of this uninvited war.

PROVISION PRICES.

The following quotations are from the *Grocer* of the 5th instant:—

BACON.

Bristol—			
Danish.....	89/-	to	90/-
Canadian.....	87/-	"	88/-
American sides and Staffords.....	86/-	"	88/-

CHEESE.

Canadian of all sorts.....	74/-	"	78/-
Cheddar.....	70/-	"	74/-

BUTTER.

Irish.....	126/-	"	128/-
Irish Factories.....	108/-	"	116/-
Siberians.....	124/-	"	128/-
Canadian.....	126/-	"	128/-

BUTTER.

Cardiff—			
Irish.....	122/-	"	128/-
Factories.....	112/-	"	114/-
Dairies.....	195/-	"	108/-
Canadian Creameries.....	124/-	"	126/-
Danish.....	135/-	"	136/-
Siberian creameries.....	121/-	"	124/-

CHEESE.

New Zealand.....	73/-	"	74/-
Canadian.....	74/-	"	76/-
English Cheddars.....	58/-	"	75/-

BACON.

Irish.....	88/-	"	94/-
Danish.....	88/-	"	94/-
Canadian.....	90/-	"	92/-
American.....	84/-	"	89/-

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF CANADA FOR AUGUST.
Month, Five Months and Twelve Months ending August, 1912, 1913 and 1914.

	Month of August.			Five Months ending August.			Twelve Months ending August.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.									
Dutiable goods.....	37,880,860	39,277,690	29,497,076	176,447,886	189,061,056	136,008,385	382,754,419	454,131,178	357,077,803
Free goods.....	20,118,932	18,665,123	14,893,527	90,882,952	94,761,859	79,112,130	201,552,149	232,361,088	192,548,671
Total imports (mdse).....	57,999,792	57,942,813	44,390,603	276,330,838	283,822,915	215,120,515	584,306,568	686,492,266	549,626,474
Coin and bullion.....	460,133	572,186	11,452,719	1,895,544	2,361,657	12,764,520	17,234,466	5,894,092	25,638,168
Total imports.....	58,459,925	58,514,999	55,843,322	269,226,382	286,184,572	227,885,035	601,541,034	692,386,358	575,264,642
Duty collected.....	9,949,170	10,125,376	8,358,948	45,939,231	48,657,143	36,840,480	100,096,929	117,757,072	95,327,982
EXPORTS.									
Canadian Produce—									
The mine.....	5,210,983	4,690,937	4,667,558	21,795,085	21,871,405	21,289,124	47,710,471	57,518,866	58,456,773
The fisheries.....	1,346,595	1,502,985	1,324,351	5,095,031	6,535,238	5,770,074	16,510,581	17,776,928	19,858,396
The forest.....	5,383,962	5,063,551	4,226,635	18,838,040	19,235,181	13,086,143	41,133,699	43,652,201	42,593,091
Animal produce.....	5,379,759	4,817,785	8,780,787	19,200,272	17,901,019	26,063,884	46,410,334	43,485,340	61,511,984
Agricultural produce.....	8,603,843	13,176,343	7,425,227	55,825,765	64,798,080	50,040,469	131,277,101	159,118,576	183,461,818
Manufactures.....	3,170,362	4,911,478	5,049,472	15,829,471	20,963,373	26,728,965	38,370,675	48,826,610	63,209,044
Miscellaneous.....	8,932	12,629	6,702	29,707	51,804	148,627	102,087	119,408	217,911
Total Canadian produce.....	29,304,435	34,175,708	31,510,732	136,613,371	151,356,700	149,077,286	321,514,948	370,497,929	429,309,025
Foreign produce.....	1,799,023	3,161,874	12,549,622	7,708,221	11,895,909	27,215,971	16,945,282	25,381,443	39,228,874
Total exports (mdse).....	31,103,458	37,337,582	44,060,354	144,381,592	163,192,609	176,293,257	338,460,185	395,879,372	468,537,872
Coin and bullion.....	459,521	1,979,574	471,208	5,050,774	6,559,954	3,104,969	10,954,935	17,672,882	20,105,719
Total exports.....	31,562,979	39,317,156	44,531,562	149,432,366	169,752,563	179,398,226	349,415,120	413,552,254	488,643,591
AGGREGATE TRADE.									
Merchandise.....	89,103,250	95,280,395	88,450,957	411,712,430	447,015,524	391,413,772	922,766,753	1,082,391,638	1,018,164,346
Coin and bullion.....	919,654	2,551,760	11,923,927	6,946,318	8,921,611	15,869,489	28,189,401	23,566,974	45,743,767
Total trade.....	90,022,904	97,832,155	100,374,885	418,658,748	455,927,135	407,283,261	950,956,154	1,105,938,612	1,063,908,233

GERMAN COMPETITION IN JAMAICA.

The following information on German competition in Jamaica, forwarded by Mr. Watson Griffin, Special Commissioner now visiting the West Indies in the interests of Canadian trade, should have a particular interest in view of the special articles appearing in recent numbers of the Weekly Report:—

GERMAN CREDIT IN FOREIGN TRADE.

In the opinion of the leading merchants in Jamaica a large measure of German success in securing business is due to the long credits which they offer. Where an English or American house would demand cash or thirty days the German will give six months. They are often ready to give credit to merchants from whom other firms demand cash. This must not be taken to mean that they give credit indiscriminately, as it is highly probable that inquiry is first made and the amount of credit granted is determined by the result of that inquiry. But it is undoubtedly true that the Germans have offered longer terms of credit than houses of other countries.

BETTER BANKING FACILITIES REQUIRED.

According to a prominent business man in Jamaica the Germans have been able to offer better terms because their banking system especially favours foreign trade. He suggests that the Canadian Banks co-operate and endeavour to adopt some system whereby foreign trade could be encouraged to a greater extent than is the case at present. The Canadian export business could thereby be placed on a more certain basis and manufacturers who are at present reluctant to venture into outside trade because they know little about the financial standing of overseas houses would become more enterprising. Banks are in a better position to secure accurate information regarding the standing of merchants in British colonies or foreign countries than are individual Canadian manufacturers or merchants.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SECURING TRADE.

A bank authority in Kingston makes the following useful suggestions with regard to securing trade in Jamaica:—

The Canadian manufacturers and wholesale houses should ask their bankers in Canada to write their correspondents or branches in Jamaica for names of reliable wholesale or retail dealers, commission merchants, etc.; when these names are furnished merchants could then send prices, samples, etc., and at the same time ask their bankers for reports on the Jamaica firms. In this way, the reports and orders, if any, would reach Canada at the same time, and shippers could forward goods or not according to the reports. Under these present conditions it is impossible to say what the position of any firm here may be in the next three months. No shipment should be made especially where documents are to be delivered on acceptance of drafts, without first inquiring into the responsibility of the consignees.

The *Merchants Exchange*, Kingston, Jamaica, should be furnished with manufacturers catalogues and every effort should be made to advertise Canadian goods.

THE QUESTION OF INVOICES.

Another factor that enters into the success obtained by German firms in securing a large share of the trade with Jamaica is the care taken in making up invoices, in a

form that will meet the legal requirements of the Colony as well as the commercial needs of their clients. The Collector of Customs at Kingston states that Canadian exporters cause a great deal of unnecessary trouble and inconvenience to importers as well as to the Customs Department by the careless way in which they make out invoices. The Jamaican requirements with regard to invoices are as follows:—

The invoice for goods subject to duty according to value must distinctly and clearly be set forth and describe the marks and numbers of each package containing the goods detailed in such invoice: the contents of each package must also be shown and the value of each item forming the contents of the package and such values shall not be subject to any deduction on account of freight or other charges. It is also provided in cases where no separate charges are made for the outside and inside packages or receptacles containing goods liable to duty according to value, the fact that the cost of the coverings or receptacles is included in the cost of the goods shall be stated in the invoice, failing which the value of such package will be appraised and duty charged thereon according to such appraisement.

In this connection the Collector of Customs further stated as follows:—

‘Canadian and American invoices are by far the worst offenders against these requirements in consequence whereof a great deal of unnecessary trouble and labour as well as loss of time are caused to importers and to the Customs Department. I need hardly point out that it is to the best interest of shippers to save their clients trouble, etc., and so conserve the connection, the attainment of which end is not contributed to by disregard of the customs laws and mercantile requirements of the country with which business is sought; this condition of things gives rise to the view that the only care of the shippers is to sell and get rid of the goods and without thought of the trouble that it engendered to the customs and client in Jamaica owing to the lack of care in preparing the invoice. Invoices received here from Canada and the United States even for such articles as bales of hay are more frequently in the form and style of Bills of Parcels given for small retail transactions—utterly unlike the practice in reference to invoices for shipments made through shipping and commission houses—and as the growing tendency is to obtain goods direct from producers and manufacturers in like manner is there increase of the ground for objection to insufficiency of invoices particularly from Canada and the United States. In some cases the invoice is incorporated with or forms part of the Way Bill made in a manner utterly unsuitable to our Customs requirements. Contrast all this with the preciseness and particulars in invoices exacted in Canada and the United States in respect of goods going into those countries.

IMPORTS INTO JAMAICA FROM GERMANY.

The accompanying statement, furnished by the Collector of Customs, shows the imports from Germany into Jamaica for the year 1913, and illustrates the extent to which German firms had obtained a foothold in this market. The war will have the effect of cutting off these supplies from the colony. The opportunity is therefore presented for other countries to extend their sales to Jamaica.

The total import of German goods into Jamaica for the year concerned was valued at £69,708 6s. 1d. or 2.45 per cent of the total imports into the colony. These figures, however, as the Collector of Customs pointed out, represent only the direct trade with Germany, and take no account of articles of German manufacture or origin shipped to the colony through the United Kingdom and other indirect channels. Thus as an illustration may be given the case of an English firm which imports most of its goods direct from the United Kingdom, yet among those goods are to be found many of German, French and Swiss origin.

Imports into Jamaica from Germany in the Year ended December 31, 1913.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.	Percentage of Import.
		£ s. d.	Per cent.
Aerated and mineral water		1 15 2	
Cartridges	300	0 18 0	
Ale, beer and porter	38,325½ gals.	6,387 11 1	12·9
Apparel		560 5 0	·7
Bags (travelling and tool), trunks and valises		49 9 9	1·3
Blacking and polishes		24 8 0	
Books, not printed		0 16 2	
Books, printed		11 1 8	
Boots and shoes		2 6 2	
Brooms and brushes		109 4 11	5·2
Butter	8,926 lbs.	557 17 6	2·3
Butter substitutes	72,658 "	1,516 9 0	8·8
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha manufactures		187 15 7	4·1
Chemicals		221 14 9	2·4
China and earthenware		1,003 11 3	12·3
Clay manufactures		54 9 10	
Cordage and twine		7 8 0	
Clocks, complete		19 13 3	
parts of		6 7 10	
Cork manufactures		73 1 11	
Cotton, gloves		35 17 2	
" hosiery		1,656 13 5	14·5
" piece goods		815 7 4	·3
" ribbons		26 0 0	
" other manufactures		281 4 5	·9
Cutlery		401 18 1	8·1
Candles, composition	301 lbs.	7 10 6	
Cheese	589 lbs.	24 10 10	
Confectionery		6 8 6	
Electrical apparatus		523 2 1	6·3
Fireworks		25 15 11	
Fish, canned		445 15 9	2·2
Glass and glassware		1,708 1 0	14·7
Viz. Bottles		151 9 1	9·4
Grain and farinaceous preparations		13 15 0	
Grease		40 6 7	
Gums		1 10 10	
Haberdashery and millinery		3,696 15 9	5·8
Hardware		2,073 17 6	3·8
Hats and felt		17 11 5	
Other kinds		11 14 4	
Hemp manufactures		0 11 0	
Hops		432 1 8	77·4
Instruments, scientific		5 1 10	
Jams, jellies and preserved fruits		19 16 4	
Jewellery		51 19 1	
Jute, manufactures of		4 1 8	
Leather manufactures (other than boots and shoes)		94 9 1	
Linen manufactures		21 10 3	
Machinery, agricultural—steam		6,442 8 1	14·3
Not steam		118 15 7	3·1
Machinery, not agricultural—steam		4 14 8	
Not steam		20 12 6	
Pumps		410 16 11	10·1
Magic lanterns		1 7 9	
Railway, unenumerated		115 12 6	
Sewing machines		38 7 5	
Manure, chemical		923 8 4	14·1
Mats and matting		1 13 0	
Medicines and drugs		487 1 0	1·5
Quinine		121 9 3	17·1
Artisans' tools		236 6 1	2·5
Implements and Tools—Agricultural		11 4 0	

Imports into Jamaica from Germany in the Year ended December 31, 1913—*Con.*

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.	Percentage of Import.
		£ s. d.	Per cent.
Metals, viz.,			
Copper manufactures.....		0 5 0	
Iron and steel manufactures.....		177 3 8	2·1
Tubes and pipes.....		7 7 1	
Iron, galvanized for roofing.....		24 15 1	
Iron and steel wire for fencing.....		13 19 10	
Wire, other kinds.....		6 3 0	
Steel bars of all kinds.....		113 1 0	3·4
Staples and nails for fencing.....		252 0 0	18·5
Nails, screws and rivets.....		79 18 7	
Lead manufactures.....		0 10 10	
Tin manufactures.....		82 5 4	
Musical instruments.....		1,188 1 2	13·4
Matches.....	13,760 Gross	1,221 17 1	25·4
Milk, condensed.....	19,246 Cases	18,283 14 0	29·8
Naphtha and Gasoline.....	4 Gals.	0 7 0	
Petroleum.....	280 "	10 10 0	
Oils, unenumerated.....	485 "	60 12 6	
Oats.....	2,494 Bush.	498 16 0	3·1
Oilcloth, including linoleum.....		97 5 1	
Painters colours and materials.....		17 10 10	6·2
Paper, writing.....		171 14 8	2·5
Unenumerated.....		3,894 1 7	14·8
Perfumery.....		1,143 17 9	10·2
Plate and plated ware.....		9 11 11	
Provisions.....		241 16 9	2·7
Peas and beans.....	318 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	175 6 3	1·6
Potatoes.....	301 $\frac{1}{2}$ brls.	19 5 5	
Rice.....	66,435 lbs.	365 7 10	·4
Saddlery and harness.....		84 17 10	
Ships and boats.....		750	53·4
Silk manufactures.....		6 13 9	
Soap fancy.....		138 14 ..	
Spirits, methylated.....		7 6 8	
Spirits, perfumed.....		367 2 11	7·9
Stationery, other than paper.....		82 6 4	
Slates and pencils.....		17 9 6	
Molasses and syrup.....		4 19 ..	
Sugar, refined or unrefined.....	10,600 lbs.	84 16 ..	
Spirits, viz.; brandy.....	214 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.	107 5 7	
Gin.....	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.	36 13 1	
Whisky.....	228 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.	79 19 ..	
Unenumerated.....	506 $\frac{1}{2}$..	58 5 4	
Compounds.....	670 $\frac{1}{2}$..	378 1 10	14·1
Toys and games.....		603 13 7	17·7
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	1,244 lbs.	218 16 ..	3·1
Umbrellas and parasols.....		150 16 3	11·8
Vegetables, fresh.....		37 19 ..	
Watches, complete.....		103 19 8	12·1
Wood, manufactures.....		1,463 16 6	9·8
Wood, furniture of.....		205 16 ..	1·9
Hoops and shooks.....		262 15 1	
Wool other manufactures.....		291 13 ..	
Wines, viz.; burgundy.....	12 gals.	5 19 10	
Claret.....	52 "	17 16 11	
Hock.....	2 "	3 1 6	
Maderia.....	2 "	1 4 ..	
Muscatel.....	2 "	1 10 4	
Port.....	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	36 11 ..	
Red.....	13,710 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	2,345 18 7	69·1
Sherry.....	1,305 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	166 6 9	
White.....	5 "	1 17 3	
Goods, unenumerated manufactured.....		771 15 5	
		69,708 6 1	

* NOTE 2·45 per cent of total imports.

CHIEF ITEMS IMPORTED FROM GERMANY.

Attention may be called to some of the principal items in the above returns. Thus a reference to the table will reveal a large import into Jamaica of condensed milk from Germany. The value of this import in 1913 was £18,283 or 29.8 per cent of the total import of this article into the colony. Again under the head of ale, beer and porter an import from Germany of a value of £6,387 in 1913 may be found. The beer imported into Jamaica from Germany is for the most part a light lager similar to that supplied from the United States and is put up in pint bottles. The proportion of the import under this head supplied by Germany in 1913 was 12.9 per cent. Nearly 70 per cent of the red wine imported into Jamaica in 1913 came from Germany. This consisted principally of cheap Tarragona, a light red wine costing about £5 per 30 gallons, and other more highly flavoured wines retailing at 1s. per pint. The value of the red wine imported from Germany in 1913 was £2,345. Another item under the head of food and drink put down as coming from Germany consisted of butter substitutes, of which £1,816 were imported in 1913. It is doubtful, however, as to what proportion of this import was really of German origin.

DRY GOODS.

Germany supplied Jamaica in 1913 with cotton hosiery of a value of £1,656. This was 14.5 per cent of the total import of these goods, and was made up principally of cheap lisle footwear and underclothing. In this connection a large importer of German hosiery said: 'We buy hosiery ranging in price from 3s. to 6s. 6d. The greatest demand is for hosiery costing us about 4s. per dozen.'

Another line of dry goods imported extensively from Germany is comprised under the head of 'Haberdashery and Millinery' of which £3,696 was imported from Germany in 1913. Importations of cheap lace, buttons, trimmings for ladies' dresses, beads and glass ornaments bulk largely in this item.

EARTHENWARE, GLASSWARE AND ENAMELWARE.

The import into Jamaica in 1913 of China and earthenware from Germany was valued at £1,003. This was 12.3 per cent of the total import under this head and consisted in large part of cheap lines of plates, dishes and cups. Germany also supplied £1,708, or 14.7 per cent of the glassware imported into Jamaica in 1913. In addition to this she also supplied glass bottles of a value of £151. The glassware imported from Germany is for the most part of a cheap variety, ranging from the three-penny butter dish to epergnes and other articles of decorative glass, selling at from 10s. to 15s. The ware though cheap is pleasing to the eye and is in favour among a large proportion of the population.

With regard to enamelware, an importer stated that the German article is considerably lighter than the English enamelware and that it does not last as long. It looks all right, however, and it is so cheap that when one article wears out another can be bought.

SUPERIORITY OF GERMAN METHODS.

An important feature of the trade with Germany in earthenware, glassware and enamelware is the good packing, which reduces breakage considerably and which is far superior to that of other countries. Again, one of the largest importers of these articles in Jamaica stated that German business methods are so superior to those of other countries that it will be with difficulty that they are prevented from recovering their trade lost during the war. First of all, in the matter of correspondence they

reply promptly in English to any letters you may write them, and they answer all questions most exhaustively. Then again, if any alteration in the article they have been supplying is required, the Germans will make the alteration, where other firms would refuse. Not only are they ready to reproduce any article that may be sent them, but they are also most ingenious in originating designs. The German article is not always so durable as that supplied from the United Kingdom or other countries, but it is of as good appearance, which is the important factor in regard to the Jamaican market. Canadian firms should imitate their German competitors in these matters if they wish to gain increased permanent trade.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.

German cutlery accounted for £401, or 8.1 per cent of the total import of this article into Jamaica in 1913. The supply consisted mainly of cheap kitchen knives and pocket knives, retailing at from 1½d. to 2s. 6d. The chief item in the imports of hardware from Germany is made up of a plain cheap fencing wire.

MACHINERY AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Steam agricultural machinery of a value of £6,442, or 14.3 per cent of the total import of this article, is the only important item under the head of machinery imported into Jamaica from Germany. Over half of the above sum is represented by an import of machinery for the preparation of cassava.

The import into Jamaica of musical instruments from Germany was valued in 1913 at £1,188, and comprised 13.4 per cent of the total import. All descriptions under this head from pianos to harmonicas went to make up this total. An importer of German pianos pointed out that German pianos are able to stand the climate exceptionally well on account of the care with which the parts are put together, that is, the fitting, glueing and screwing. The Germans also use the French polish on their pianos, which is the most suitable for the requirements of the market. The pianos which are chiefly imported into Jamaica from Germany cost about £30 laid down in Kingston. All kinds of fittings for small musical instruments are also imported from Germany.

PAPER, CHEMICALS, ETC.

The paper imported into Jamaica from Germany consists chiefly of cheap wrapping paper, such as the thin paper of a fawn-like colour used in dry goods and other stores, also the yellow paper known as straw paper. The value of this import in 1913 was £3,864, or 14.8 per cent of the total import of paper into Jamaica in the year concerned.

Of drugs and chemicals imported into Jamaica from Germany there may be mentioned chemical manure of a value of £923 in 1913, and perfumery of a value of £1,143. This latter consisted mostly of imitation Florida and Kanaga water, and cheap grades of toilet water

WOODENWARE AND TOYS.

Under the head of woodenware, there were imported in 1913 into Jamaica from Germany articles to the value of £1,463. With the exception of cheap wooden pipes and a few other articles for household use, the bulk of this importation consists of match splints and skillets. The local match factory has recently imported machinery for cutting their sticks and it is expected that the trade in this item will decline. The value of the matches imported from Germany in 1913 was £1,221, which was 25.4 per cent of the total import of matches into Jamaica.

Germany supplied 17.7 per cent of Jamaica's imports of toys in 1913. The value was £603, and was made up principally of cheap wooden and tin toys, dolls and articles made of paper and other cheap materials.

LIST OF IMPORTERS AND SAMPLES.

A list of the Jamaican importers of the German goods above mentioned is on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. Samples of the goods formerly supplied by Germany have also been forwarded and may be inspected on application to the Department in question.

REPRINT OF ARTICLES.

The special series of articles on German exports, together with other matter bearing on the relation of the war to Canadian trade, are being reprinted in the form of a special supplement of the Weekly Report, which will be sent out with the regular Report. Additional copies may be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

UNITED KINGDOM DEMAND FOR MOTOR TYRES.

An authority on the motor tyre business in Great Britain has communicated the following to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, which he passes on through the medium of the Weekly Report to any who may be interested:—

‘I do not consider the immediate demand for motor tyres at all extensive. At the same time I am very strongly of the opinion that if a substantial manufacturer or combination of manufacturers in Canada were to take adequate steps immediately, it would be possible to obtain a very strong grip of a good permanent trade here. It would be necessary to market solid as well as pneumatic tyres, specializing on the former rather than on the latter. The demand will be greater for solids than for pneumatics for some time to come.

‘The present moment is particularly opportune for a publicity campaign with a view of establishing Canadian concerns on the British market. Particularly advantageous terms could be arranged for advertisement contracts, and these terms could be made to hold good for a considerable period, as all the papers are now lacking financial support and would quote to a new advertiser at the moment very much lower prices than would be available if any such campaign were postponed until after the war is over.

‘The same arguments apply to any Canadian firms manufacturing motor vehicles, provided that these are genuine Canadian concerns and are not merely assembling or selling cars manufactured in the United States.’

'MADE IN CANADA.'

A statement has reached the Department that Canadian municipalities and companies dealing with public utilities are buying their equipment from foreign sources. During the stress of war and with a prospect of unemployment during the coming winter it appears especially desirable that as far as possible equipment produced in the country should be obtained and the Minister of Trade and Commerce desires to direct the attention of municipal committees and companies concerned in municipal work to this matter in the full belief that patriotic sentiment will stimulate sympathy with the object of this notice.

BRAZILIAN NOTES.

His Majesty's Consul General at Rio de Janeiro has of late received numerous inquiries from Canadian firms respecting trade openings in Brazil. Copies of the replies to several of these inquiries have been forwarded to the Department and they afford evidence of the comprehensive and thorough manner in which inquiries from Canadian firms are treated by British Consulates. In view of the interest attached to information respecting Brazil now that an opportunity for increased trade with that country is presented, it has been considered advisable to render the more important portions of the information contained in such replies available for other exporters, by publishing extracts therefrom. The following excerpts afford further amplification of the notes on Brazilian trade in the special series dealing with German exports:—

BRAZILIAN MARKET FOR FISH.

The Brazilian import of salt and dried fish amounts to some 35,000,000 kilos annually. The chief countries of origin are Newfoundland, Norway and Great Britain, furnishing approximately, 44 per cent, 33 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. At the present moment there is no Canadian fish on the market. The sales consist only of Scotch fish in the proportion of about 10 per cent and Norwegian fish in the proportion of about 90 per cent. The best brands of Norwegian are now offered at 44 shillings per case of 59 kilos, c.i.f. Rio de Janeiro, draft at 60 days date, this being the best cod caught in Norway. Inferior qualities cost 2 shillings to 3 shillings less; Scotch fish arrives for the most part on this market on consignment. This brand at the present moment is fetching from 42s. to 41s. for first quality cod in cases as above. Ling is also imported and at the present moment sold at 36s. a case.

With regard to the Brazilian market for herrings it may be stated that the yearly consumption of that fish is as follows:—

State of Rio de Janeiro,	4,500 cases each containing..	48 lb. tins.
State of Sao Paulo,	3,500-4,000 cases each containing	48 "
Other states..		Nil.

The popular brand is that of smoked red herrings. The tins should be square and not oval.

The price per case varies between 48s. and 52s., c.i.f., Rio Janeiro and Santos. The usual form of payment is by draft at 120 days.

ENSILAGE AND STRAW CUTTERS.

A great number of ensilage and straw cutters are sold in Brazil, but they are of a much simpler type than such as are usually found in Canada. The Brazilian climate renders the 'silo' unnecessary, and, furthermore, the machines are used not so much for the purpose of cutting chaff and straw as for chopping sugar cane for cattle fodder. The popular type is that of the simple English chaff-cutter, worked either by a handle on the flywheel, or with a belt pulley, and listed at wholesale prices ranging from £2 to £10 sterling.

BROOMS.

The Brazilian import of brooms is small owing to the existence of a native industry furnished with abundant supplies of local raw material and protected by a heavy tariff.

The average value of the imports into Brazil of brooms and brushes, other than hair and fancy brushes, is about Rs. 15,000, say £1,000 per annum, with a strong tendency to decrease. The duty on ordinary cheap straw brooms at the present rate of exchange is Rs. 10 \$600 per dozen, which is about the equivalent of about 14s. These brooms are sold in Rio de Janeiro at prices ranging from Rs. 1 \$200 to Rs. 1 \$500 each.

BRAZILIAN WALLPAPER REQUIREMENTS.

The total value of the wallpaper imported into Brazil during the year 1913 amounted to the equivalent of some £3,500. The demand is chiefly for wallpapers of the cheaper variety; but there exists a certain demand also for those of superior quality. The bulk of the wallpapers imported come from Germany. A considerable proportion of the better varieties, however, come from France.

MOTOR TRUCKS.

There is a large sale of motor trucks in Brazil. The market, however, is almost entirely in the hands of a powerful German firm, who have made a study of the requirements of the market, and have produced a truck which enjoys an excellent reputation, and is considerably cheaper than the makes of other countries.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN BRAZIL.

Up to the beginning of the 18th century, Brazilian sugar dominated the world's market in respect of that commodity. From that date onwards, however, sugar began to be cultivated on a large scale throughout the West Indies, and the predominance of Brazil began steadily to decline, in spite of the efforts made by the Government of Brazil to foster and extend the industry.

The principal centre of the sugar industry in Brazil is the State of Pernambuco; but considerable quantities of sugar are also produced in the States of Alagoas, Parahyba, Sergipe and Bahia in the north, and in the State of Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, in the south.

It is difficult to estimate exactly the annual output of sugar in Brazil at the present time; but it would seem to be somewhere about 4,000,000 sacks, representing some 240,000 tons, distributed as follows:—

States.	No. of Sugar Factories.	Annual Production Sacks (of 60 kilos).
Pernambuco	30	2,000,000
Alagoas	2	800,000
Parahyba	1	90,000
Sergipe	1	80,000
Bahia	12	300,000
Minas Geraes	6	120,000
Rio de Janeiro	40	450,000
Sao Paulo	13	200,000
	<hr/> 105	<hr/> 4,040,000

The cane grown in Pernambuco is of exceptionally good quality. The quantity of saccharine matter contained in the juice there is frequently as high as $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, with a co-efficient of purity of over 96 per cent. So marvellously fertile is the soil in Pernambuco that there exists there tracts of land upon which cane has been grown continuously during 200 years, without the addition of any artificial manure.

Most of the sugar produced in Brazil represents the output of numberless small factories scattered throughout the various sugar-growing states. The methods of preparation employed in those small factories are of the most primitive nature; and barely one-half of the available juice is extracted from the cane.

In the central sugar factories—of which there exist but very few, in proportion to the sugar-growing area—the plant employed is mostly of German or American pattern. In only one of these factories is the diffusion method employed. Although it is claimed for said method that it yields 11 per cent of sugar in proportion to weight of cane treated, as against 7 per cent obtained by other methods.

Sugar refineries in Brazil are few in number, and badly equipped. Moreover, the process of refining is unduly costly, and this fact also militates seriously against the success of the sugar industry in this country.

Most of the sugar produced throughout Brazil is consigned for sale to commission houses in Rio de Janeiro, which is the principal distributing centre of the commodity.

The great fall in price of sugar dating from the year 1884, coupled with the abolition of slavery in Brazil in 1888, had a disastrous effect upon the sugar industry in this country. This in 1889, out of eight sugar factories established in the State of Bahia, and worked with British capital, six were obliged to shut down.

The sugar industry in Brazil has received but little development hitherto, and has attracted but little attention upon the part of foreign capitalists. There seems to be little doubt, however, that given sufficient capital and efficient management, the industry in question ought to yield handsome profits.

Certain English and American firms purchase, from time to time, considerable quantities of sugar throughout the northern States of Brazil, and ship same to Liverpool or to New York. Up to now, however, such operations have not been conducted regularly or on any considerable scale.

According to official returns, the export of sugar from Brazil during the five years, 1909-13, has been as follows:—

EXPORTS OF SUGAR, 1909-13.

Destination.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
Great Britain.....	51,026,462	46,123,009	23,305,279	4,599,276	5,133,572
Germany.....	1,186	.....	140	184	.....
France.....	708	159	407	603	530
Belgium.....	.....	307	.....	276	547
Italy.....	412	326	280	283	321
Spain.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	161,772	138,914	296,123	20,081	11,053
Holland.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
United States of America...	6,021,753	290,557	12,270,012	.....	.....
Canada.....	.....	4,452,000	.....	.....	.....
Argentina.....	10,918,351	7,567,546	153,425	37,800	6,600
Chili.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru.....	3,200	5,694	10,440	3,092	3,000
Bolivia.....	.....	.....	73,310	48,300	900
Uruguay.....	346,487	245,010	107,685	61,802	210,614
Maderia.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Verda.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....
	68,485,331	58,823,682	36,208,301	4,771,697	5,367,137

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended September 16, 1914:—

Cheese—

Bristol.....	73/	76/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	72/6	75/6	"
London.....	75/	78/	"
Glasgow.....	-	76/	"

Butter—None reported.

Bacon (Sides)—

Bristol.....	82/	84/	"
Liverpool.....	81/	85/	"
London.....	82/	86/	"
Glasgow.....	-	-	"

Bacon (Cumberland cut)—

Bristol.....	-	-	"
Liverpool.....	82/6	85/	"
London.....	-	-	"
Glasgow.....	82/	84/	"

Hams (long cut, green)—

Bristol.....	86/	90/	"
Liverpool.....	82/	85/	"
London.....	83/	87/	"
Glasgow.....	-	-	"

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended September 19, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living :—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves.....	124	
Sheep and lambs.....	-	
Swine.....	-	
Horses.....	415	602
Fresh meat :—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)..... Cwts.	191,669	87,173
Mutton " " ".....	132,304	37,367
Pork " " ".....	10,506	19,477
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen).....	10,790	15,621
Salted or preserved meat :—		
Bacon.....	81,631	98,322
Beef.....	725	226
Hams.....	17,465	7,720
Pork.....	4,918	2,619
Meat, unenumerated, salted.....	2,009	1,736
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned).....	16,650	24,007
Dairy produce and substitutes :—		
Butter.....	72,586	57,591
Margarine.....	29,402	23,785
Cheese.....	51,115	43,686
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums.....	-	
" cream.....	184	166
" condensed.....	22,755	14,800
" preserved, other kinds.....	382	94
Eggs.....	Gt. Hnd. 462,032	130,641
Poultry.....	Value £ 1,883	353
Game.....	" 1,269	424
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen).....	Cwts. 34,029	37,847
Lard.....	" 23,019	14,251
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—		
Wheat.....	" 1,656,200	3,295,309
Wheatmeal and flour.....	" 199,100	192,200
Barley.....	" 708,500	199,800
Oats.....	" 195,900	156,900
Peas.....	" 142,697	2,980
Beans.....	" 1,830	75,300
Maize or Indian corn.....	" 1,889,700	1,095,700
Fruit, raw :—		
Apples.....	" 20,966	8,592
Pears.....	" 51,616	4,650
Hay.....	Tons. 500	5
Hops.....	Cwts. 1,326	2,602

WEST INDIES TRADE IN FOODSTUFFS.

Mr. E. H. S. Flood, the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Bridgetown, Barbados, has advised the Department that a notice was published in the *Official Gazette* of Barbados, under date of September 17, to the effect that the Government had removed the embargo on the exportation of the following articles: Fish, salted or dried, cornmeal, flour, rice, Canadian peas, soap, oleomargarine, kerosene oil, pork (salted), beef (salted), matches, lard, cotton seed oil, coffee, pigs and poultry. Immediately after the outbreak of the war, an order, a reference to which appeared in Weekly Report No. 552, was made prohibiting the exportation of all foodstuffs from the island. Canadian firms were then advised that small consignments to the Windward and Leeward Islands direct would be desirable, as Barbados, on account of the prohibition, was preventing from delivering its usual supplies to these islands. The prohibition having now been removed, Barbados will be again able to resume its usual transshipment trade with these islands.

NOTES ON GERMAN TRADE.

A campaign is being actively conducted in the United Kingdom to secure for British manufacturers and exporters the trade in foreign and colonial markets, formerly in German hands. In this campaign the Government Department known as the Board of Trade is taking the leading part and through its Commercial Intelligence Branch has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades, resulting from the withdrawal of competition from Germany and Austria-Hungary in neutral markets. Extracts from these memoranda are published below and may serve as further amplification of the special articles dealing with the opportunity for the enlargement of Canadian trade, presented through the interruption to German exports.

The following installment deals with toys and games, leather gloves, sewing machines, and electrical apparatus:—

Toys and Games.

In the German and British trade returns the exports of toys and games are included under one heading only, no separate particulars as to special kinds of toys being recorded. For Austria-Hungary a certain amount of detail is available.

The following table shows for a recent year the value of the exports of toys and games of all sorts to the United Kingdom, the principal neutral markets, and to all destinations:—

Country to whom Exported.	Exports of Toys and Games.		
	From Germany (1912).	From Austria- Hungary (1913).	From United Kingdom (1912).
	£	£	£
United Kingdom.	1,147,400	104,500	
British India.	52,300	1,200	81,500
Canada.	82,500	2,700	83,800
Australia.	105,000	100	139,500
British South Africa.	28,600		91,300
Norway.	15,100	100	1,100
Sweden.	38,800	200	2,800
Denmark.	47,700	1,000	3,600
France.	328,600	1,600	36,200
Spain.	49,700	200	1,400
Italy.	106,200	2,600	4,500
Greece.	1,800	460	500
Bulgaria.	2,800	100	Nil
Servia.	1,600	300	Nil
Roumania.	18,400	1,600	300
Russia, N.	120,300	1,900	10,100
Russia, S.			500
Turkey, European.	23,600	1,100	1,900
Turkey, Asiatic.		1,100	2,100
Egypt.	13,300	3,200	6,500
United States.	1,404,500	87,900	113,600
Mexico.	48,400	100	900
Brazil.	85,500	200	5,700
Chile.	37,300	100	7,300
Argentina.	116,800	2,300	27,600
Uruguay.	27,700		2,500
Total to Neutral and Colonial Markets.	2,756,500	110,000	629,200

The value of the United Kingdom market to the German toy trade is at once apparent from the above figures. As regards neutral markets, it is clear that Germany dominates all the foreign and competes strongly in our colonial markets, while Austria-Hungary competition is severe in the United States market.

It is unfortunate that no details are available as to the varieties of German and British toys exported, but the following particulars as to Austrian toys exported are available:—

EXPORTS OF TOYS FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, 1913.

Toys and games of fancy paper, combined or not with common or fine materials.	£ 26,000
Children's toys and games of soft india rubber, combined or not with fine or common materials.	97,000
Wooden toys and games—	
Coarse, merely planed, carved, or turned, in the rough, not combined with other materials.	4,700
Finely worked, in the rough, and all wooden toys and games, stained, dyed, lacquered, polished, painted, combined or not with common materials.	137,500
Combined with fine materials.	3,500
Toys of sheet-metal and other materials combined or not with common or fine materials.	2,600
Children's toys, Christmas tree ornaments of base metals and alloys thereof.	6,300
Total.	£277,600

Leather Gloves and Glove Leather.

GENERAL REVIEW.

The following statement shows for a recent year the value of leather gloves (and glove leather) exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary to all destinations in a recent year, together with particulars of such exports to some of the principal markets.

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

From Germany (1912)—	
Glove leather—	
Kid leather	£ 622,000
Cut up or stamped out for gloves.....	20,000
Kid gloves	866,000
Other leather gloves	113,000
Total	£1,621,000
From Austria-Hungary (1913)—	
Leather for gloves	£ 208,000
Gloves of leather (also merely cut out or combined with textile materials) embroidered or not	1,245,000
Total	£1,453,000
From United Kingdom (1913)—	
Leather gloves	£370,000

No particulars are available as to the exports of leather for gloves (if any) from the United Kingdom.

It will be seen that outside the United Kingdom, France, the United States and the principal British Dominions, there are no particularly large markets for leather gloves. We already possess a large share of the trade in British Dominions and in France. The most important openings appear, therefore, to be in the United Kingdom where it should be possible to displace the large imports of German and Austrian-made glove leather (valued at £61,000) and German and Austrian-made leather gloves (valued at £1,086,000), and in the United States, to which country Germany and Austria sent leather gloves to the value of £659,000 (1912), and £49,000 (1913) respectively.

GERMAN MARKETS.

The principal markets for German-made kid-glove leather in 1912 and the amounts sent to each were:—

United States	£327,000
United Kingdom	54,000
Russia	33,000
Denmark	21,000
France	10,000
Sweden	5,000

The aggregate value sent to the above markets was £540,000, or 72 per cent of Germany's total exports of kid-glove leather.

The great bulk of German-made leather gloves is sent to the United Kingdom and the United States, the quantities sent to other markets being insufficient in comparison, as the following figures show:—

	Exports of	
	Kid (Glacé) Gloves.	Other Leather Gloves.
To United Kingdom	£197,000	£54,000
United States	643,000	16,000
Russia .....	.....	2,700
Sweden	2,000	4,000
Denmark	1,000	.....
France .....	.....	3,500
	£843,000	£80,200

The exports to the above markets account for over 90 per cent of Germany's exports to all destinations.

Sewing Machines.

The following statement shows for a recent year the value of sewing machines and parts thereof exported to all destinations from Germany. Exports from Germany, 1912:—

Sewing machines worked by hand, without stands; top parts of sewing machines, parts thereof, (except needles).....	£1,400,400
Crank embroidering machines, knitting machines, net weaving or tying machines for hand driving, without stands, top parts, parts thereof (except needles).....	174,300
Sewing machines, with stands or for working by motor.....	1,022,250
Crank embroidering machines, knitting machines, net weaving or tying machines, with stands or for driving by motor.....	131,100
Stands for sewing machines, crank embroidering machines, knitting machines, also of net weaving or tying machines, parts thereof (also table tops and tables therefor).....	112,200
Total	£2,840,250

The German exports of these goods to all destinations are somewhat larger than those of the United Kingdom, the former being valued at £2,534,850 and the latter at £2,367,800.

In addition Germany exports embroidery, knitting, &c., machines and their parts to the value of at least £305,300. No separate record is kept of such exports from the United Kingdom.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS.

The following statement compares for a recent year the value of the exports of sewing machines from Germany to the principal colonial and neutral markets.

Country to which Exported.	From Germany.			Country to which Exported.	From Germany.		
	Sewing Machines worked by hand, without stands; top parts of Sewing Machines, parts thereof, except needles.	Sewing Machines with stands, or for working by motor.	Total.		Sewing Machines worked by hand, without stands; top parts of Sewing Machines, parts thereof, except needles.	Sewing Machines with stands, or for working by motor.	Total.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
British India.....	24,100	20,400	44,500	Roumania.....	5,600	46,700	52,300
Ceylon.....	2,600	700	3,300	Russia.....	335,600	63,700	399,300
Straits Settlements.	8,300	3,900	12,200	Turkey.....	24,500	7,300	31,800
British South Africa.	18,100	1,800	19,900	Egypt.....	7,900	3,600	11,500
British West Africa	3,600	1,400	5,000	Madagascar.....	3,800	100	3,900
Australia.....	10,000	29,000	39,000	Morocco.....	6,900	300	7,200
New Zealand.....	900	2,600	3,500	Dutch East Indies.	38,600	1,200	39,800
Hong Kong.....	400	7,500	7,900	China.....	2,700	7,000	9,700
Norway.....	12,100	3,500	15,600	Japan.....	1,100	600	1,700
Sweden.....	12,600	9,300	21,900	Philippines.....	11,700	300	12,000
Denmark.....	23,800	8,100	31,900	Brazil.....	161,600	19,400	181,000
Netherlands.....	55,800	22,500	78,300	Uruguay.....	1,200	11,500	12,700
Belgium.....	10,400	106,800	117,200	Argentina.....	9,000	47,800	56,800
France.....	67,800	267,000	334,800	Chile.....	25,500	4,500	30,000
Switzerland.....	20,100	65,200	85,300	Colombia.....	2,900	100	3,000
Spain.....	46,900	3,100	50,000	Ecuador.....	3,200	100	3,300
Portugal.....	2,400	24,700	27,100	Venezuela.....	4,300	200	4,500
Italy.....	154,200	26,200	180,400	United States.....	24,000	1,000	25,000
Greece.....	3,400	5,600	15,000	Mexico.....	4,700	1,400	6,100
Servia.....	400	12,500	12,900				
Bulgaria.....	27,100	8,800	35,900	Total to above markets...	1,185,800	847,400	2,033,200

Electrical Apparatus.

The following statements show for a recent year the value of certain descriptions of electrical appliances and apparatus exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary to all destinations:—

	Exported from Germany (1912).	Exported from Austria- Hungary (1913).
	£	£
Dynamos, electro-motors, converters, transformers, &c.....	2,521 000	62,000
Ready worked armatures, commutators, &c.....	382,000	
Storage batteries, spare plates for same (electrodes).....		
Without celluloid, vulcanite, &c.....	319,000	320
With celluloid, vulcanite, &c.....	38,000	
Electric arc lamps, mercury vapour lamps, &c.....	133,000	16,900
Complete frames for arc lamps, mercury vapour lamps, &c., with glass globes (also covered with network).....	28,000	
Search lights—light diffusing reflectors.....	54,000	223,000
Metallic filament and metal wire lamps.....	2,307,000	
Carbon filament, Nernst, &c., electrical incandescent lamps.....	170,000	
Electrical appliances for illumination, transmission of power, &c.; series resist- ances and shunt resistances, &c., and parts thereof.....	2,082,000	85,500
Total of the foregoing.....	8,634,000	387,720

For the more important of these items some further particulars are appended.

DYNAMOS, ELECTRO-MOTORS, ETC.

The principal markets for German dynamos, &c., are Argentina, Russia, Italy, Japan, Spain, Netherlands, Brazil, and the United Kingdom—the bulk of the trade being in the heavier kinds of machinery.

The following statement shows the value of German exports of these goods to 16 of her principal markets, in 1912:—

DYNAMOS, ELECTRO-MOTORS, TRANSFORMERS, ETC.

	Up to 100 kilogs.	Over 100 kilogs and up to 500 kilogs.	Over 500 kilogs.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	37,000	45,000	46,000	128,000
British South Africa.....		5,000	80,000	85,000
Australia.....	5,000	16,000	5,000	26,000
France.....	31,000	29,000	57,000	117,000
Italy.....	31,000	42,000	148,000	221,000
Norway.....	7,000	15,000	66,000	88,000
Roumania.....		9,000	46,000	55,000
Russia.....	52,000	66,000	112,000	230,000
Spain.....	21,000	35,000	105,000	161,000
Netherlands.....	25,000	42,000	67,000	134,000
Japan.....	8,000	13,000	151,000	172,000
Argentina.....	10,000	28,000	199,000	237,000
Brazil.....	13,000	44,000	69,000	126,000
Chile.....	2,000	20,000	36,000	58,000
Mexico.....	3,000	7,000	20,000	30,000
Uruguay.....	4,000	5,000	15,000	24,000

Thus the aggregate value of German exports to these markets amounted to £1,892,000, or nearly 75 per cent of her total exports of such goods.

The principal markets for Austrian-made dynamos, &c., are Italy, Roumania, Bulgaria, Turkey and Greece.

ELECTRIC GLOW LAMPS.

The following statement shows, for a recent year, the value of electrical glow lamps exported from Germany to all destinations:—

From Germany (1912)—	
Metallic filament lamps	£2,307,000
Carbon filament, Nernst and other electric incandescent lamps..	170,000
	<hr/> £2,477,000 <hr/>

The principal markets for German metallic filament lamps are the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia, Spain, Argentine, Brazil, and other South American countries, China and Japan. Carbon filament Nernst, &c., lamps go mainly to the United Kingdom, Italy, Russia, and Brazil.

The following statement shows the value of German exports of these goods to 19 of her principal markets in 1912:—

	Metallic filament Lamps.	Carbon filament Nernst, and other electric incan- descent Lamps.	Total.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	294,000	24,000	318,000
South Africa.....	27,000	1,500	28,500
Canada.....	27,000	5,000	32,000
Australia.....	18,000	2,000	20,000
Denmark.....	51,000	4,000	55,000
France.....	119,000	9,000	128,000
Italy.....	174,000	20,000	194,000
Norway.....	55,000	3,000	58,000
Russia.....	435,000	31,000	466,000
Finland.....	28,000	1,000	29,000
Sweden.....	75,000	2,000	77,000
Spain.....	139,000	3,000	142,000
United States.....	38,000	6,000	44,000
Argentine.....	74,000	7,000	81,000
Brazil.....	84,000	8,000	92,000
Chile.....	38,000	1,000	39,000
China.....	38,000	3,000	41,000
Japan.....	40,000	500	40,500
Mexico.....	30,000	2,000	32,000
Total.....£	1,784,000	133,000	1,917,000

The aggregate value of the exports to the markets specified amounted to £1,719,000, or over 75 per cent of Germany's total exports of such goods.

The principal over-sea markets for Austrian-made glow and other electric lamps in 1913 were Italy, European Russia, United Kingdom, Roumania, United States, and Norway.

GENERAL ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.

The value of electrical appliances for illumination, transmission of power, electrolysis; series resistances and shunt resistances, &c., and parts thereof, exported from Germany to all destinations in 1912 was £2,082,000.

Some of the principal markets to which these goods were sent are given below:—

To United Kingdom	£137,000
British South Africa	41,000
Denmark	51,000
France	95,000
Italy	171,000
Netherlands	82,000
Norway	74,000
Russia	272,000
Sweden	72,000
Spain	83,000
Argentine	153,000
Brazil	77,000
Chile	34,000
Uruguay	23,000
Japan	59,000

The aggregate exports to the countries named amounted to £1,424,000, or two-thirds of Germany's total exports of such goods.

A HINDRANCE TO CANADIAN TRADE.

The Department is in receipt of a communication from a leading firm of wholesale grocers who refer to the desire of the Minister of Trade and Commerce to urge the use of goods 'made in Canada' instead of imported goods. They express a desire to deal in Canadian packed goods, but find an objection to their doing so, on the ground of *irregular quality*. As an instance, they cite the case of a grocer, who stated he always bought Oregon apples in preference to Canadian, as he could always depend on every box in a large shipment turning out as represented. This could not be depended upon in the case of Canadian apples. Much the same is said to apply in regard to Canadian canned fruit, when contrasted with the standard fruit of Belgian, French or United States canning—the regular quality demanded by modern customers cannot be depended upon. Against these instances they contrast the case of a sugar manufacturer, who built up a reputation by always insisting on every detail being attended to that goes to make quality. Greater attention to such details on the part of Canadian packers and canners would materially assist the Department in its efforts to encourage the use of Canadian goods.

ABOLITION OF DUTIES IN FRANCE.

Mr. Philipe Roy, the Canadian Commissioner-General at Paris, has forwarded to the Department the French Custom Circulars, concerning the temporary abolition of the duties on the following products:—

No. 4567, respecting barley and oats, string beans and beans, salted meats.

No. 4576, extending the abolition enacted in Circular No. 4567 to Algeria.

No. 4569, respecting potatoes, also applicable to Algeria.

No. 4571, respecting wheat and flour, extending same to Algeria (4572).

No. 4573, respecting frozen meats, Algeria excluded.

No. 4575, respecting corn, Algeria included.

No. 4585, respecting rice, ordinary or antiseptic cotton, wool, and oil cake, also applicable to Algeria.

The removal of the duty on the above-mentioned products, Mr. Roy further states, is for an indefinite time and can be cancelled in the same manner as it has been decreed. However, at the time the tariff is re-established, direct shipments made to France previous to the insertion of the new decree in the Official Gazette will get the benefit of the exemption, upon production of the required evidence (bills of lading, etc.).

The circular concerning the temporary removal of the customs duties on cattle, sheep and hogs, which also applies to Algeria, had not up to the time of writing been received by Mr. Roy.

FRENCH SHIPPING FACILITIES.

With regard to the coasting service between Marseilles on the Mediterranean, Bordeaux, Nantes, St. Nazaire, and Brest on the Atlantic seacoast, Havre, Dieppe, Calais, Boulogne and Dunkirk on the Channel, the French Government has taken active means to facilitate the resumption of these services. The vessels of the London-Montreal service of the Allan Line have not yet resumed their call at Havre, but in the event that the call is abandoned for some time, Canadian exporters may find it possible to make their shipments via Great Britain to some channel port in France, where advantage could be taken of the coasting service to all the French ports. In view of the removal of duty on a great number of products in which the Canadian trade is interested, Canadian producers may be in a position to supply the French market with these commodities, facilities and cost of shipment permitting.

CANADIAN MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO HOLLAND.

Mr. J. T. Lithgow, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Rotterdam, has informed the Department as to a circular issued by the management of the Holland-American Line to Dutch importers of American merchandise, and which applies equally to all merchandise of Canadian origin. This circular reads in parts as follows:—

‘Shippers must hand to our agents in New York a declaration certified by the British and French consuls in New York, to the effect that the goods in question are for consumption in the Netherlands.’

Importers in Holland will also be required to make the following declaration:—

‘That the goods are exclusively for consumption in the Netherlands, that goods will be entered by consignees for home use only and not for re-exportation.’

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY WORKSHOP TENDERS.

Mr. D. H. Ross, the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, Australia, has forwarded to the Department for the information of Canadian manufacturers, tenders, forms, specifications and drawings for the supply and delivery of additional equipment required by the Victorian Government's railway workshops at Newport (a Melbourne suburb).

Particulars of the machinery required, together with the date on which the tenders close at Melbourne, are briefly outlined thus:—

27,170. November 25, 1914.—Steam drop stamps, in battery form, with accessories.

27,171. November 25, 1914.—1 5-cwt. steam hammer with accessories.

27,172. November 25, 1914.—1 2½-cwt. steam stamp with accessories.

27,173. November 25, 1914.—1 hand power combined shears, mitreing and notching machine and accessories.

27,174. November 25, 1914.—1 universal tool and cutter grinder, including tools, gears and accessories.

27,175. November 25, 1914.—1 shaping machine (single head) including tools, gears and accessories.

27,176. November 25, 1914.—1 6-inch gap lathe including tools, gears, etc.

27,177.—November 25, 1914.—1 multiple spindle drilling machine including tools, gears and accessories.

27,178. November 25, 1914.—1 1½-inch single headed screwing machine including tools, gears and accessories.

27,179 November 25, 1914.—1 multiple spindle screwing machine including tools, gears and accessories.

27,402. December 2, 1914.—Alternative to contracts 27,519 and 27,520, 1,376 steel disc wheels, etc.

27,519. December 2, 1914.—Alternative to contracts 27,402 and 27,520, 1,376 steel wheel centres and tyres.

27,520. December 2, 1914.—Alternative to contracts 27,402 and 27,519 1,376 steel disc wheels.

27,630. December 9, 1914.—500 caustic soda primary cells and 500 renewals.

26,403. December 9, 1914.—77½ tons steel joists, angle braces, etc., as per blue print drawing.

27,436. December 9, 1914.—110 tons block tin.

The 'neutral' steamer of the Oceanic Company leaves San Francisco on October 27, and the mail is due at Melbourne on November 17 in ample time for the tenders closing on November 25.

The last mail from Vancouver is that leaving on October 28, and arriving at Melbourne on or about November 29.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

INDUSTRIAL USES OF MICA.

The uses of mica for industrial purposes depend on its transparency, its freedom from liability to injury by heat or shock, and its resistance to the passage of heat and electricity. The most important uses of mica and those which absorb the greater part of the supply depend upon its high electrical resistance, combined with flexibility, and the fact that it is but little affected by sudden exposure to high temperatures. It is especially used between commutator segments in dynamos, alternators and transformers. Thin plates of mica are also built up with an insulating cement such as shellac to form non-conducting sheets, on a foundation of calico or paper. The material thus produced is known as micanite. Powdered mica has been used in combination with graphite and grease as a lubricant. Another application is its use in place of kieselguhr as an absorbent of nitro-glycerine.

The production of mica in India in 1912 was 43,834 cwt., valued at £97,286, as compared with 33,896 cwt., valued at £70,552, in 1911. The exports of mica in 1913-14 were 53,891 cwt., value £302,564, as compared with 66,574 cwt., valued at £341,349, in the preceding year.

The imports of mica to the United Kingdom in 1912 and 1913 were as follows:—

From—	1912.		1913.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
India.. . . .	35,672	134,358	40,178	143,861
Canada.. . . .	1,078	8,794	1,383	8,957
Other British.. . . .	533	2,902	316	1,974
Total British.. . .	37,283	146,054	41,877	154,792
Germany.. . . .	900	3,893	976	3,442
United States.. . . .	1,015	1,240	889	1,024
Other foreign.. . . .	1,367	5,764	1,286	2,926
Total foreign.. . .	3,282	10,897	3,151	7,392
Total	40,565	156,951	45,028	162,184

—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

IMPORTANCE OF GERMAN TOY TRADE.

Nuremberg has for many years maintained its place as the centre of the toy trade of the world. Its toy factories employ about 12,000 workers, half of whom are women and girls, and the annual output is valued at about \$5,000,000. For seven years past the toy exports to the United States have exceeded \$1,000,000, as follows: 1905, \$1,137,157; 1906, \$1,478,060; 1907, \$2,309,805; 1908, \$1,607,494; 1909, \$1,904,377; 1910, \$2,257,330; 1911, \$2,275,000 (estimated).

One of the Nuremberg toy factories is said to be the largest plant of this kind in the world, and employs about 1,500 workmen. There are many other very large concerns, and hundreds of very small factories. Many toys are also the product of 'house industry'; that is, are manufactured in the homes, with only the family participating in the work. This class of industry is, however, not so usual in Nuremberg as it is in the villages of the Erz Mountains, where mostly wooden toys are made, or of the Thuringian Forest, where most German dolls are produced.

Nuremberg toys are of infinite variety, but the principal products are metal and mechanical toys—tin and lead soldiers, swimming and diving toys, toy flying machines, toy engines, railways and boats, magic lanterns, musical toys, walking birds and beasts, swords, rattles, and to some extent celluloid toys and wooden and pasteboard toys, blocks, puzzles, &c. The Nuremberg output is about one-fifth of the entire German toy product, which is about \$25,000,000 per year. Of this total about \$20,000,000 is exported, going to every country of the globe.—(*U S Consular Reports.*)

BRITISH IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCE.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office has furnished the following return of the registered supply of butter, cheese and eggs from abroad in the United Kingdom in the months of June, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	Butter.		Cheese.		Eggs.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Gt. Hnds.	Gt. Hnds.
Russia.....	118,484	36,649	88	366	1,101,338	184,934
Sweden.....	25,937	9,683	.....	24	37,734	11,492
Norway.....	560	1,457	10	8	.....	16
Denmark.....	136,487	132,516	3	16	383,846	410,492
Iceland.....	1,134	258	.....	.....	.....	12
Germany.....	1	.....	24	6	11,372	984
Netherlands.....	16,963	37,779	23,484	36,429	69,294	66,513
Belgium.....	215	.....	872	6	7,159	4,488
France.....	30,888	14,619	870	164	51,169	17,891
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	1,038	40	.....	.....
Italy.....	147	8	7,217	1,819	53,696	7,302
Austria-Hungary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,782	3,128
Roumania.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,736	1,344
U. S. of America.....	51	500	1,538	2,131	.....	1,729
Argentine Republic.....	625	504	.....	.....	.....	.....
British India.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Australia—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Australia.....	.....	795	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria.....	318	625	.....	.....	.....	.....
New South Wales.....	1,099	889	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queensland.....	1,185	821	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand.....	.....	496	2,220	5,261	.....	.....
Canada.....	314	3,062	204,963	216,116	.....	4,800
	334,908	240,662	242,327	262,406	1,761,126	716,130

FOREST PRODUCTS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

There were 21,000 more logs cut in 1913 than in the previous year, the total number being 1,504,000, from which it is estimated 46,000,000 feet of lumber (principally spruce) were produced, an increase of about 5,000,000 feet over 1912. The lumber turned out was valued at \$600,000 and consisted of 24,500,000 feet of boards, 7,225,000 feet of scantling, 1,241,000 feet of heading, 673,000 feet of box material, 106,000 palings, 6,700,000 spruce laths, and 9,100,000 spruce shingles. In addition to the lumber, 135,000 cords of pulp wood were cut, an increase of 11,000 cords over 1912. The men employed in the forests and sawmills numbered 3,500. There were 15 lumber mills working under license, in addition to 328 small mills worked by the fishermen in conjunction with the fishery. For the fiscal year 1912-13 there were

shipped 413,000 feet of lumber valued at \$6,306, as against 504,000 feet, valued at \$8,215, in 1912. Canada took 272,000 feet and St. Pierre 141,000 feet. The total number of laths exported was 1,365,000.

The steady decrease in lumber exports from year to year is due to an increased consumption of pulp wood, and to local requirements warranted by a steady industrial development other than that of the fisheries.

The paper produced from this pulp wood was of both news and wrapping grades of good quality, and it found a ready market. The output for the fiscal year 1912-13 amounted to 44,424 tons, valued at \$1,990,229, as compared with 26,821 tons, valued at \$1,201,656, for 1911-12. All of the paper excepting a small quantity used locally was exported to England. The pressed ground-wood pulp output for same period amounted to 51,487 tons, valued at \$436,352, as against 42,102 tons, valued at \$361,149, for 1912. England took 35,619 tons and the United States 6,483 tons.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

SCOTCH LATHWOOD REQUIREMENTS.

Attention may be called to Trade Inquiry No. 991, published in Weekly Report No. 558, under the heading of 'hemlock for laths.' This inquiry was forwarded by Mr. Harrison Watson, Trade Commissioner at London, who further writes the Department that what is required is timber from which hand riven laths can be manufactured. In Scotland laths are for the most part hand riven, being manufactured wholly by the lath splitters themselves. Before the outbreak of the war, the lathwood was imported from Riga, Russia. The lengths of the logs imported were 9 feet, 8 feet, 7 feet, 6 feet and 4 feet, the proportions of each being about 15 per cent, 45 per cent, 15 per cent, 20 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. These logs were sold at so much per fathom of 288 cubic feet (8 feet x 7 feet x 6 feet). The logs from which Riga lathwood is prepared are riven and then the centres are taken out and used for firewood. It is hoped, however, that if hemlock be used the whole log will be suitable and that it will only require to be riven into two or three pieces. Interested Canadian firms should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce and obtain the name and address of the firm referred to in Trade Inquiry No. 991.

BRITISH SUPPLY OF HOPS.

The Canadian High Commisisoner's Office has furnished the following statement of the registered supply of hops from abroad in the months of June, 1912, 1913, and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	1912.	1913.	1914
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Russia	196	—	
Germany	2,314	286	5
Netherlands	—	2	
Belgium	551	221	910
Austria-Hungary	184	—	
United States	2,058	1,610	231
Canada	769	560	
	6,072	2,679	1,146
London	3,180	2,310	1,139
Liverpool	33	1	
Bristol	185	—	
Cardiff	68	—	
Folkestone	233	—	
Goole	7	2	
Grimsby	578	81	
Harwich	198	35	
Hull	164	11	5
Manchester	—	83	
Newcastle	12	54	
Queenborough	1,335	—	
Glasgow	—	—	2
Grangemouth	—	100	
Leith	79	2	
	6,072	2,679	1,146

GUATEMALAN TRADE AND THE WAR.

While the tension on account of the war in Europe has relaxed to a considerable extent, the average business man of Guatemala is still pessimistic.

The country has been financed to a large extent, possibly 80 per cent, with German capital. A large percentage of the business houses were German and the same may be said of the planters. German capital and credits are now withdrawn, and the great problem confronting the country is how to get sufficient money to harvest the coffee crop, which is Guatemala's mainstay in the foreign trade. This crop is nearly always hypothecated to a large extent for funds with which to gather it, and it is the custom for the planter to provide labourers with food while engaged in the work. Planters state that it requires 2 to 3 quintals (quintal=100 pounds) of corn to harvest 19 quintals of coffee. Inasmuch as the corn crop is almost a total failure, owing to lack of rain and the ravages of locusts, it would be difficult for the planters to secure a sufficient quantity of corn even if they had the means. One prominent planter informed the writer that he had just purchased 1,500 quintals of corn at \$2.30 per quintal and considered himself fortunate to get it at that price.

There are no means of ascertaining how much coffee is actually produced in the Republic, but the exportation in 1913 was valued at \$12,254,724, and the probabilities are that the 1914 crop will be about the same.

The imports into Guatemala during 1913 were valued at \$7,959,326, compared with \$7,781,985 for 1912. The following were the principal items and their value for the two years:—

Articles—	1912.	1913.
Cotton goods	\$1,926,423	\$1,734,833
Flax, hemp, &c.....	213,543	222,321
Woollen goods	299,862	253,107
Silk, &c.....	329,000	263,448
Iron and steel	730,331	685,548
Copper, tin, lead, and alloys.....	44,353	37,638
Articles of wood, and wood and iron.....	135,207	88,853
Glass, pottery, and crockery	89,844	106,826
Leather goods	157,779	156,689
Food products	713,123	566,856
Wines, liquors, and beer	340,676	347,752
Wheat flour	512,355	394,932
Paper and stationery	178,819	179,798
Coal	47,225	45,418
Wood	88,416	179,880
Industrial and agricultural machinery.....	280,698	350,367
Railway materials	290,223	426,827
Petroleum	73,455	184,937
Drugs and medicines	276,011	268,523
Other articles	1,054,642	1,464,773
Total	<u>\$7,781,985</u>	<u>\$7,959,326</u>

Packing, freights, and commissions increased the total value of these goods to \$10,062,328 for 1913, compared with \$9,822,462 for 1912, which was apportioned among the various countries as follows:—

Countries—	1912.	1913.
United States	\$4,532,361	\$5,053,060
Germany	2,250,862	2,043,329
United Kingdom and Belize	1,739,598	1,650,387
France	436,882	402,025
Japan and China	307,937	305,151
Italy	96,496	125,316
Belgium	146,431	121,543
Spain	115,934	111,475
Mexico	135,971	113,578
Chile	(a)	98,599
Central America	44,075	29,768
Other countries	15,915	8,096
Total	<u>\$9,822,462</u>	<u>\$10,062,327</u>

a Statistics not available.

(U. S. Consular Reports.)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending October 1, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	2,106,328	265,428	82,046	39,337	2,493,139
Consolidated	1,112,053	173,108	34,773	132,610	1,452,544
Empire Elevator Co.	1,690,443	381,640	70,312	111,004	2,253,339
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	524,847	62,243	14,191	.....	601,281
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	1,003,732	79,901	14,413	421,892	1,519,938
G. T. Pacific.	2,429,742	499,315	34,463	104,834	3,068,354
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,469,341	185,828	45,611	.....	1,700,780
Fort William Elevator Co.	545,074	243,145	16,763	364,919	1,169,901
Eastern Elevator Co.	1,019,857	216,377	13,389	.....	1,249,623
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	3,484,604	561,504	159,471	380,528	4,585,107
D. Horn & Co.	10,624	5,498	4,114	110,474	130,710
Dominion Government Elevator.	1,456,185	162,886	78,121	112,852	1,810,044
Total terminal elevators.	16,851,830	2,836,873	567,667	1,778,450	22,034,820
Depot Harbour. ....	.....	6,280	.....	.....	6,280
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	10,101	1,647	.....	.....	11,748
Midland Elevator Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiffin, G. T. P.	47,899	.....	.....	.....	47,899
Port McNicol.	675,845	16,763	794	.....	693,402
Collingwood.	4,000	.....	.....	.....	4,000
Goderich.	449,112	159,148	.....	.....	608,260
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.	15,000	.....	.....	.....	15,000
Commercial Elevator Co.	34,803	10,718	878	.....	46,399
Port Colborne.	1,148,449	61,139	39,215	.....	1,248,803
Prescott. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	760,550	6,599	44,677	45,100	856,926
" No. 2.	630,085	167,656	102,261	23,906	923,908
Montreal Warehousing Co.	28,635	95,711	95	12,796	137,257
Quebec Harbour Commissioners, Quebec	71,181	82,431	.....	.....	156,612
West St. John, N.B.	44,200	.....	.....	.....	44,200
Total public elevators.	3,922,860	608,092	187,920	81,802	4,800,174
Total quantity in store.	20,774,690	3,444,965	755,587	1,860,252	26,835,494

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the east for the Week ended October 1, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—			
No. 1 Hard.....	13,336	97,923	111,259
No. 1 Northern.....	2,457,188	649,870	3,107,058
No. 2 ".....	5,569,415	1,345,725	6,915,140
No. 3 ".....	4,335,007	1,177,291	5,512,298
No. 4 Wheat.....	2,700,670	152,966	2,853,636
No. 5 ".....		17,975	17,975
No. 6 ".....			
Other.....	1,776,214	481,110	2,257,324
Totals, Wheat.....	16,851,830	3,922,860	20,774,690
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oats—			
No. 1 C.W.....	7,739		7,739
No. 2 ".....	1,189,262	193,543	1,382,805
No. 3 ".....	602,725	87,839	690,564
Ex. No. 1 Feed.....	181,784	15	181,799
No. 1 Feed.....		35,707	35,707
No. 2 ".....		4,876	4,876
Other.....	855,363	286,112	1,141,475
Totals, Oats.....	2,836,873	608,092	3,444,965
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Barley—			
No. 3 Extra.....	124,660	4,496	129,156
No. 3.....	256,394	90,505	346,899
No. 4.....	70,731	3,347	74,078
Feed.....	57,490		57,490
Rejected.....	58,392	89,572	147,964
Other.....			
Totals, Barley.....	567,667	187,920	755,587
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flax—			
No. 1 Northwestern Canada.....	1,618,347	57,896	1,676,243
No. 2 C.W.....	112,708	23,906	136,614
No. 3 C.W.....	16,374		16,374
Rejected.....			
Other.....	31,021		31,021
Totals, Flax.....	1,778,450	81,802	1,860,252
Total quantity in store.....	22,034,820	4,800,674	26,835,494

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, EDMONTON, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

1008. **Papers and boards.**—A Nottingham firm is open to purchase papers and boards of various kinds. Samples and specifications are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

1009. **Paper.**—A Nottingham firm is open to purchase paper of various kinds. Samples and specifications are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

1010. **Agent for Spanish America.**—Agent with ten years experience in Central and South America would like to represent Canadian firm or Chamber of Commerce wishing to cultivate this business.

1011. **Bronze powder.**—A London firm which has been obtaining supplies of bronze powder from Germany, asks to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of the article.

1012. **Rolled gold chains.**—A London firm asks to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of rolled gold chains, of which they seek supplies.

1013. **Graphite.**—A London firm which has been purchasing supplies of graphite from Germany asks to be placed in communication with Canadian mines who can offer supplies, both refined and crude.

1014. **Provisions and canned goods.**—An old-established London firm of merchants and manufacturers' agents wishes to get into touch with first-class packers of provisions and canned goods who are willing to push trade in the United Kingdom.

1015. **Bronze powders.**—A London firm wishes for the addresses of Canadian firms who manufacture bronze powders.

1016. **Carbonic acid gas.**—An Irish firm wishes to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of carbonic acid gas packed in steel cylinders for export.

1017. **Pit wood.**—A Glasgow house, able to handle cargoes, is anxious to hear from persons in a position to offer pit wood suitable for this market. Prompt action needed.

1018. **Wire nails.**—A Manchester firm of wholesale hardware and metal merchants wishes to get in touch with exporters of wire nails from Canada.

1019. **Bolts and nuts.**—A Manchester firm of wholesale hardware and metal merchants wishes to get in touch with exporters of bolts and nuts from Canada.

1020. **Domestic wire goods.**—A Manchester firm of wholesale hardware and metal merchants wishes to get in touch with exporters of domestic wire goods from Canada.

1021. **Birch poles or props.**—Inquiry is received from Bristol for Birch poles or props of the following dimensions: Length, 6 ft., 6½ ft., 7 ft., 7½ ft. Diameter, at smaller end, 3 in., 3½ in., 4 in., 4 in., applying to all lengths.

1022. **Match boxes, match wood.**—A Scotch match manufacturer desires to purchase match boxes, or wood such as asperin or pine, suitable for the manufacture of same; also, match wood splints, or wood suitable for manufacture.

1023. **Hay and oats.**—Several responsible Newfoundland dealers in hay, oats, &c., desires to be put in touch with Canadian exporters of these commodities.

1024. **Representative.**—A British subject who has travelled in Brazil and the River Platte, where he has a good connection, speaks Portuguese and Spanish fluently, and has had upwards of thirty years' experience in the export trade of general merchandise from London, England, to South America, desires to represent Canadian manufacturers.

1025. **Pianos.**—A Barbados firm is anxious to get in touch with Canadian manufacturers of pianos.

1026. **Wire fencing.**—Canadian manufacturers of wire fencing are invited to correspond with a reliable firm in Barbados.

1027. **Furniture.**—Canadian exporters of furniture are invited to correspond with a Barbados firm.

1028. **Fertilizers.**—A well-established firm in Barbados wishes to be placed in communication with Canadian exporters of fertilizers, principally sulphate of ammonia.

1029. **Broom handles.**—A London firm of brush makers asks to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of broom handles.

1030. **Bronze powder.**—A London manufacturing company desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of bronze powder who can quote for their requirements.

1031. **Handles and dowels.**—A London manufacturing company asks to be placed in correspondence with Canadian manufacturers of handles and dowels.

1032. **Tissue paper.**—A London paper manufacturing company are open to place a large contract for supplies of tissue paper in reels for waxing, and invites offers from Canadian manufacturers.

1033. **Formaldehyde.**—A London business man is desirous of securing the agency of a Canadian manufacturer of formaldehyde, of which he can sell large quantities owing to the cessation of supplies from Germany.

1034. **Veneer.**—A London firm desires quotations and samples from Canadian manufacturers of three-ply birch wood or equal boards: 13½ in. x 10½ in. x ¾ in. thick, delivery to be made in lots of 5, 10 and 20 thousand.

1035. **Household and hardware sundries.**—A London company which claims an established connection for the sale of household and hardware sundries is prepared to undertake the sole agency for the United Kingdom of Canadian manufactures of wood and metal spring clothes pins, wood meat skewers, household brooms and brushes, also painters' brushes, household labour-saving machinery and general household hardware.

1036. **Agencies.**—A London firm of general agents would be glad to act for any Canadian manufacturers or shippers seeking an outlet in the United Kingdom.

1037. **Picture moulding and brushes.**—A London company which are large buyers for Australian customers, seeks supplies of picture mouldings and brushes for painters and artists, and invite offerings from Canadian manufacturers.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

In view of the transfer of British Consuls from and to various Consulates, and the occasional retirement of those officers, it has been considered desirable to give the address of the Consulate and omit the names of the Consuls.

Austria-Hungary:

Trieste, British Consul General.

Belgium:

Antwerp, British Consul General.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.

Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

China:

Harbin, British Consul.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.

Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Vice-Consul.

Panama, British Consul General.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul.

St. Petersburg, British Consul.

Vladivostock, British Consul.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.

Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Turkey:

Constantinople, British Consul General.

Turkey-in-Asia:

Smyrna, British Consul General.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable Address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne, Cable address, Cancoma.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddow, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable Address, Canadian.
R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbege No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood & Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.
E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Australia (Mr. D. H. Ross)	1783
South Africa—	
Cape Town (Mr. W. J. Egan)	1790
Johannesburg (Mr. D. M. McKibbin)	1792
New Zealand (Mr. W. A. Beddoe)	1795
Great Britain—	
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	1801
Manchester (Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike)	1804
Bristol (Mr. E. de B. Arnaud)	1806
Trade of Canada for August	1809
German Competition in Jamaica	1810
United Kingdom demand for Motor Tyres	1816
Made in Canada	1817
Brazilian Notes	1817
Canadian Produce Prices in England	1820
British Agricultural Produce Imports	1821
West Indies Trade in Foodstuffs	1822
Notes on German Trade—	
Toys and Games	1822
Leather Gloves	1824
Sewing Machines	1825
Electrical Apparatus	1826
A Hindrance to Canadian Trade	1828
Abolition of Duties in France	1829
Canadian Merchandise imported into Holland	1829
Australian Railway Workshop Tenders	1830
Notes on Foreign Trade	1831
Canadian Grain Statistics	1835
Trade Inquiries	1838
Commercial Intelligence Service	1841

1842

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, October 19, 1914.

No. 560

CANADIAN TRADE AND THE WAR.

Canadian Trade Commissioners Continue Inquiry into Trade Possibilities Consequent upon the War.

There was published in the Weekly Report, commencing with No. 554, and concluding with No. 558, a series of articles reviewing German exports to different parts of the world. These articles together with other matter having a similar bearing have now been reprinted in the form of a special supplement to the Weekly Report. In addition to this, attention may be called to recent reports which have been submitted by the various Canadian Trade Commissioners. Several of these reports have dealt with the opportunities for the extension of Canadian trade in the respective markets concerned, as a result of the paralyzing effect of the war on the trade of belligerents. In this connection there may be mentioned the report of Mr. J. E. Ray, Birmingham, which appeared in Weekly Report No. 557, and also that of Mr. Harrison Watson, London, which was published in Weekly Report No. 558. In each case a comprehensive review of German and Austrian exports to the United Kingdom was also given, and the deficiency of supply consequent upon the cessation of these exports was pointed out. Again in Weekly Report No. 558, Mr. D. H. Ross, Melbourne, dealt exhaustively with the opportunity for Canadian trade expansion, arising out of the stoppage of Australian purchases from Germany. Since the outbreak of hostilities other Trade Commissioners have also from time to time in their reports commented on the effect of the war on the trade of the countries in which they are stationed, and the consequent opportunity for Canadian producers has been emphasized. These various references have afforded important amplification of the special series dealing with German trade, as well as of the other matter having a similar bearing that has been published.

In this issue of the Weekly Report there is published further reports from Trade Commissioners, which also deal with the opportunity brought about by the war for the enlargement of Canadian trade. There will be found, for instance, a report forwarded by Mr. W. J. Egan, Cape Town, which treats very fully the items in the list of South African imports from Germany. In this issue also Mr. D. H. Ross, Melbourne, continues his inquiry (begun in Weekly Report No. 557) into the relation of the war to Australian trade possibilities by submitting the details of the imports into Australia from France, Belgium, Austria and Russia. A somewhat similar inquiry with respect to New Zealand, forwarded by Mr. W. A. Beddoe, Auckland, is also published. Attention may also be called to a brief but complete survey of German trade with Trinidad, submitted by Commercial Agent Mr. Edgar Tripp, while in Mr. Flood's report on the trade of British Guiana, some comments are made on the imports into that colony from Germany.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. J. Egan.)

CAPE TOWN, August 25, 1914.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE POSSIBILITIES.

The exports from Germany to British South Africa in 1913 showed an increase of \$994,000 over the figure for 1912, which amounted to \$16,620,000. The Union of South Africa received from Germany in 1913, goods to the value of \$17,000,000, while the other parts of British South Africa imported German goods valued at \$620,000. The immediate conditions prohibit all shipments from Germany and will also have the effect of cancelling all contracts and orders which have been placed for future delivery. This displacement of a former source of supply for South Africa broadens the field for exports from Canada, and the following review in detail of German exports to South Africa should help to point out to Canadian producers the particular articles for which they may make an effort to secure a market. It is true that there are many lines which Germany has been shipping here which Canada is not in a position to export but there is no reason why she should not secure a greatly increased trade as her share of the opportunity which presents itself.

The success of German trade is well known to be due largely to the perfect organization for export and the willingness to co-operate with governmental agencies for the extension of trade. Full advantage taken now in the way of direct representation should bring immediate results such as could not have been hoped for under ordinary conditions for a great number of years.

ITEMS OF IMPORT FROM GERMANY.

A number of the items given will only be of service in showing the extent of trade with Germany and may point out to similar purchasers in Canada, the demand that will be created for such goods from other sources.

Included with the figures of the trade with Germany are those of Austria-Hungary and in a few cases one or two other countries as well.

Should any of the readers of Weekly Report wish to know the figures of the total South African trade in any given commodity or the total imports from Canada or the United States, they are respectively referred to Weekly Reports Nos. 541 and 542, which contain a general review of trade with South Africa for the past five years.

The figures given in this report are pounds sterling, as in the South African returns, but in the comments which are made, the values have been transferred to Canadian currency, so as to bring home a quicker appreciation of the value of trade which is to be had by an effort on Canada's part to do 'business as usual' within the Empire.

IMPORTS FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND GERMANY.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913. Value. £	1912. Value. £
Apparel and slops—		
Austria-Hungary..	4,622	5,286
Germany..	73,968	75,435
Cartridges, full—		
Austria-Hungary..	42	80
Germany..	9,945	8,885
Guns, one barrel—		
Austria-Hungary..	320	114
Germany..	5,344	7,878
Guns, two barrels—		
Austria-Hungary..	219	
Germany..	1,236	627
Gunpowder, including powder contained in		
Cartridges—		
Austria-Hungary..	2	18
Germany..	1,496	1,348
Ammunition unenumerated—		
Germany..	1,144	1
Asbestos manufactures—		
Austria-Hungary..	18	24
Germany..	1,115	795
Basketware—		
Austria-Hungary..	104	89
Germany..	1,667	1,659
Beads—		
Austria-Hungary..	3,037	3,302
Germany..	6,896	8,256
Collodion and gun cotton—		
Germany..	15,297	17,896

BRUSHWARE.

The Canadian trade with South Africa in brushware amounted to \$9,500 less in 1913 than in the previous year. This took place in spite of the fact that there have been over 66 trade inquiries during the past 12 months for Canadian brushware. As shown by the figures given below the combined trade of Germany and Austria-Hungary for 1912 amounted to about \$54,000. Immediate efforts should be made to secure a large proportion of this trade; with this in hand and orders filled without substitution and delivered promptly as per terms of order, Canada would command in a very few years, a trade in this article worth \$100,000 a year.

	Total Imports.	
	1913. Value. £	1912. Value. £
Brushware—		
Austria-Hungary..	2,418	2,184
Germany..	8,402	9,050
Clocks and Watches—		
Austria-Hungary..	117	57
Germany..	14,405	16,874
Corks and Bungs—		
Germany..	1,929	1,022

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Under this heading, for a number of years, Germany had made considerable advances in a line of heavy indigo print, very similar to a special make made by one of the Canadian mills. In this and other lines, if efforts were made, a share of the

trade would be secured for Canadians; the German and Austria-Hungary exports to South Africa under this heading totalled in 1913 in round figures \$760,000.

	£	£
Piece goods—		
Austria-Hungary..	1,117	1,442
Germany..	152,438	193,884
Blankets and Rugs—		
Austria-Hungary..	1,115	1,226
Germany..	42,179	51,458
Shawls and Shawling—		
Austria-Hungary..	38	265
Germany..	14,337	18,708

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

In addition to the possible market for cotton hosiery and underwear as pointed out in previous reports, there is now a shortage of supply as compared with last year of \$355,000 and Canadian manufacturers of these articles, who are acquainted with the German make of these goods will realize at once the possibilities.

	£	£
Hosiery (Underclothing)—		
Germany..	71,818	64,020

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The great bulk of the imports from Germany under this heading consists of cyanide of sodium, which amounted last year to \$1,220,000. It was feared for a time when war was declared that the supply of this article would run out, which would have seriously affected the gold mining operations; there is no danger of this now, however, and it is pleasing to report that the South African mining companies and the Government have been notified by cable that the British manufacturers have every faith in their ability to supply all demands.

All the items enumerated under this heading in the South African returns are not given in the table below. Among those that are given moreover may be found certain proprietary medicines which Canada cannot hope to furnish. There is nevertheless a considerable margin in the figures of value which should enable Canada to obtain a share of this trade.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913. Value.	1912. Value.
Apothecaryware—	£	£
Austria-Hungary..	482	535
Germany..	23,641	19,854
Calcium Carbide—		
Germany..	1,311	3,925
Cyanide of Sodium—		
Germany..	245,383	215,287
Disinfectants and Germicides—		
Germany..	2,150	2,108
Medicinal Preparations, Spirituous—		
Austria-Hungary..	15	30
Germany..	1,050	1,333
Medicinal preparations, Non-spirituous—		
Austria-Hungary..	42	72
Germany..	3,905	3,569
Potash, compounds, of N. O. D.—		
Austria-Hungary..	1,813	1,100
Germany..	6,426	5,892
Compounds of soda, N. O. D.—		
Germany..	1,227	1,658
Other drugs and chemicals N. O. D.—		
Austria-Hungary..	64	244
Germany..	26,772	27,218
Earthenware and chinaware—		
Austria-Hungary..	3,425	3,693
Germany..	36,513	34,813

Other items for which the data is not given, include pipes and piping, fire clay, bricks, fire, and bricks, building.

ELECTRICAL MATERIAL.

There is a steady demand for cable and wire under this heading. The total imports last year amounted to \$375,000 more than in 1912. The share of Germany in this trade in 1913 amounted to \$350,000. Under the item 'Fittings, including posts,' Canada should have an opportunity to gain. Germany's share last year amounted to \$325,000. Although imports under this heading are used for many purposes, the principal demands are from the Transvaal and firms seeking export should establish an agency preferably in Johannesburg.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913.	1912.
	Value.	Value.
	£	£
Cable and wire—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	1,713	1,127
Germany.. . . .	71,289	30,464
Fittings, including posts—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	1,301	2,022
Germany.. . . .	66,635	87,212

ENAMELWARE.

This has been largely controlled by the Germans; their total last year amounting to \$215,000, fully two-thirds of the total imports. The opinion prevails that British manufacturers will for the future control this trade, as they have been making a special study of the requirements during the past two years and were prepared under ordinary conditions to give serious competition.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913.	1912.
	Value.	Value.
	£	£
Enamelware—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	642	811
Germany.. . . .	43,972	55,142

CONFECTIONERY.

Under this heading most of the imports as indicated, which amounted in value last year to about \$60,000, consisted of the better class of box chocolates, which retailed here from \$1 to \$1.50 a pound. The better class of Canadian-made chocolates would find a good sale under ordinary conditions, but to bring results such as a certain German firm secure for their brand, it will be necessary to establish a permanent agent here.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913.	1912.
	Value.	Value.
	£	£
Confectionery, N.O.D.—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	443	339
Germany.. . . .	12,097	12,212

MILK CONDENSED.

The demand for this commodity increases each year; last year the imports reached a total of \$2,250,000. Germany and Austria-Hungary's share of this totalled \$150,000, a proportion of which Canada should secure if able to export in quantity.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913.	1912.
	Value.	Value.
	£	£
Milk condensed—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	18,963	11,582
Germany.. . . .	13,510	10,979

SUGAR.

While the supply of sugar will be affected to the extent of the exports from Germany and Austria-Hungary, a total of \$125,000 in 1913, most or all of this will be supplied either from Mauritius or Natal, itself within the Union. Three times as much German sugar was imported in 1913 as was the case in 1912. The German sugar is not looked on with much favour either in regard to kind or to style of packing in 200-pound bags.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913. Value. £	1912. Value. £
Sugar—		
Austria-Hungary..	4,198	2,102
Germany..	21,438	5,498
Tartaric acid—		
Germany..	2,994	3,024
Cream of tartar—		
Germany..	1,870	1,856
Potatoes—		
Germany..	4,469	1,885

VEGETABLES, CANNED.

The displacement of trade under the head of canned vegetables will amount to about \$20,000, the supply from Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1913. This is a little under 10 per cent of the total imports and as Canadian tinned vegetables have been making good headway during the past year, our exporters should secure a large share. Belgium, moreover, under ordinary conditions, annually ships about \$65,000 of canned vegetables to South Africa. There will therefore be in the immediate future, a very large market to supply.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913. Value. £	1912. Value. £
Vegetables tinned—		
Belgium..	15,347	10,867
Germany..	4,234	4,993

FRAMES, PICTURE.

Under the heading of furniture and cabinetware, the only large item from Germany consists of curtains, cushions and coverings, which amounted to about \$45,000 last year. Under the item of 'Picture frames,' although the total trade amounted to only \$20,000 Germany shared to the extent of \$5,000.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913. Value. £	1912. Value. £
Picture frames—		
Germany..	1,143	1,437

SCHOOL AND CHURCH FURNITURE.

Under this item, out of a total trade of \$110,000 the German and Austrian figures totalled in 1912 about \$11,000 and in 1913, \$10,000. This is an item in which Canada should share to a much larger extent than at present as Canadian school furniture is in demand.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913. Value. £	1912. Value. £
School and Church furniture—		
Austria-Hungary..	383	141
Germany..	1,782	2,249

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913.	1912.
	Value.	Value.
	£	£
Gloves and mittens—		
Austria-Hungary..	2,258	2,864
Germany	17,839	16,190

HABERDASHERY AND MILLINERY.

Excluding gloves, mittens, umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, the total South African imports under the above heading amounted to the value of \$6,000,000, Austria-Hungary's share of this was \$100,000, while Germany secured \$1,000,000 and Italy \$35,000; France, whose output will also of necessity be affected, shipped last year to the extent of \$350,000, and Switzerland a little over \$400,000. The greater portion of the balance was shipped by Great Britain, her share amounting to about \$4,000,000.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913.	1912.
	Value.	Value.
	£	£
Haberdashery and millinery—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	21,425	15,398
Germany	207,950	207,815

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Under this heading are given figures under various items which will be of interest especially with respect to the exports of cutlery from Germany, which totalled \$120,000 in 1913.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913.	1912.
	Value.	Value.
	£	£
Axles, bushes and springs for carts and carriages—		
Germany	164	183
Bolts, Nuts and Rivets—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	9	1
Germany.. . . .	3,759	4,841
Cutlery—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	246	216
Germany.. . . .	24,039	21,917

FENCING WIRE.

Attention is particularly drawn to the figures under this item and if Canadian producers are anxious for export the deficiency resulting from the withdrawal of supplies from Germany makes this an opportune time for them to establish themselves in the South African market.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913.	1912.
	Value.	Value.
	£	£
Fencing wire—		
Germany.. . . .	83,418	35,657

FENCING STANDARDS.

The posts used for fencing in this country consist for the most part of iron standards and this trade is largely controlled by Belgium, Germany coming second as a source of supply. Having regard to an increased demand in the immediate future and also to a fairly large permanent trade, the opportunity for Canadians to participate in this trade would appear favourable. Particulars of the kind of standard required will be found in Weekly Report No. 522. -

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913. Value. £	1912. Value. £
Fencing standards—		
Germany.. . . .	27,514	14,153
Wire netting—		
Germany.. . . .	1,411	2,174
Other fencing material—		
Germany.. . . .	2,174	1,107
Nails and screws—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	11	
Germany.. . . .	12,078	14,123
Sewing machines—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	2	
Germany.. . . .	22,670	21,708
Stoves—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	55	
Germany.. . . .	4,340	3,312
Tools—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	8	14
Germany.. . . .	11,677	12,168
Wire baling—		
Germany.. . . .	6,533	2,387
Other hardware and cutlery, N. O. D.—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	825	501
Germany.. . . .	69,678	72,418
Hose, conveying—		
Germany.. . . .	7,810	4,276

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Under this heading Germany has made considerable headway for a number of years, largely on account of thorough organization for selling and demonstrating purposes. The shortage of supply in South Africa resulting from the withdrawal of German exports alone will be about \$180,000 annually.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913. Value. £	1912. Value. £
Agricultural Implements—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	10	57
Germany.. . . .	46,174	41,395

INSTRUMENTS, MUSICAL.

The returns as given do not show in detail the kind of musical instruments imported. The total imports of musical instruments last year amounted to \$895,000, and Germany's share totalled about \$620,000.

Under regular trading conditions, many inquiries were made for Canadian organs, with present conditions, therefore an effort should be made by Canadians to secure a larger share of this trade.

There are a good number of the higher-priced instruments sold here and a large trade is done in organs which retail from \$75 to \$150. The bulk of trade, however, is done in organs retailing from \$40 to \$65. In this class, a showy instrument with as large a number of stops as possible is required. A list of South African firms making inquiry during the past year may be secured from the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Immediate communication is suggested, enclosing catalogues with illustrations and full information as to f.o.b. prices Montreal or St. John, N.B., with particulars as to size and weight of case. Pianos such as Germany makes for export have a big sale in South Africa.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913. Value. £	1912. Value. £
Musical instruments—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	511	872
Germany.. . . .	124,709	122,469

IRON AND STEEL.

The total import from Germany under this heading in angle, channel and T, for 1913 amounted to \$20,000, and in bar, bolt and rod, to \$17,000; in the case of girders, beams and columns, German exports last year totalled \$110,000, and as Canada has been securing a part of this particular trade for the past two years, to the extent of about \$12,500 a year, special efforts should be made to secure a large share of the trade which has been going to Germany.

In hoop iron, out of a total import of \$105,000, the Germans had last year supplied \$44,000, and in pipes, piping and fittings, Germany secured last year \$500,000, about one-quarter of the total trade. As Canada succeeded in improving her position from \$400 in 1912 to \$2,400 in 1913, there would here seem to be an opportunity for increased business on the part of Canadians.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913. Value. £	1912. Value. £
Iron and steel (angle, channel and T.)—		
Germany.. . . .	4,053	3,624
Bar, bolt and rod—		
Germany.. . . .	3,561	4,768
Girders, beams and columns—		
Germany.. . . .	22,035	16,859
Hoop—		
Germany.. . . .	8,982	5,440
Pipes, piping and fittings—		
Germany.. . . .	103,626	73,376

LAMPS AND LAMPWARE.

Under this item no details are furnished without the customs returns, however the lamps and lantern manufacturers in Canada, with their knowledge of German productions, will realize the possibilities of this market from the following figures. The total imports last year amounted to \$290,000, and Germany's share of this trade was \$105,000.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913. Value. £	1912. Value. £
Lamps and lampware—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	137	359
Germany.. . . .	21,201	15,674

BOOTS AND SHOES.

This trade is almost entirely in the hands of British manufacturers; their share of the trade being over 90 per cent of the total in all lines. The German share of the trade is even smaller than that of Austria-Hungary.

In mens' boots and shoes, Austria-Hungary last year supplied \$11,000 and Germany \$12,000, and in womens', Austria-Hungary supplied about \$45,000 and Germany \$14,000; children's boots and shoes from the two countries totalled about \$5,000. There is therefore a deficiency of \$87,000 to be supplied from other sources, a good margin for Canadian manufacturers to work on.

More than two-thirds of this trade is in women's boots and shoes, but there is sure to be a large demand for solid boots, of medium price for men's wear as well as for the better grade.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913.	1912.
	Value.	Value.
Boots and shoes, men's—	£	£
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	1,261	2,020
Germany.. . . .	2,455	3,263
Boots and shoes, women's—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	9,095	10,272
Germany.. . . .	2,896	2,827
Boots and shoes, childrens—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	416	508
Germany.. . . .	640	419
Slippers, plimsols and Chinese footwear—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	1,938	2,444
Germany.. . . .	1,722	1,519

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS.

In addition to boots and shoes, under the heading of leather manufactures, account should be taken of the n.o.d. figures of imports which last year totalled \$625,000. This import is also largely controlled by the United Kingdom whose total last year amounted to \$500,000. The balance, however, has been practically all in the hands of Germany, who supplied South Africa last year with \$95,000 in value, and Austria-Hungary with \$5,000.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913.	1912.
	Value.	Value.
Leather manufactures, N. O. D.—	£	£
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	1,027	814
Germany.. . . .	19,337	18,213

MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL.

Under this heading the German figures of imports are not large, as out of \$1,000,000 imported her share of last year's total was only \$30,000. They have been making headway, however, as their trade in 1912 was only half the amount, or about \$15,000.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913.	1912.
	Value.	Value.
Machinery, agricultural—	£	£
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	2	16
Germany.. . . .	6,010	3,128
Bands and belting—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	.....	2
Germany.. . . .	2,996	1,859
Cranes, elevators and lifts—		
Germany.. . . .	6,790	785

MACHINERY, ELECTRICAL.

The South African mining interests have shown their faith in the future development of the industry by the continued purchase of electrical machinery in spite of local troubles. There is no doubt that the demand will continue for electrical machinery of this kind and from other sources as well. Last year's imports of electrical machinery amounted to \$2,255,000, and Germany's share of this trade was more than half of the total, being valued at \$1,260,000. If the Canadian electric machinery manufacturers are prepared for an export market, South Africa should present a favourable opening, but the only way to secure this trade is to have representatives

on the ground who will be prepared to go into all details and in this particular line headquarters should be in Johannesburg.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913. Value. £	1912. Value. £
Machinery, electrical—		
Austria-Hungary..	148	110
Germany..	252,746	237,967
Engines, fire and appliances—		
Austria-Hungary..	15	
Germany..	270	754

MACHINERY, MANUFACTURING AND MINING.

Germany's share of the manufacturing machinery imported last year reached a total of \$210,000, and as manufacturing is only in its beginning in this country with splendid possibilities for the future, this is a branch of the machinery trade which should interest some Canadian firms.

As pointed out in a previous report, there was an increase this year in Canada's share of the imports of mining machinery into South Africa, and if under ordinary conditions of trade, orders were able to be secured, immediate advantage should be taken of the present situation, by direct representation in Johannesburg, to secure a share of the German trade which last year amounted to \$365,000.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913. Value. £	1912. Value. £
Machinery, manufacturing—		
Austria-Hungary..	187	65
Germany..	43,472	21,347
Machinery, mining—		
Austria-Hungary..	365	
Germany..	73,939	71,831
Mining buckets and tip trucks—		
Germany..	7,890	3,425
Packing, engine—		
Austria-Hungary..	395	504
Germany..	4,899	3,846
Printing and bookbinding—		
Austria-Hungary..	2	1
Germany..	5,035	6,806
Pumps—		
Germany..	13,010	19,099
All other machinery, N. O. D.—		
Austria-Hungary..	99	370
Germany..	38,782	38,018
Manures and fertilizers (basic slag)—		
Germany..	4,696	
Phosphates, raw—		
Germany..	1,133	
Potash manures—		
Germany..	13,094	
Superphosphates—		
Germany..	19,514	23,115
All other manures and fertilizers, N.O.D.—		
Germany..	3,770	11,981
Paints and colours—		
Austria-Hungary..	14	47
Germany..	2,404	2,964

PAPER.

Germany has been making special efforts for the export of paper to South Africa and during the past six months they were particularly active with regard to news-print, quoting prices which were below old contracts, with the result that in some

cases old connections were thrown over and contracts made for future supplies from Germany. These firms would now be pleased to place contracts within the Empire at a considerable increase in price, but the offers are not being accepted.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913. Value. £	1912. Value. £
Paper, bags—		
Germany.. . . .	426	333
Paper, printing—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	437	232
Germany.. . . .	13,549	10,825
Paper, wrapping—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	24	773
Germany.. . . .	14,411	15,090
Phonographs, bioscopes, magic lanterns—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	9	21
Germany.. . . .	11,872	12,343
Plate and silverware—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	368	926
Germany.. . . .	15,321	16,871
Printers' and bookbinders' material, N.O.D.		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	70	165
Germany.. . . .	5,472	4,743

RAILWAY MATERIAL.

German exports of rails to South Africa last year were valued at \$300,000, and that of rolling stock at \$120,000. Canada should make progress in both these items in the future. Under the item of locomotives, Germany's trade for 1913 was only \$22,000. In addition to the railway material imported under the general heading, there were also imported in 1913 for the Union Government: rails, \$1,315,000; sleepers, \$897,000; locomotives, \$570,000; rolling stock, \$1,742,000, and under the item, all other, \$329,000. The only line which Germany shipped was under all other, and her total was only \$15,000. This year a number of locomotives and cars were ordered in Germany and under normal conditions she would have figured both this year and next in the Union Government's imports.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913. Value. £	1912. Value. £
Rails—		
Germany.. . . .	61,375	51,477
Sleepers—		
Germany.. . . .	3,320	3,139
Locomotives—		
Germany.. . . .	4,521	3,020
Rolling stock—		
Germany.. . . .	25,520	23,865
All other, N. O. D.—		
Germany.. . . .	24,543	21,260

CARDBOARD BOXES.

Although the German share of this trade was about \$17,000 out of a total \$120,000, there is no great opportunity for Canadian manufacturers under this head, as England's trade totalled \$100,000 and considerable progress is being made each year in the manufacture of these boxes in South Africa.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913. Value. £	1912. Value. £
Cardboard boxes—		
Germany.. . . .	3,471	4,573
Paper, writing and toilet—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	1,006	2,188
Germany.. . . .	5,900	7,727
Printed matter, N. O. D.—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	135	104
Germany.. . . .	9,736	11,843
Surgical and dental appliances—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	32	61
Germany.. . . .	3,548	2,293

TAR AND KINDRED SUBSTANCES.

Under this heading Germany as a source of supply for tar will have to be replaced to the extent of about \$30,000, which was her share out of a total import last year of \$130,000. Scotland shipped a large amount of this article, her total being almost \$100,000.

Country of Origin.	Total Imports.	
	1913. Value. £	1912. Value. £
Asphalte and bitumen—		
Germany.. . . .	1,821	2,321
Pitch—		
Germany.. . . .	275	476
Tar—		
Germany.. . . .	6,186	4,657
Tents and tarpaulins—		
Germany.. . . .	4,791	2,744
Tin and tinware manufactures, N. O. D.—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	4	2
Germany.. . . .	5,192	6,569
Toys and fancy goods—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	179	241
Germany.. . . .	44,395	44,364
Fancy goods—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	1,906	1,257
Germany.. . . .	15,191	14,733
Vehicles, bicycles, tricycles and parts thereof—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	4	
Germany.. . . .	14,343	14,753
Motor bicycles and parts thereof—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .		3
Germany.. . . .	5,702	5,190
Motor cars and parts thereof—		
Germany.. . . .	62,818	33,392
Power lorries—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	50	
Germany.. . . .	2,875	146
Wax, beeswax—		
Germany.. . . .	260	125
Pick handles—		
Germany.. . . .	320	649
Staves—		
Germany.. . . .	1,897	1,552
Wood, pulp or wool—		
Germany.. . . .	1,605	947

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

Cloth and piece goods—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	177	422
Germany.. . . .	15,266	17,396
Blankets and rugs—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	981	1,359
Germany.. . . .	14,372	16,109
Shawls and shawling—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	1,062	935
Germany.. . . .	12,035	13,025
Hosiery, (Underclothing)—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	186	218
Germany.. . . .	7,467	8,740
All other, N. O. D.—		
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	2	126
Germany.. . . .	9,688	8,140
Zinc and Zinc manufactures—		
Germany.. . . .	113,841	116,046

UNION GOVERNMENT STORES.

The total imports under this heading for 1913 were \$1,650,000, and the share of Austria-Hungary in this trade amounted to \$4,000, and that of Germany to \$107,000, which was made up of small amounts of the following articles: Electric fittings, furniture, glassware, fencing wire, fencing standards, nails and screws, pipes and piping, 'iron and steel,' lampware, electrical machinery, and sundry railway materials, mentioned under the general heading.

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF THE TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. D. H. Ross.)

MELBOURNE, September 2, 1914.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES AT WAR.

In Weekly Report No. 558 appeared a summary of the Australian importations in 1912 from the continental countries now involved in war, together with a detailed schedule giving particulars of the imports from Germany. The value of the total imports from the European countries concerned aggregated £11,187,278, of which goods of German and Austrian origin comprised £7,535,565 and goods from France, Belgium and Russia were valued at £3,651,713.

For the further information of Canadian manufacturers and exporters, schedules are now submitted giving details of the imports from France and Belgium—in comparative columns—and also from Austria and Russia.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS FROM FRANCE AND BELGIUM, YEAR 1912.

Imports.	France. 1912. £	Belgium. 1912. £
Class 1.—Foodstuffs of animal origin—		
Cheese.. . . .	229	
Fish—preserved in tins.. . . .	2,543	
Meats—potted.. . . .	626	
Other animal foodstuffs.. . . .	409	915
Total, Class 1.. . . .	3,807	915
Class 2.—Foodstuffs of vegetable origin—		
Confectionery, n. e. i.. . . .	4,691	4,931
Fruits—dried.. . . .	8,708	
Fruit and vegetables preserved in liquid.. . . .	4,787	15,099
Infants' and invalids' foods.. . . .	1,456	
Liquorice.. . . .	429	
Macaroni and vermicelli.. . . .	369	
Nuts—edible.. . . .	8,318	
Pickles and sauces.. . . .	778	
Other vegetable foodstuffs.. . . .	2,712	1,726
Total, Class 2.. . . .	32,248	21,756
Class 3.—Beverages (non-alcoholic)—		
Aerated and mineral waters.. . . .	1,556	
Cocoa and chocolate.. . . .		48
Other.. . . .	70	348
Total, Class 3.. . . .	1,626	396
Class 4.—Spirits and alcoholic liquors—		
Brandy—in bottle.. . . .	68,905	
“ —in bulk.. . . .	48,553	
Rum.. . . .	175	
Wine, fermented—sparkling.. . . .	129,317	
Other.. . . .	9,493	
Essences, extracts, &c.,	1,627	
Perfumed (scents, &c.) and bay rum.. . . .	17,744	
Other spirits, &c.. . . .	14,345	1,185
Total, Class 4.. . . .	290,159	1,185

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS FROM FRANCE AND BELGIUM, YEAR 1912.—*Continued.*

Imports.		France. 1912. £	Belgium. 1912. £
Class 5.—Tobacco and cigars.. . . .		879	1,722
Class 7.—Animal substances, not foodstuffs—			
Gelatine, glue and cements, n. e. i.. . .		17,085	
Hair—human, not made up.. . . .		2,457	
Skins—cattle.. . . .		602	
Other animal substances.. . . .		166	4,956
Total, Class 7.. . . .		20,310	4,956
Class 8.—Vegetable substances and fibres—			
Corks and cork manufactures.. . . .		1,466	
Plants, trees and bulbs.. . . .		498	
Resin.. . . .		19,287	
Seeds.. . . .		10,352	
Yarns.. . . .			7,733
Other vegetable substances.. . . .		1,261	267
Total, Class 8.. . . .		32,864	8,000
Class 9.—Apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres—			
Apparel, n. e. i.. . . .		52,979	
“ minor articles for.. . . .		24,766	
Boots, shoes and articles for.. . . .		5,492	2,244
Corsets.. . . .		3,387	22,384
Feathers, dressed.. . . .		29,257	
Gloves.. . . .		72,961	68,852
Hats, caps and articles for.. . . .		10,084	1,739
Trimmings.. . . .		138,664	
Other articles of apparel.. . . .		14,249	15,186
Textiles—			
Blankets.. . . .		1,854	
Furniture, drapery, &c.. . . .		3,737	10,352
Carpets, floorcloths, &c.. . . .			1,832
Piece goods—			
Cotton and linen.. . . .		29,937	93,795
Canvas and duck.. . . .			7,222
Flannelettes.. . . .		260	
Silk or containing silk.. . . .		196,736	
Velvets, plushes, &c.. . . .		114,428	13,695
Woollens.. . . .		221,357	5,964
Rugs, rugging, &c.. . . .		2,805	
Other.. . . .			6,277
Textiles—other.. . . .		9,654	5,155
Manufactured fibres, cordage, &c.. . . .		191	1,099
Total, Class 9.. . . .		932,798	255,796
Class 10.—Oils, fats and waxes.. . . .		18,944	377
Class 11.—Paints and varnishes.. . . .		2,907	1,349
Class 12.—Stones and minerals industrially.. . . .		15,337	6,498
Class 14 & 15.—Metals, unmanufactured and partly manufactured.. . . .		814	144,362

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS FROM FRANCE AND BELGIUM, YEAR 1912.—*Continued.*

Imports.	France. 1912. £	Belgium. 1912. £
Class 16.—Machinery and other manufactures of metal—		
Engines, gas and oil.. . . .	3,416	
Machinery—		
Cream separators, &c.. . . .	.....	7,143
Electrical.. . . .	4,775	206
Motive power.. . . .	10,280	
Other.. . . .	17,522	6,586
Machines—		
Sewing.. . . .	617	
Tools.. . . .	5,661	
Metal—manufactures of—		
Axles and springs.. . . .	.....	10
Bolts and nuts.. . . .	543	
Copper pipes and tubes.. . . .	.....	6,518
Sheet (copper).. . . .	.....	9,122
Electrical and gas appliances.. . . .	.....	1,590
Girders, beams, &c., iron and steel . . . . .	.....	6,506
Iron and steel, plate, &c.. . . .	413	35,021
Lamps and lampware.. . . .	1,212	
Nails of all kinds.. . . .	.....	17,609
Netting, wire.. . . .	.....	1,510
Other metal manufactures.. . . .	23,411	46,668
Pipes and tubes—iron and steel.. . . .	.....	11,392
Rails and fishplates, &c.. . . .	.....	125,033
Telephones.. . . .	.....	18,803
Wire—iron and steel.. . . .	.....	3,464
Wire—other.. . . .	.....	1,710
Zinc—sheet.. . . .	.....	15,007
“ circles and ingots.. . . .	.....	1,236
Total, Class 16.. . . .	67,850	315,134
Class 17. Indiarubber, leather and manufactures thereof, &c.. . . .	71,588	6,276
Class 18.—Wood and wicker, raw and manufactured.. . . .	3,816	2,208
Class 19.—Earthenware, cements, china, &c.—		
Bricks and tiles.. . . .	11,428	2,005
Cement, earthenware, &c.. . . .	12,313	28,624
Glass and glassware.. . . .	10,625	181,579
Total, Class 19.. . . .	34,366	212,208
Class 20.—Paper and stationery—		
Paper—		
Browns and sugar, &c.. . . .	.....	9,192
Printing.. . . .	.....	9,197
Other.. . . .	8,764	17,322
Stationery.. . . .	15,893	1,362
Total, Class 20.. . . .	24,657	37,073
Class 21.—Jewellery, timepieces and fancy goods.. . . .	163,776	35,104
Class 22.—Optical, surgical and scientific instruments.. . . .	24,565	3,989
Class 23.—Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers—		
Cream of tartar.. . . .	182,917	
Medicines.. . . .	3,076	
Acids.. . . .	20,621	55
Dyes.. . . .	.....	197
Fertilizers.. . . .	.....	3,497
Oils—essential.. . . .	4,932	
Perfumery.. . . .	29,154	
Soda—acetates for the manufacture of acetic acid.. . . .	.....	2,073
Other drugs, chemicals, &c.. . . .	11,658	1,981
Total, Class 23.. . . .	252,358	7,803

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS FROM FRANCE AND BELGIUM, YEAR 1912.—*Concluded.*

Imports.	France. 1912. £	Belgium. 1912. £
Class 24.—Miscellaneous—		
Arms.....	.....	13,574
Brushware.....	10,783	
Cartridges and cases, &c.....	.....	1,342
Candles, tapers, &c.....	.....	1,248
Electric materials.....	2,513	2,587
Instruments, musical.....	5,346	
Matches and vestas, wood and other.....	.....	19,712
Motors and parts.....	235,525	74,264
Oilmen's stores.....	300	
Soap.....	4,614	
Other vehicles and parts.....	9,537	7,665
All other articles, including classes too small for specific enumeration.....	29,006	4,535
Total miscellaneous.....	297,624	124,927
Total imports of produce or manufactures of France and Belgium.....	2,293,293	1,192,034

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, YEAR 1912.

Class 2.—Foodstuffs of vegetable origin.....	.....	11,698
Class 7.—Animal substances (mainly unmanufactured), not foodstuffs.....	.....	849
Class 8.—Vegetable substances and fibres.....	.....	2,175
Class 9.—Apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres—		
Boots and shoes.....	25,684	
Gloves.....	20,661	
Hair nets, &c.....	7,104	
Hats and caps, &c.....	17,296	
Trimmings.....	6,700	
Other apparel.....	4,867	
Minor articles for apparel.....	35,674	
Textiles—cosies, &c.....	5,313	
Piece goods—cotton and linen.....	1,193	
“ silk, &c.....	9,959	
“ velvets, &c.....	3,002	
“ woollens.....	1,125	
Other textiles.....	2,283	
Cordage and twines.....	2,718	
		143,579
Class 15.—Metals partly manufactured.....	.....	1,506
Class 16.—Machinery, and other manufactures of metal.....	.....	42,380
Class 17.—Indiarubber, leather and manufactures thereof.....	.....	3,372
Class 18.—Wood and wicker, raw and manufactured—		
Furniture.....	35,680	
Other.....	1,174	
		36,854
Class 19.—Earthenware, cements, china, &c.—		
China and parian ware.....	14,661	
Earthenware.....	2,505	
Glassware.....	12,718	
Other earthenware, &c.....	461	
		30,345
Class 20.—Paper and stationery.....	.....	21,428
Class 21.—Jewellery, &c.....	.....	50,931
Class 23.—Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers.....	.....	9,409
Other articles, including classes too small for specific enumeration.....	.....	27,430
Total imports of produce or manufacture of Austria-Hungary.....	.....	381,956

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS FROM RUSSIA, YEAR 1912.

Fibres—flax, &c.	£ 5,374
Furs, dressed	9,525
India-rubber manufactures	6,853
Oakum	661
Oils (in bulk)—lubricating	19,340
“ “ —other	655
Seeds, canary	37
Linseed and other	877
Timber—logs	44,282
“ —undressed	12,008
“ veneers	31,334
All other articles	35,440
Total imports of produce or manufactures of Russia	£ 166,386

GOODS FROM CONTINENTAL NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

In addition to the Australian imports from the European countries now involved in war, must be taken into consideration the dislocation of trade with neutral countries. The value of the 1912 imports into the Commonwealth from the principal neutral (at this date) countries is submitted in the following return:—

Switzerland	£ 1,340,297
Norway	771,351
Sweden	714,574
Netherlands	438,909
Italy	686,459
Spain	127,233

CONTINENTAL DRY GOODS AND APPAREL.

Many lines of continental manufacture, particularly of apparel and dry goods, are, admittedly, of a special class for which substitute goods cannot be supplied by Canadian manufacturers. In 1912, the importations of dry goods from Germany, France and Belgium were valued at £3,111,811, of which a considerable portion would be represented in goods made by some leading Canadian industries. Piece goods of cotton and linen, canvas and duck, flannelettes, textiles of light weight and corsets may be emphasized as being worthy of special consideration. Continental boots and shoes imported into Australia are generally of the cheaper grades with some higher qualities for street and evening wear.

MACHINERY AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

Classes 15 and 16 of the Australian imports—as outlined in the schedules submitted—from Germany, France and Belgium are of undoubted interest to Canadian manufacturers. The largest continental industries have for many years enjoyed capable representation in Australia, and this has contributed largely to the results attained. A glance at the import schedules will disclose that—after making allowances for restricted imports—there are a number of items to which Canadian manufacturers might devote prompt consideration, not only in machinery and heavy hardware but also in lampware, tools of trade, telephones, &c.

RUBBER GOODS, LEATHER, &C.

Class 17 of the Australian imports disclose a total import trade from the continental countries now involved in war of rubber goods and leather of a value of £387,533, of which the bulk was represented in motor tires, belting, rubber sheet, engine packings and allied goods. A considerable quantity of patent and enamelled leather came

from Germany and lesser values from France and Belgium. Canadian manufacturers of mechanical rubber goods and producers of glace kid and enamelled leathers may be reminded that some of the largest Australian industries are devoted to these goods. Yet, so far as the imported lines are concerned, stocks will soon be depleted and new sources of supply will be looked for.

FURNITURE AND ARTICLES OF WOOD.

Furniture, wood and wicker (raw and manufactured) and minor articles of wood from Germany, Austria, France and Belgium to the value of £116,937 were imported into Australia in 1912. Austria is given as the country of origin of £36,680 of furniture, and Germany is credited with £22,808 of similar manufactures. The bulk of this furniture was comprised in bentwood chairs which keenly competed with Canadian chairs in the Australian trade. Germany supplied many minor articles of wood, such as split pulleys, lasts, mallets, brushmakers' turnery, mitre boxes, type and handles. Details as to the imports will be found in schedule 18 of the accompanying returns.

CEMENT AND PLASTER OF PARIS.

In 1912, Australia imported 2,603,792 cwt. (of 112 lbs.) of cement (Portland) to the value of £261,680. Of the quantity stated, Germany was the country of origin of 1,393,456 cwt., valued at £144,564, while Belgium contributed 269,760 cwt., valued at £25,879. Favourable freight rates and the quality of brands established on the market for many years were contributing factors to this trade. Australian manufacturers of cement have notified an increased output but when present stocks of imported cement are exhausted there should be a market available for Canadian manufacturers, established near shipping port, to exploit.

In 1912, the imports of plaster of Paris, approximately, were 251,051 cwt., valued at £39,104, of which Germany contributed 116,659, valued at £17,184. This item is of particular interest to the manufacturers of plaster of Paris in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, one brand of which is becoming favourably recognized in Australia. The plaster must be dead white to meet the requirements of the trade and any pink shade in the material will condemn it.

PRINTING PAPER, PAPER BOARDS, &c.

The items outlined in Class 20 of the schedules submitted are of very special interest to Canadian manufacturers of paper and boards of varied character. The sources of former supplies being cut off an opportunity is given for new lines to be introduced permanently into the Australian trade. The 1912 imports of paper goods and stationery from the European countries named were as follows:—

From Germany.. . . .	£ 293,233
“ France.. . . .	24,647
“ Belgium.. . . .	37,073
“ Austria.. . . .	21,428
	<hr/>
	£ 376,381

JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Class No. 21 of the imports submitted disclose the value of Australian importations of jewellery, fancy goods and clocks in 1912 to have been as follows:—

From Germany.. . . .	£ 294,483
“ France.. . . .	163,776
“ Belgium.. . . .	35,104
“ Austria.. . . .	50,931
	<hr/>
	£ 544,294

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS.

Already many cabled inquiries have been forwarded from Australia to Canada and the United States in respect to urgent requirements of drugs and chemicals which hitherto came in considerable quantities from Europe. Schedule No. 23 of the imports gives detailed particulars in regard to these goods and the countries from which they have been imported. On the basis of the 1912 imports to the value of £505,000 of drugs, &c., were imported from Germany, France, Belgium and Austria.

CONTINENTAL MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

Attention is directed to manufactures of varied character outlined in Class 24 of the schedules submitted. Many items are of particular interest to Canadian manufacturers such as arms, brushware, explosives, electrical materials, musical instruments, toilet soap, bicycles, motor cars and vehicle parts. Strenuous efforts should be made to divert a portion of this trade permanently to Canada.

NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. W. A. Beddoe.*)

AUCKLAND, September 8, 1914.

While it is difficult to form an estimate as to what effect the war will have on business generally, conditions at present remain fairly normal. The usual season's demands on the banks for assistance in gathering and moving the season's produce are beginning to set in now. The supply of funds continues sufficient for all legitimate requirements, and lending rates are steady.

EXCHANGE RATES.

The rates published by the Bank of New Zealand on September 7 were as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
London, draft on demand.	1.D.	¾P.
“ “ at 30 days	1¼D.	¾P.
“ “ 60 “	1½D.	par.
“ “ 90 “	2.D.	
“ “ 120 “	2½D.	
Vancouver, sight.	1.D.	¼ above London.

DAIRY EXPORT SEASON.

The dairy export season starts this month, and meat shipments will start a month or so later. There appears every prospect of excellent prices ruling for these products. New Zealand trade depends altogether upon the trade routes being kept open, and the prospects of this being done become brighter every day.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

The subjoined tables furnish particulars with regard to the trade of New Zealand with Germany during the year ended December 31, 1913. Additional interest is attached to these figures in consequence of the starting of the new direct German steamship line between Bremen, Hamburg and New Zealand. The second vessel of the line was due at a Southern New Zealand port two weeks ago. This ship was sighted, but has since disappeared. The war will put an end to this service.

New Zealand exports to Germany in 1912 amounted to £254,703, and in 1913 to £337,448; while the imports from Germany in 1912 were valued at £653,230, and in 1913 at £687,935.

WHAT NEW ZEALAND BUYS FROM GERMANY.

The accompanying table shows the principal exports from Germany to New Zealand for the year ended December 31, 1913. In many of the lines Canada had had to meet sharp competition from German firms, particularly with the advantage of direct shipments in favour of the latter. The war has opened an opportunity for Canada to secure a good share of this trade.

IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND FROM GERMANY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1913.

Acids and alkali..	£ 3,844
Apparel and slops..	5,650
Arms, ammunition, &c..	7,009
Basketware..	382
Beer..	2,906
Bicycles and materials..	11,630
Brushware..	2,698
Carpeting..	2,595
China and earthenware..	18,310
Clocks and watches..	5,796
Cocoa and cocoa butter..	2,813
Confectionery..	2,538
Cotton piece goods..	6,162
Drapery..	7,287
Drugs, dyes, &c..	36,668
Fancy goods..	52,404
Furniture and upholstery..	2,628
Glass and glassware..	53,619
Haberdashery..	1,129
Hardware..	28,923
Hosiery..	1,989
Instruments—	
Musical—Pianos..	51,871
—Other..	5,197
Scientific, &c..	2,597
Iron and steel—	
Fencing wire..	5,875
Other..	7,082
Lamps, lanterns, wicks..	11,485
Leather and leather manufactures..	8,738
Machines—Sewing..	5,432
—Other..	37,672
Manures..	45,869
Metal manufactures..	9,038
Motors and materials..	71,662
Mouldings and panels..	1,874
Nails..	879
Naphtha (wood)..	1,278
Paper—Printing..	832
—Other..	10,334
Perfumery..	2,869
Portmanteau and bags..	2,487
Plate and platedware..	4,012
Provisions..	1,372
Salt..	5,724
Seeds—Grass, &c..	32,884
Slates, roofing..	4,742
Spirits—Geneva..	4,761
—Other..	465
Stationery..	13,683
Tobacco—Cigars..	1,692
Tobacco pipes..	1,267
Tools and implements..	4,555
Wine..	1,385
Woodenware..	2,042
Woollen piece goods..	8,255
Other textile piece goods..	2,818
Zinc sheet..	1,954
Parcels post..	11,566
Miscellaneous..	44,707
Total..	£ 687,935

PRINCIPAL ITEMS IMPORTED.

In order that the Canadian exporter may see at a glance who are the leading importers of the principal articles purchased from Germany, a list is appended naming the article and the importers of the same. There is first given the names of the principal importers of bicycles and materials thereof, of which New Zealand in 1913 purchased from Germany to the value of £11,630. The next list given is that of the importers who contributed to an import from Germany of glass and glassware to a value in 1913 of £53,619, and of china and chinaware of a value of £18,310. Following in order are the leading importers of drugs, dyes, &c., of which £36,668 were imported from Germany in 1913. The value of the fancy goods imported from Germany in the year concerned was £52,404. The names of the importers of these articles will be found in the appended list. There should be a greater opening in the New Zealand market for Canadian manufacturers of musical instruments now that the supply from Germany, amounting in the case of pianos to £51,871, and of other musical instruments to £5,197, has been withdrawn. The names of the importers of these instruments are given below. There will also be found the importers of manures, which accounted in 1913 for £45,869 of the total imports from Germany. The largest item in the above table consists of motors and materials thereof of a value of £71,662. The dealers who were largely responsible for this import are given in the accompanying list. In Weekly Report No. 559 a large increase last year in the import of seeds from Canada was pointed out. In the same year New Zealand purchased seeds from Germany to the value of £32,884. The last item for which the names of the importers are given consists of stationery, of which £13,683 was imported from Germany in 1913.

NEW ZEALAND IMPORTERS.

BICYCLES AND MATERIALS.

Auckland.—Dexter & Crozier, G. Henning, Partington & Sutherland, Skeates & White.

Wellington.—J. B. Clarkson & Co., Magnus, Sanderson & Co., E. Reynolds & Co., Sutherland & Rankine, J. Myers & Co., E. W. Pidgeon & Co., Cycle and Motor Supply Co.

Christchurch.—Adams, Ltd., Bell Bros., J. B. Clarkson & Co., A. G. Healing & Co., Magnus, Sanderson & Co., J. Suckling, N. Z. Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Ltd.

GLASSWARE, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE.

Auckland.—Sargood, Son & Ewen, Macky, Logan, Caldwell & Co., Fairburn, Wright & Co., Rawlinson & Ifwerson, A. H. Nathan, Ltd., F. E. Jackson & Co., W. H. Worrall, Tanfield, Potter & Co., L. D. Nathan & Co., National Trading Co.

Wellington.—E. Anderson & Co., A. & T. Burt, Ltd., E. W. Mills & Co., Colonial Motor Co., Stewart Glass Company, Hutcheson, Wilson & Co.

Christchurch.—J. Bates & Co., Benjamin's, Ltd., Mason, Struthers & Co., Minson & Company, A. J. White & Co., Ltd., Drapery Importing Co., Ltd.

Dunedin.—Bing, Harris & Co., Briscoe & Co., John Edmond & Co., P. Hayman & Co., Laidlaw & Gray, Ltd., W. Scoular & Co., Ltd., Tatersfield, Philip & Co.

DRUGS, &c.

Auckland.—Kempthorne, Prosser & Co., Auckland Drug Company, Surgical Supply Co., Sharland & Co., G. H. Baker & Co., Fairbairn, Wright & Co.

Wellington.—George Mee, Levin & Company.

Christchurch.—H. F. Stevens, W. Wallace & Co., Cook & Ross.

Dunedin.—Bates, Sise & Co., Dalgety & Company, P. Hayman & Co., Marshall's Prop., Ltd., Taines Chemical Stores, Ltd.

FANCY GOODS.

Auckland.—Rawlinson & Ifwereson, Hart Bros., H. E. Partridge & Co., G. H. Baker & Co., A. H. Nathan, Ltd., Tallerman & Company, Hughes & Cossar, P. Hayman & Company.

Wellington.—Sargood, Son & Ewen, J. Myers & Co., Kirkcaldie & Staines.

Christchurch.—Aitchison, Steans & Co., Benjamins, Ltd., J. R. McKenzie.

Dunedin.—Bates, Sise & Co., Bing, Harris & Co., J. Braithwaite, D.I.C., Ltd., Laidlaw & Gray, Otago Sports Depot.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Auckland.—A. Eady & Co., F. Moore & Co., English & Foreign Piano Co., British & Continental Piano Co., London & Berlin Piano Co., No Deposit Piano Co., L. R. Eady & Son, National Piano Company.

Wellington.—Dresden Piano Company, Wellington Piano Co., F. J. Pinny.

Christchurch.—A. M. Chivers & Co., Kilner & Thompson, Sargood, Son & Ewen, Webley, Sons & Gofton.

Dunedin.—Chas. Begg & Company, P. Hayman & Company.

MANURES.

Auckland.—W. Gunson & Co., A. Yates & Co., A. S. Patterson & Co., Dalgety & Co., J. C. Spedding, Ltd., N. Z. Loan & Mercantile Agency, Farmers' Union Trading Assn., Paterson & Robertson, Kempthorne, Prosser & Co., Wright, Stephenson & Co.

Wellington.—Murray, Roberts & Co., Levin & Company.

Christchurch.—National Mortgage & Agency Co., Canterbury Seed Co., N. Z. Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Sims, Cooper & Co., Ltd.

MOTORS AND MATERIALS.

Auckland.—Cousins & Atkins, Harrison & Gash, W. Souter & Co., Colonial Motor Co., G. Henning, D.S.C. & Cousins & Cousins, Dexter & Crozier, Skeates & White, R. B. Spinks, A. Hatrick & Co., Hoiland & Gillett.

Wellington.—Colonial Motor Co., Grove Motor Works, Scott Motor Agency, Easson, Ltd., A. Hatrick & Co.

Christchurch.—Adams, Ltd., J. T. Best, J. S. Hawkes & Co., Maling & Co., Ltd., Motor Import Co., Ltd., N. Z. Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Rink Taxis, Ltd., W. S. Scott & Co., Ltd., A. W. Smith & Co., Ltd., Dexter & Crozier, Colonial Motor Co.

SEEDS.

Auckland.—A. Yates & Co., Farmers' Union Trading Co., G. J. Macky, Cleary Bros. & Downes, N. Z. Loan & Mercantile Co., F. M. Winstone, W. Gunson & Co., Carr, Poutney & Co., E. C. Pilkington.

Wellington.—Murray, Roberts & Co., F. Cooper, Ltd., H. C. Gibbons & Co., Barraud & Abraham, Dalgety & Co., Levin & Company.

Christchurch.—Canterbury Seed Co., J. Montgomery & Co., Ltd., National Mortgage & Agency Co., Ltd., N. Z. Farmers' Co-operative Assn., N. Z. Loan & Mercantile Co., Ltd., A. S. Patterson & Co., Ltd., Wright, Stephenson & Co., Ltd.

STATIONERY.

Auckland.—Champtaloup & Edmiston, Wildman & Airey, Upton & Company, J. F. Leighton & Son, Abel Dykes, Ltd., Gordon & Gotch, Collins Bros. & Co., Brown & Stewart, Clarke & Matheson, Chandler & Co.

Wellington.—Whitcombe & Tombs, S. & W. Mackay, Gordon & Gotch.

Christchurch.—A. Cleave & Co., Ltd., Stone, Son & Co., Ltd., Weeks, Ltd., Whitcombe & Tombs, Ltd.

Dunedin.—J. Braithwaite, Coulls, Culling & Co., Ltd., A. Sligo & Company, P. Hayman & Co., R. J. Stark & Co., Ltd., J. Wilkie & Co., Fergusson & Mitchell, Storer, Meek & Co.

TRADE WITH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Below may be found some figures of the trade of New Zealand with European countries to show to a certain extent how the Dominion will be affected by the war. Besides this direct trade, there is also some indirect trade with these countries. The disorganization of home trade and shipping will affect New Zealand trade very materially. Fortunately, for the export trade, this is the quiet time of the year, and, except for dairy produce, there will not be very much cargo to go forward before November.

The following are the imports into New Zealand from, and exports to, the various European countries, for the year 1913:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Germany	£ 687,935	£337,448
France	150,777	178,336
Belgium	203,526	18,522
Austria-Hungary	18,352	2,812
Russia	13,131	2,349
Norway-Sweden	146,943	26,028
Holland	84,015	3,986
Italy	65,425	322
Other countries	122,106	679
Total Europe	£1,492,210	£570,482

TRADE WITH FRANCE.

The tables given below give the details of trade and interchange with France.

Exports to France from New Zealand for the years ended December 31, 1913 and 1912, were as follows:—

	1913.	1912.
Wool	£173,961	£90,941
Miscellaneous	380	404
Kauri gum	3,995	3,037
	£178,336	£94,382

Imports from France into New Zealand during the years ended December 31, 1913 and 1912, are:—

1913	£150,777
1912	150,024

TRADING WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

The war has presented an object lesson in New Zealand that it is better to trade within the Empire than to build up connections with foreign countries. Those

importers who purchased goods from Germany find themselves unable either to secure delivery of their recent orders, or to collect accounts from German firms. Large quantities of German goods destined for New Zealand are on board German vessels which have been seized in Australia. These goods were sold c.i.f. New Zealand ports, and are paid for in London exchange. The goods, however, must be transhipped to New Zealand at the expense of the consignee. Provided always they are not contraband of war.

DELAY IN VANCOUVER SERVICE.

The *Niagara* arrived in Auckland from Vancouver several days late, having followed an unusual course to keep free of German cruisers. Upon her arrival, much anxiety was allayed, both with respect to passengers and freight.

The *Makura*, which leaves to-day, may not call at Honolulu, but will proceed direct to Vancouver after leaving Fiji. She has on board, among other things: 4,500 boxes of butter, 50 tons of flax, 1,270 bales of hides, 300 bales of skins, 40 casks of calf skins, 100 bales of wool, 60 cases of meat, 50 bags of kauri gum.

PACIFIC CABLE CUT.

Notice was received here to-day that the Pacific cable had been cut north of Fanning Island, which stops cable communication between Vancouver and New Zealand direct. All the information to hand at the moment is that the cable has been cut.

EXPORT OF CERTAIN GOODS PROHIBITED.

His Excellency the Governor has issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation from New Zealand—except to other parts of the British Empire for naval or military use—of the following goods:—

Acteone; aeroplanes, airships, balloons of all kinds and their component parts; animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war; arms, rifles, of all kinds, and their component parts; benzol; carbons required for searchlights; coal; cartridges, charges, of all kinds, and their component parts; chrome and ferrochrome; cloth, hempen; copper, ores or unwrought, all kinds; cotton suitable for use in the manufacture of explosives; cotton waste; creosote, dimethylaniline; engines and lorries, internal combustion, capable of carrying a load of 25 cwt. and upwards, whole or in parts; fuel oil shale, fulminate of mercury; gunpowder; nets (torpedo); nickel and ferromnickel; oil (coal-tar); oil (olive); oil (blast furnace); oil (mineral lubricating); petroleum (fuel oil); petroleum (gas oil); petroleum, spirits or motor-spirit (including shell spirit); projectiles of all kinds and their component parts; sacks (coal); silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges; silk nails; surgical dressings and bandages; toluol; wheat; zinc.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. E. H. S. Flood.*)

BARBADOS, September 12, 1914.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR BRITISH GUIANA.

The aggregate trade of British Guiana for the year 1913, as shown in the recently published customs report, reached the highest figure recorded during the past ten years, with the exception of 1908. The exports were the highest of any year within

that period. Had the imports not fallen off the total trade would have been the greatest since 1893. The United Kingdom obtained the largest share of this trade, having to her credit 51 per cent of the total, Canada came second with a percentage of over 24 per cent, and the United States third with 12 per cent. There has been a decline in the last few years in the proportion of the trade with the United States, and an increase in that with Canada.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN IMPORTS.

The imports for the year were slightly under those of the two preceding years, and amounted to \$8,131,942. Of this amount food, drink and raw materials accounted for \$3,498,377; manufactured goods for \$4,334,285; miscellaneous goods, including parcel post, \$39,233; and bullion and specie \$260,047. The United Kingdom supplied rather more than one-half of the goods required in the colony, and her share of the trade has been increasing in recent years, being stimulated last year by the British preference. Canada has also been pushing to the front, obtaining last year a larger share of the trade than has hitherto been the case. A larger import from the British West Indies, consisting principally of foodstuffs is also recorded. The only notable decline was in goods coming from the United States. The following table will show the value of the imports into British Guiana from Great Britain and her colonies and from foreign countries for the last three years:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
United Kingdom.. . . .	\$ 4,324,843	\$ 4,362,095	\$ 4,427,700
British Colonies.. . . .	1,026,969	982,168	1,196,117
Foreign Countries.. . . .	3,341,854	2,831,843	2,508,125

IMPORTS AFFECTED BY THE BRITISH PREFERENCE.

There was a small increase in the case of countries receiving the preference in the import of biscuits, and an increase of about \$10,000 in the import of boots and shoes. A considerably larger amount of butter was also imported, and though an increased quantity was supplied by Canada, there was a falling off in the supply coming from the United Kingdom. The bulk of the trade was divided between Denmark and France, the latter country supplying about one-half of the total. French butter comes in bulk and is of a low grade, being rated for statistical purposes at 20 cents per pound. Canada supplied motor cars and parts to the value of about \$6,000, without any importation in previous years, and with a corresponding decline in the importation from the United States. The import of Canadian cheese also showed an increase, though the total import was less. Calcium carbide showed an increase in the amount imported from the United Kingdom and Canada. The increase in the import of cordage from the United Kingdom was considerable, though a slight decrease in the import from Canada and from non-preferential countries was shown. The total import of tinned and preserved fish was about the same as in the previous year, but the value of the smoked and dried fish imported from preferential countries was much greater, the chief increase being from the United Kingdom. Mackerel and salmon increased considerably in the total, the chief increase being from Canada; and there was also an increase in the supply from Canada of fish in the unenumerated class. Glassware, which came under the preference, was imported in less quantities than in 1912. The import of flour declined by some 30,000 barrels during the year, yet there was an increase of about 24,000 barrels in the amount imported from Canada. Increases also occurred in grain and preparations thereof, though there was a slight decline in farinaceous preparations both in the total and in the supply from the preference countries. Hay and chaff showed a slight increase in the import from Canada, the total import, however, being less. There was also an increase in the supply of paper and stationery from Canada, and a considerable increase in the case of lumber, both dressed and undressed, the total import being up to the average.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED—YEARS 1912 AND 1913.

Commodities.	1912.	1913.
Bags and sacks.. . . .	\$ 160,139	\$ 154,279
Biscuits, bread and cakes.. . . .	13,015	9,848
Beer and ale.. . . .	131,278	141,932
Boots and shoes.. . . .	112,275	115,406
Butter and butter substitutes.. . . .	166,736	156,877
Cheese.. . . .	32,598	32,456
Chinaware, earthenware and glassware.. . . .	42,727	39,303
Coal, coke, &c.. . . .	141,224	174,512
Coffee, raw.. . . .	5,415	4,895
Confectionery, jams and jellies.. . . .	15,288	18,178
Fruit and vegetables, preserved.. . . .	22,854	21,631
Flour.. . . .	967,245	840,738
Grain, all kinds (excluding Rice).. . . .	276,734	225,689
Hardware and cutlery.. . . .	127,119	106,618
Leather manufactures, except boots and shoes.. . . .	19,974	24,522
Lime.. . . .	18,362	20,228
Machinery and accessories (excluding Sewing machines)	306,029	324,373
Manure.. . . .	564,885	631,746
Meat—		
Beef and pork (pickled and salted).. . . .	198,119	321,276
Canned.. . . .	66,774	63,248
Medicines and drugs.. . . .	108,233	73,032
Milk, condensed.. . . .	59,573	60,483
Oils—		
Petroleum (refined).. . . .	81,864	106,552
Other.. . . .	162,789	187,601
Paper and paper manufactures and stationery (other than Printing paper).. . . .	85,239	91,550
Salt (coarse and fine).. . . .	22,279	15,545
Soap (fancy and common).. . . .	71,749	96,382
Spirits and strong waters.. . . .	98,078	88,299
Textiles, manufactured.. . . .	1,258,901	1,351,512
Vegetables, fresh.. . . .	172,249	171,127
Wine.. . . .	33,685	32,370

INCREASE IN IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

During the seven months of last year in which the preference was in operation, the quantity of goods imported from Canada were valued at \$427,256, as compared with \$278,996 for the corresponding months of the preceding year. This increase was probably altogether due to the effect of the preference tariff, as the total imports into the colony showed a decline. There was also an improvement in the trade with Newfoundland in regard to imports, as also was the case with Great Britain. The decline which took place was nearly altogether due to a falling off of about \$200,000 in the imports from the United States. The following table will show the principal items imported from Canada during the last two years:—

	1912.	1913.
Biscuits, bread and cakes	\$ 1,089	\$ 1,286
Butter	1,859	967
Cheese	7,020	8,158
Cordage and twine	3,322	2,295
Fish, tinned	6,913	1,533
" smoked or dried	77,523	69,103
" mackerel and salmon, pickled.....	4,191	9,929
" all other sorts, pickled	8,858	10,382
Flour and grain	311,891	429,161
Hay and chaff	3,140	2,416
Oil	1,031	1,483
Paints	3,077	1,183
Paper, other than printing	892	2,023
Spirits and strong waters	2,463	782
Vegetables, fresh	48,817	55,175
Wood and timber	32,354	45,594
Unenumerated	25,531	50,558
	<hr/> \$539,171	<hr/> \$692,028

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURE.

The war in Europe will affect greatly the imports of manufactured goods into British Guiana, the bulk of which come from Great Britain and the continent. There was a slight increase last year in the quantity of such goods imported. In the customs report now under review there is no table showing the quantity and value of these goods from each country, but it may be taken as approximate that manufactured goods are imported from the United Kingdom to the value of about three million dollars, and from other countries to about a million and a half dollars. A fairly wide field is therefore now offered in this market for the goods. Certain articles moreover are favoured by the preference as against similar goods coming from the United States and other foreign countries. Without, however, referring to the tariff, it would be well to indicate the opportunity at present existing for the sale of agricultural implements, chiefly those required for tillage, artisan's tools, general hardware and cutlery, boots and shoes, carriages and carts, cordage and twine, and soap. Cotton and woollen goods are also now being largely imported, and Canadian goods of this class should be better represented. A large number of sewing machines were imported in the last few years from the United States and Germany, some of which might be furnished by Canadian manufacturers, as the style of machine required is much the same in each country. The requirements of staves and headings are annually large, and last year the amount imported was valued at \$60,000. It has been pointed out in previous reports that a larger part of this trade might be obtained by Canada, if what is called the Portland Pack were made the pattern on which Canadian staves were offered. It would be well also to call attention to the market for paper and manufactures of paper, office and household furniture, together with sundries included under this head.

IMPORTS FROM GERMANY.

The trade of the colony with France averages about \$100,000 a year, and that with Holland about \$150,000. Germany and Austria have a total trade with British Guiana that averages about \$80,000 a year, though last year it dropped to \$54,000. The following table gives the details of the imports from Germany which, though small, may be of interest:—

ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM GERMANY.

Firearms, fireworks, and shot.....	\$ 867
Wine and spirits	5,489
Beer	498
Leather manufactures, including boots and shoes.....	811
Motor cycles, bicycles, and parts.....	330
Vinegar	1,113
Chemicals	995
Medicines, with and without spirits.....	1,038
Manufactures of wool	1,634
Manufactures of cotton and silk.....	3,860
Cutlery	1,484
Hardware, including caskets, cash registers, &c.....	3,405
“ other kinds	3,996
“ sewing machines	1,832
“ rivets of iron and brass.....	587
Machinery, electrical	643
“ sugar	1,479
Musical instruments	1,136
Stationery, all kinds	1,585
Millinery and haberdashery	2,550
Glass, and manufactures of glass.....	4,586
Earthenware	1,955
Onions and garlic	2,165
Toys and games	1,437
Wood, manufactured	2,444

REPORTS FROM BRITISH GUIANA.

The value of the exports for the year was \$10,526,976. This includes British and foreign goods re-exported and transhipped. Of this total, domestic produce accounted for \$8,186,512; foreign produce re-exported, for \$701,252; and coin and bullion, a great part of which was the product of the gold mining industry of the Colony, for \$1,639,212.

SUGAR AND ITS BY-PRODUCTS.

In recent years the best customer for the sugar of the Colony has been Canada, which has taken about two-thirds of the total export. The sugar crop last year, however, was the smallest recorded during the past twenty years, with the exception of 1912. The quantity of molasses manufactured was small, as the price of rum in the British market made it profitable to convert molasses into rum. The quantity of rum exported was therefore large, and the price obtained favourable. The value, however, of the export of sugar, rum and molasses is bearing each year a less proportion to the total exports of the Colony. Thirty years ago, these exports formed 98 per cent of the whole. For the year under review the exports of the minor products have increased to the value of \$3,155,444. This condition of the industries of the Colony is looked upon as satisfactory, as it is not considered a good thing to depend too much on one staple. It may be noted, however, that the decline in the relative value of the sugar exports during the last few years is due to a certain extent to the low market prevailing. The following table will show the quantity, value and direction of the trade in sugar and its by-products:—

Article.	Destination.	Quantity.	Value.	Total Value.
		Cwts.	\$	\$
Sugar	United Kingdom.	336,578	1,160,435	
	Canada.	1,278,195	3,706,041	
	British West Indies.	1,388	3,530	
	United States.	69,940	260,485	
	Dutch Guiana.	3,497	9,365	5,139,856
Molasses and sugar. . .	United Kingdom.	35,913	93,930	
	Canada.	22,444	58,220	
	British West Indies.	325	810	152,960
Molasses and syrup. . .		Gallons.		
	United Kingdom.	5	1	
	French Guiana.	5,654	1,117	
	Holland.	113,040	23,835	24,953
Rum		Proof-gallons.		
	United Kingdom.	2,947,830	884,368	
	Canada.	127,551	39,821	
	Newfoundland.	61,362	18,411	
	Bermuda.	25,305	7,593	
	British West Indies.	56,695	17,099	
	Dutch West Indies.	15,105	4,530	
	Danish West Indies.	24,550	7,366	
	Denmark.	787	236	
	French Possessions.	1,801	540	979,874
				6,297,643

RICE CULTIVATION STEADILY GROWING.

During the last few years there has been a considerable expansion in rice cultivation, and during the past year several thousand acres of additional virgin savannah

land were put under rice. The steady increase in the exports of rice has been very marked, the year 1913 being the best since the inception of the industry some ten years ago. The export amounted to 154,192 cwts., a large advance on any previous figure. When it is remembered that a large portion of the community is of East Indian origin, who chiefly depend on rice as their staple article of food, and that the supply which was formerly imported is now derived from local cultivation, it will be apparent that the industry has advanced considerably. Though there are no statistics to show the local consumption, it is probable that it amounts to upwards of 250,000 cwts. It would appear, therefore, as if the industry now brought a return of some 30,000 tons of rice annually.

OUTPUT OF GOLD AND DIAMONDS.

Among the increases which occurred in the exports of minor products for the year, that of raw gold takes first place, showing an increase over the previous year of 30,415 ounces of the value of \$525,085. The amount of gold obtained was 79,194 ounces—the largest quantity since 1906. During the year rich surface deposits were discovered in several places, and a large number of placer miners took advantage of the new fields. Signs are not wanting that the gold mining industry has taken on a new lease of life, as favourable reports are coming in from most of the companies operating.

There has also been a greater quantity of diamonds obtained. Those found, though small in size, are of the best quality. More attention was given last year to working the district in which the diamonds are found, with the result that there were larger returns, and that the diamond as well as the gold industry are on a more profitable footing and promise more for the future.

COCOANUTS AND OTHER PRODUCTS.

The returns from the cocoanut palm have up to the present not been of much value to the Colony, but more attention is now being directed to planting out trees, and as there is a large area well suited for this fruit, it is hoped that the crop will largely increase in the near future. The number of cocoanuts gathered last year was small, but advices at the time of writing state that this year the quantity will be much greater.

The export of cocoa is also small, but as there is a large home consumption to be supplied locally, no doubt a greater quantity of cocoa is obtained than would appear in the statistics. Considerable attention has been given of late years to the cultivation of coffee, but last year the crop fell off. As in the case of cocoa, a larger quantity of coffee is grown than would appear the case from the export returns. There is a gradual advance being made, and in the present year the yield up to the last of August was greatly in excess of that at the corresponding period of any other year. The following table will show the quantity of minor products exported from British Guiana in the last three years:—

MINOR PRODUCTS EXPORTED.

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Rice.. lbs.	5,686,370	6,159,429	17,269,518
Coffee.. lbs.	103,845	144,845	89,342
Cocoa.. lbs.	89,410	11,450	56,565
Copra.. lbs.	158,550	128,739	126,274
Coconuts.. No.	1,038,741	1,042,551	875,595
Ricemeal.. tons.	1,363	2,005	1,810
Lumber.. feet.	333,095	223,571	517,819
Balata.. lbs.	1,152,410	705,214	1,323,609
Timber.. cubic feet.	234,003	284,530	437,111
Diamonds.. carats.	6,839	5,229	9,078
Gold.. ozs.	52,005	48,779	79,194

EXTENSION OF FOREST INDUSTRIES.

The export of wood and timber in 1913 showed an increase in value over 1912. The drought in the latter year prevented the cut from being got out and marketed. The year just past, therefore, is credited with a certain portion of the lumber which would have been probably exported in the previous year had conditions permitted. There is undoubtedly an upward tendency in the lumber trade of the Colony, but when account is taken of the magnificent forests extending over large areas, and the valuable character of the timber of the Colony, it is surprising that the return is so limited and the value of the exports of lumber so small.

The yield of balata last year was the greatest yet obtained, and the quantity exported was nearly double that of the previous year. There have been steady advances made each year in this industry. In 1904 the quantity obtained was valued at only a little over \$180,000, while last year it reached \$768,463.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(By Mr. Edgar Tripp.)

PORT OF SPAIN, September 24, 1914.

GERMAN TRADE WITH TRINIDAD.

Owing to the war the trade between this colony and Germany is entirely suspended. According to published statistics, the imports from that country for recent years were as follows:—

1911	£148,666
1912	94,287
1913	85,766

The actual figures were probably much larger as certain quantities of German goods were probably obtained through Great Britain.

From a reference to the import list it may be seen that under very nearly every head goods 'made in Germany' appear, sometimes in large quantities, at others in small, but seldom absent altogether, denoting the attention and care with which the market has been exploited. Importers must now look elsewhere, and the opportunity for Canadian manufacturers seems to have arisen.

GOODS SUPPLIED.

Germany supplied Trinidad to a greater or lesser extent with aerated water, boots and shoes, brooms, cement, china and earthenware, piece goods, hosiery, canned fish, glassware, haberdashery, machinery, condensed milk, oleomargarine, refined sugar, &c., and in smaller proportion with confectionery, cordage, cutlery, fireworks, hams and bacon, medicines, musical instruments, paints, paper, platedware, soap, starch, toys, parasols and jewelery.

Austria at one time furnished certain quantities of footwear, owing to the superiority in style of the lasts in that country, but of late years these have been copied and the trade has gone elsewhere. She only appears in the customs returns as having supplied goods amounting in all to £1,257 in 1913, although probably as in

the case with Germany goods transhipped have been credited to the country of transshipment.

Prompt action on the part of Canadians should be taken to secure satisfactory results.

Exports to Germany were:—

1911	£501,545
1912	365,936
1913	421,434

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Claude Dyer.*)

LEEDS, September 15, 1914.

WOOL RAGS FROM CANADA.

The town of Dewsbury and Batley where the shoddy manufacturing industry is carried on, draw supplies of woollen rags from almost every part of the world, but imports have been dislocated by the war and through the high freight rates asked from foreign ports.

In a normal year, about 50,000 tons of woollen rags reach the United Kingdom. Last year 15,000 tons came from Germany, 11,000 tons from the United States, 10,000 tons from France, 4,000 tons from the Netherlands, and 3,000 tons from Belgium. The imports from Canada totalled 2,060 tons, as compared with 889 tons eight years ago.

The shipments from such countries as Russia, Germany and France having now been cut off, merchants have to look to other sources of supply.

Importers who have lately been endeavouring to obtain larger supplies from Canada report that the freight rates are operating against the trade and also that as a result of the new tariff of the United States larger quantities of wool rags are now finding their way to that country from Canada.

CATTLE HAIR IN DEMAND.

In normal times cow and calf hair is largely imported into the district to be used in the manufacture of carpets, felts and cheap horse rugs. Shipments, however, from continental sources, such as Russia, Austria, Germany and France have now ceased entirely and an opportunity therefore presents itself to Canadian firms able to export this commodity.

Importers express their readiness to give their consideration to any offers that may be received from prospective Canadian exporters.

CANADIAN MACHINERY.

Hitherto, certain kinds of machinery made in Belgium, Germany and other continental countries, more particularly those from electrical and engineering shop use, have been handled by merchants in this district. With the cessation of the import of such machinery, a more favourable opportunity presents itself to Canadian firms making specialties which would be likely to appeal to this market. In the making of sawmill and wood-working machinery, for instance, Canadian makers have had considerable experience and with their practice and the frequent improvements made, should be able to offer machines equal to—if not better—than those from other sources.

MOTOR TIRES.

In placing the subject of the sale of Canadian made motor tires before dealers in this part of England, the opinions expressed vary. Some dealers report that they find business in the automobile trade to be quiet owing to the present state of affairs and to the unsettled outlook for the future. In other cases, business is reported to be normal. The consensus of opinion would appear to indicate that the present crisis is either directly or indirectly affecting the more general use of motor cars, and, further, that many motor vehicles ordinarily used for private and commercial purposes are now being used for military purposes.

These circumstances are responsible for causing an unsettled feeling among dealers as to what the outlook may be in the immediate future and the result is that some hesitation is shown in expressing an opinion as to the prospective demand for Canadian-made tires.

In normal times, certain 'makes' of tires are imported from Germany, Belgium, France and the United States, but, apart from this, there are over twenty makers in the United Kingdom, including such firms as Dunlop, Wood-Milne, Avon, Macintosh, Pedley and others.

PRESENT SITUATION OF THE TRADE.

For the present the situation may be summed up as follows:—

Imports from Belgium, France and Germany have either ceased entirely or have been curtailed, but dealers still have on hand certain stocks of continental-made tires to dispose of.

In regard to the United States makers, it is reported that for some years they have been endeavouring to secure a stronger position in the trade, but in view of the keen competition, they have not met with the amount of success they were led to anticipate at the first.

In reference to firms in the United Kingdom making tires, heavy demands are being made upon them by the War Office for tires for military purposes, both for use at home and on the continent.

POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE TRADE.

It is the opinion of experienced dealers that if an opportunity occurs for Canadian makers it will be in circumstances where the Government demand for tires will tax the capacity of manufacturers in Great Britain and thus curtail their production for commercial purposes. It is considered that should such circumstances arise, an opportunity would present itself to Canadian makers to secure a portion of the trade, but this could only be brought about with the depletion of stocks carried by dealers and in the event, as before stated, of the production of United Kingdom makers being largely directed to military purposes.

It is, however, difficult to foretell what shape developments may take. Manufacturers in this country are undoubtedly having to meet heavy calls for Government requirements which will limit the output of tires available for commercial use in the near future, and, in this connection, an opportunity may present itself to Canadian makers, but it is considered that some little time must elapse before a definite opinion can be given in order to judge the probable trend of developments. It may be mentioned, however, that the agents in this country of two well known United States firms are closely following the situation and it may prove to be advantageous to Canadian manufacturers to adopt a similar interest.

GERMAN TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

The extent of the German trade with Brazil and the thoroughness with which German firms have exploited this market has been pointed out in various notices which have appeared in previous numbers of the Weekly Report. In Weekly Report No. 555, for instance, an analysis of German exports to Brazil, together with an extract from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dealing with commercial conditions in that country was published. Again in Weekly Report No. 559, some notes were given on special items of interest in the trade of Brazil, taken from information afforded Canadian manufacturers by H.M. Consul General at Rio de Janeiro. Although these various notices dealt very fully with the whole subject, the following memorandum on German trade with Brazil, prepared in the office of the Consul General, above referred to, treats the subject in such a highly interesting manner as to be worthy of the close attention of Canadian producers:—

GROWTH OF TRADE WITH GERMANY.

The immense progress made by Germany in connection with the world's commerce during the past decade is well exemplified by the figures dealing with German trade with Brazil during that period. As will be seen from the following tables, the value of German exports to Brazil has quadrupled within the past ten years, viz.:—

IMPORTS FROM GERMANY INTO BRAZIL.

1902	£2,662,877
1903	2,981,966
1904	3,285,429
1905	3,977,321
1906	4,387,682
1907	4,873,140
1908	6,218,340
1909	5,784,771
1910	7,687,898
1911	8,869,911
1912	10,909,070

The principal articles of import consist of iron and steel in bars and sheets, iron-ware and constructional ironwork, rails and tubes, locomotive, electrical and agricultural machinery, cement, porcelain and glassware, paper (ordinary and for printing), tiles, barley and potatoes.

The exports from Brazil to Germany have increased considerably, especially during the past five years, as will be seen from the following figures, viz.:—

EXPORTS FROM BRAZIL TO GERMANY.

1908	£14,397,364
1909	20,529,533
1910	14,808,306
1911	19,430,985
1912	21,370,827

The principal items of export are coffee, tobacco, rubber, cocoa, bran, hides and carnauba wax.

During the past three years the export of coffee from Brazil to Germany has averaged some two million sacks annually.

In this connection it is to be noted that the first export of Brazilian coffee was effected, in 1851, by the firm of Theodor Wille, of Santos. In those days the coffee was carried in sailing ships, which returned to Santos with cargoes of general merchandise. The firm of Theodor Wille has prospered greatly since then, and it is now one of the most important houses in Brazil. It was to the firm in question that the Sao Paulo Government confided the working of the coffee valorisation scheme which was adopted some three years ago.

Germany imports from Brazil over fourteen thousand tons of hides, and some twenty tons of tobacco annually.

Germany has lately been importing from Brazil considerable quantities of raw cotton. The article in question is shipped principally from the northern states of Pernambuco, Parahyba and Rio Grande do Norte, in all of which states there are established German commercial houses.

GERMAN SHIPPING WITH BRAZIL.

Regular service of steamships between Brazil and German ports is maintained by three powerful companies, viz. :—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Nord-Deutscher Lloyd,
Hamburg-Sudamerikanische Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft.

The first of those lines is represented by the 'Sierra' boats; the other two lines are represented, respectively, by the 'Cap' and the 'Koenig' or 'Kaiser' vessels. The 'Cap' class are the most modern and most comfortable of the German liners in question. The *Cap Trafalgar*, the newest vessel of that class, upon which Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia made their trip to South America, is a most luxurious vessel, of 23,000 tons, 16,000 h.p., and a speed of 18 knots per hour. She is, in all respects, the equal of any liner plying between Europe and South America.

The following table shows the increase of German shipping in the port of Rio de Janeiro during the past five years, viz. :—

ENTRIES.				
	Steam.	Sail.	Total.	Tonnage.
1908..	889	31	920	2,536,032
1909..	910	35	945	2,623,619
1910..	989	35	1,024	2,830,606
1911..	1,024	21	1,045	2,940,229
1912..	1,164	29	1,193	3,520,328

CLEARANCES.				
	Steam.	Sail.	Total.	Tonnage.
1908..	890	26	916	2,540,540
1909..	911	41	952	2,628,976
1910..	995	30	1,025	2,840,328
1911..	1,020	35	1,055	2,934,136
1912..	1,159	25	1,184	3,497,539

GERMAN BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES IN RIO.

There are established three German banks in Rio de Janeiro, viz. :—

Brazilianische Bank fur Deutschland,
Deutsch-Sudamerikanische Bank,
Deutsch-Uberseeische Bank.

The first of those institutions was established in 1887. It is the most important of the German banks in Brazil, and it does a very large amount of business.

As a result of restrictive legislation with respect to insurance companies in Brazil, most of the foreign establishments of that nature decided to close their branches in this country. Nevertheless, four important German insurance companies have continued business in Brazil, viz. :—

Albingia Versicherung Gessellschaft,
Aachener und Munchener Gessellschaft,
Preussische National Versicherung Gessellschaft,
Norddeutsch Versicherung Gessellschaft.

According to the Report of the Superintendent for Insurance for the year 1910, the respective business done by above companies during the year in question was as follows, viz. :—

	Value assured.	Premiums received.	Payments made.
Albinga...	4,644,239	18,684	14,412
Aachener...	6,425,656	25,581	14,890
Preussische...	5,437,625	25,741	23,578
Norddeutsche...	1,628,934	6,526	7,471

THE GERMAN COLONY IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Of the foreign colonies established in Rio de Janeiro, the most important, from a commercial point of view, is undoubtedly the German, which numbers about three thousand members. There is practically no branch of trade or industry which is not prominently represented by German firms in this city. The three most important trading concerns in Rio de Janeiro—those doing the largest volume of business individually—are Germans, viz. :—

Herman Stoltz & Co.,
Theodor Wille & Co.,
Hasenclever & Co.

All three firms in question are located close together, in the Avenida Central, and their respective edifices are amongst the most imposing in that noble thoroughfare.

The famous firm of Krupp, of Essen, is duly represented in this city. So also is the Gasmotoren Fabrik Deutz, celebrated for its gas engines. German electrical industry is represented in Rio de Janeiro by branches of the two leading electrical establishments in Germany, viz., Electricitats Aktien Gessellschaft, and Siemens-Schuckerwerke. Those firms do a very large business both in supplying electrical appliances of all kinds and also in carrying out hydro-electrical installations throughout all parts of Brazil.

The brewing industry in Rio de Janeiro is practically a German monopoly. The Companhia Cervejaria Brahma, which is worked by Germans with German capital, supplies most of the beer consumed in the city of Rio de Janeiro, and its products enjoy an immense sale throughout all parts of Brazil.

In connection with hotels and restaurants, the German colony in Rio play a prominent part. The proprietor of the best hotel here—the International—is a German, and the best restaurants throughout the city are owned and managed by Germans.

There is published in Rio de Janeiro a weekly German newspaper, and there exists here an excellent German Club for social reunions. Lastly, the German colony here support a Lutheran church, and a German school, at which latter institution the children of the German colony receive an excellent commercial education.

CANADIAN SAILINGS TO FOREIGN PORTS.

The Department publishes each month a list of steamship sailings by Canadian lines to British and other foreign ports, as furnished by the steamship companies. The explanation of the form in which these appear as under is simply that under the heading of countries are arranged the ports of destination for the various steamship lines, the ports of departure, and the names of vessels and dates of sailing.

The following information is for the month of November. Owing to present disturbed conditions it must be understood that the sailings appended below cannot be guaranteed by the steamship companies:—

Australia.

To Sydney—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Makura*, November 25, from Victoria, *Makura*, November 25.

To Melbourne, Sydney—The New Zealand Shipping Company: From Montreal *Daldorch*, November, 1914.

British West Indies.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demarara—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company: From Halifax, *Chaudiere*, November 6; from St. John, *Chaleur*, November 22.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demarara—Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.: From St. John, *Caraquet*, November 8; from Halifax, *Caraquet*, November 20. To Santiago, Cuba, and Jamaica—Pickford & Black Line: *Amanda*, November 26. To Turks Island, Santiago, Cuba, and Jamaica—Pickford & Black Line: *Anita*, November 12.

China.

To Hong Kong—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Talhybius*, October 28.

Fiji.

To Suva—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Makura*, November 25; from Victoria, *Makura*, November 25.

Great Britain.

To Bristol—Canadian Northern Steamships, Ltd.: From Montreal, *Royal Edward*, November 3; *Royal George*, November 17.

To Glasgow—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Talhybius*, October 28.

To Hull—Furness Withy & Co., Ltd.: From Montreal, *Cotswold Range*, early November.

To Liverpool—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Talhybius*, October 28.

To London—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Talhybius*, October 28.

To Manchester—Manchester Liners, Ltd.: From Montreal, *Manchester Merchant*, November 7; *Manchester Commerce*, November 14; *Manchester Shippers*, November 21.

Hawaii.

To Honolulu—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Makura*, November 25; from Victoria, *Makura*, November 25.

Japan.

To Yokohama, Kobe—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Tathybius*, October 28.

New Zealand.

To Auckland—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Makura*, November 25; from Victoria, *Makura*, November 25.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttleton, Dunedin—The New Zealand Shipping Company: From Montreal, *Daldorch*, November, 1914.

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended September 23, 1914:—

Cheese—

Bristol.....	73/	76/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	72/6	75/	"
London.....	73/	75/	"
Glasgow.....	75/	77/	"

Butter—None reported.

Bacon (Sides)—

Bristol.....	82/	84/	"
Liverpool.....	79/6	83/6	"
London.....	80/	84/	"
Glasgow.....	—	—	"

Bacon (Cumberland cut)—

Bristol.....	—	—	"
Liverpool.....	81/6	83/6	"
London.....	—	—	"
Glasgow.....	80/	81/	"

Hams (long cut, green)—

Bristol.....	84/	88/	"
Liverpool.....	78/6	81/6	"
London.....	81/	85/	"
Glasgow.....	—	—	"

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended September 26, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves.....	210	
Sheep and lambs.....	—	
Swine.....	—	
Horses.....	254	
Fresh meat:—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)..... Cwts.	224,858	28,618
Mutton " " "..... "	82,174	23,318
Pork " " "..... "	10,484	23,507
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)..... "	14,849	14,127
Salted or preserved meat:—		
Bacon..... "	78,273	53,061
Beef..... "	727	42
Hams..... "	13,590	14,973
Pork..... "	4,984	6,474
Meat, unenumerated, salted..... "	2,067	2,176
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)..... "	27,013	58,786
Dairy produce and substitutes:—		
Butter..... "	68,469	51,030
Margarine..... "	31,972	74,758
Cheese..... "	64,092	61,348
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums..... "	—	
" cream..... "	159	113
" condensed..... "	22,525	25,570
" preserved, other kinds..... "	492	534
Eggs..... Gt. Hnd.	441,409	208,188
Poultry..... Value £	1,746	747
Game..... "	1,413	848
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)..... Cwts.	38,020	18,422
Lard..... "	27,557	19,549
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—		
Wheat..... "	1,954,300	2,086,700
Wheatmeal and flour..... "	407,100	129,000
Barley..... "	763,500	393,700
Oats..... "	242,800	82,600
Peas..... "	62,921	9,770
Beans..... "	208,520	131,110
Maize or Indian corn..... "	1,095,400	840,800
Fruit, raw:—		
Apples..... "	26,711	23,592
Pears..... "	55,448	11,156
Hay..... Tons.	454	
Hops..... Cwts.	497	263

EVAPORATED APPLES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Mr. Harrison Watson, Trade Commissioner at London, writes the Department that in the opinion of leading firms engaged in the evaporated apple trade in the United Kingdom, the present is not a favourable time for Canadian producers to evaporate apples for the British market. Under ordinary circumstances the United Kingdom is not a large consumer of evaporated apples. The chief market has been Germany. Prior to the war New York shippers purchased large supplies of evaporated apples for shipment to Germany. Owing to the impossibility of delivery and to the breaking of contracts these supplies were left on their hands. The shippers are, therefore, endeavouring to make good part of their losses by finding an outlet for these apples in the United Kingdom. The result has been that already an exceedingly heavy drop in prices has taken place. Prime evaporated apples which only a few months ago were selling at between 35s. and 40s., are now offered at from 30s. to as low as 27s. per 112 pounds c.i.f., with limited sales, because buyers anticipate still lower quotations. Thirty shillings per 112 pounds represents about $\cdot 06\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound and 27s. per 112 pounds less than $\cdot 06$ cents. Even the higher figure is understood as a rule to be unprofitable to Canadian evaporators. Another unfavourable factor is the phenomenal yield of apples in almost all countries which under any circumstances would tend to keep down the prices of dried apples. Moreover a glut of dried fruits of all kinds in United Kingdom markets, which would further affect the consumption of evaporated apples, is likely to take place as a consequence of the large production and the shutting off of Germany and other continental markets.

The trade in dried apples in the United Kingdom is rather a special one and could not be increased even if prices fell still further. Unless Canadian firms are prepared to accept prices of the nature indicated, the general opinion is that they would be ill-advised at the present time to produce evaporated apples for the United Kingdom market.

NOTES ON GERMAN TRADE.

Rubber Tires.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows for a recent year the value of rubber tires (tubes and covers) for motor cars and motor cycles exported from Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom, respectively, to all destinations:—

Exports from Germany (1912.)—	
Inner tubes.. . . .	£ 187,300
Outer covers.. . . .	1,544,300
Total.. . . .	£ 1,731,600
Exports from Austria-Hungary (1913.)—	
Pneumatic tires (tubes and covers)....	£ 47,600
Exports from United Kingdom (1913.)—	
Rubber tires and tubes for motor cars....	708,900
Rubber tires and tubes for motor cycles....	40,400
Total.. . . .	£ 749,300

The particulars given for the United Kingdom exclude rubber tires exported with complete motor cars and motor cycles.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS.

The following statement shows for the year 1912 the value of the under-mentioned descriptions of pneumatic tires for motor cars and motor cycles exported from Germany to the United Kingdom and the principal colonial and neutral markets:—

Country to which Exported—	Inner Tubes.	Outer Covers.	Total.
United Kingdom...	£ 34,500	£ 263,900	£ 298,400
British India...	3,700	31,500	35,200
British South Africa...	3,700	17,200	20,900
Ceylon...	500	2,800	3,300
Australia...	11,800	120,800	132,600
Norway...	450	4,500	4,950
Sweden...	2,400	18,100	20,500
Denmark...	2,800	28,200	31,000
Netherlands...	7,900	42,900	50,800
Belgium...	2,000	15,300	17,300
France...	1,600	420,700	422,300
Switzerland...	7,500	49,300	56,800
Spain...	2,300	30,500	32,800
Portugal...	1,200	10,900	12,100
Italy...	17,200	78,500	95,700
Greece...	450	3,700	4,150
Bulgaria...	550	6,500	7,050
Roumania...	12,400	48,100	60,500
Russia...	21,800	45,300	67,100
Turkey...	150	2,600	2,750
Dutch East Indies...	5,500	29,400	34,900
China...	700	6,400	7,100
Japan...	250	600	850
Brazil...	4,900	38,400	43,300
Uruguay...	1,500	8,200	9,700
Argentina...	17,900	97,700	115,600
Chile...	200	550	750
United States...	400	.....	400
Mex'co...	750	4,200	4,950
Total to above markets...	£107,000	£1,426,750	£1,593,750
Total to all destinations...	£487,300	£1,544,300	£1,731,600

The aggregate value of the exports of inner tubes and outer covers to the markets specified amounted to £1,593,750, or 92 per cent of such exports to all destinations. Germany's principal markets for such goods were France, United Kingdom, Australia, Chile, Italy, Russia, Roumania, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, each of which took £50,000 worth or more in 1912. Less important markets taking from £30,000 to £50,000 worth were Brazil, British India, Dutch East Indies, Spain and Denmark.

SUMMARY.

To sum up, it would appear that the maximum value of German and Austro-Hungarian export trade in rubber tires and tubes for motor cars and motor cycles which might be diverted to British manufacturers is roughly as follows:—

	In the United Kingdom Market.	In Colonial and Neutral Markets.
(a) German trade (1912)—		
Inner tubes...	£ 34,500	£ 132,500
Outer covers...	263,900	1,162,850
	£298,400	£2,295,350
(b) Austro Hungarian trade (1913)—		
Pneumatic tires...	£2,900	£19,400

This gives a total of £301,300 in the United Kingdom market and £2,314,750 in colonial and neutral markets, making a grand total of £2,616,050.

Iron and Steel Wire.

The following statement shows, for a recent year, the value of iron and steel wire exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary to all destinations. Figures for the United Kingdom have been added for purposes of comparison.

Exports from Germany (1912)—

Iron and steel wire—

Unworked or worked but not polished, lacquered, &c.—

(a) Rolled	£1,152,000
(b) Drawn	753,000
Coated with zinc (galvanized)	1,271,000

Total	£3,176,000
-------------	------------

Exports from Austria-Hungary (1913)—

Wire, rough, of a thickness of—

1.5 mm. or more	£ 9,500
Over 0.5 mm. and under 1.5 mm.	5,900
Under 0.5 mm.	21,300

Wire, tinned, zincd, varnished, &c.—

Of a thickness of—

1.5 mm. or more	6,100
Over 0.5 mm. and under 1.5 mm.	5,800
Under 0.5 mm.	2,700

Total	£51,300
-------------	---------

Exports from the United Kingdom (1913)—

Wire for fencing (including barbed wire)	£ 377,500
Wire, other sorts (including uninsulated electric wire)	680,600

Total	£1,058,100
-------------	------------

The principal German markets for rolled iron or steel wire, not polished, not lacquered, &c., in 1912 were: United Kingdom, Roumania, Switzerland and Denmark. For drawn iron or steel wire, not polished, not lacquered, &c., the principal markets were: the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, Portugal, Norway, Brazil, Japan and Argentina. Galvanized wire was sent mainly to the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, Japan and Argentina.

The following statement shows, for the year 1912, the exports of iron and steel wire from Germany to some of her principal markets:—

Country to which Exported.	Unworked or Worked, but not Polished, Lacquered, Etc.		Coated with Zinc (galvanized).
	Rolled.	Drawn.	
	£	£	£
To United Kingdom	358,000	160,900	125,000
To British India and Malacca	3,000	9,000	30,000
To South Africa		1,000	19,600
To Australia and New Zealand		63,000	125,000
To Denmark	61,000	10,000	11,000
To Roumania	89,000	5,000	7,000
To Switzerland	88,000	23,000	24,000
To Portugal	1,000	51,000	42,000
To Norway	25,000	45,000	22,000
To Brazil	3,000	84,000	83,000
To Japan	1,000	33,000	241,000
To Argentina	3,000	23,000	243,000
To Uruguay	1,000	6,600	62,000
Totals to the above destinations	633,000	513,000	1,034,000

The aggregate value of German-made iron and steel wire exported to the above destinations thus amounted to £2,180,000, or nearly 70 per cent of Germany's total exports of these goods. Nearly one-half of these exports consisted of galvanized iron or steel wire, the principal destinations being Argentina, Japan, United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. Plain rolled wire was sent chiefly to the United Kingdom, Roumania and Switzerland, while the drawn wire was sent chiefly to the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, Brazil, Portugal, Norway and Japan.

SUMMARY.

The aggregate value of German and Austrian exports of iron and steel wire to the destinations mentioned above amounted to £2,209,000, as compared with British exports to the same countries valued at only £515,000. There would seem, therefore, to be scope for increased sales of British-made iron and steel wire in these regions. British India, for instance, takes from Germany a considerable quantity of galvanized wire which might be supplied from this country, and the same applies to Australia and New Zealand. The market for iron and steel wire in the Balkan States is a small one, but our exports to that region might be increased. The two markets, however, which show the greatest possibilities are Japan and the Argentine. The former took £275,000 worth of German wire in 1912 and the latter £269,000 worth, while the United Kingdom only supplied Japan with £15,800 worth and the Argentine with £85,300 worth in 1913. In a lesser degree, there would also appear to be opportunity for expansion in other South American States, such as Brazil and Uruguay.

Boots and Shoes.

GENERAL.

The total value of boots, shoes and slippers (except of rubber) exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary in a recent year were as follows:—

Exports from Germany (1912)—

Boots and shoes of leather—

With wooden soles	£ 39,000
With soles of other materials.....	1,057,000
Slippers	6,000

Boots and shoes of textile materials or felt, with soles of other materials	179,000
---	---------

Total	<u>£1,281,000</u>
-------------	-------------------

Exports from Austria-Hungary (1913)—

Boots and shoes of all kinds, with or without leather, combined or not with textile or other materials.....	<u>£1,037,000</u>
---	-------------------

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS.

In 1912 the principal markets for German leather boots and shoes with wooden soles were the United Kingdom (£29,000) and the Netherlands (£2,600).

Nearly two-thirds of Germany's exports of leather boots and shoes with soles of leather or other material were sent to Austria-Hungary and Switzerland. The exports to the United Kingdom and other principal markets were as follows:—

To United Kingdom	£ 15,000
Norway	12,000
Sweden	2,700
Denmark	100,000
France	65,000
Roumania	21,000
Russia	45,000
Egypt	11,000
United States	26,000

German-made boots and shoes of textile materials were sent mainly to the following markets in 1912:—

To United Kingdom	£56,000
Canada	7,600
Denmark	7,000
Roumania	2,600
Argentina	2,000
Chile	2,800

PRINCIPAL AUSTRIAN MARKETS.

In the Austrian official trade returns all kinds of boots and shoes are lumped together under one heading.

The principal markets for Austrian-made boots and shoes and the amounts sent to each in 1913 were as follows:—

To United Kingdom	£242,000
Australia	2,000
British India	8,000
Norway	7,000
Sweden	6,000
Denmark	25,000
France	9,000
Italy	64,000
Servia	152,000
Bulgaria	14,000
Roumania	63,000
Russia in Europe	54,000
“ Asia	9,500
Turkey in Europe	9,000
“ Asia	9,000
Egypt	40,000
United States	22,000

The aggregate value of the exports to the above destinations amounted to £735,500 or 71 per cent of the exports to all destinations.

SUMMARY.

To sum up it would appear that the aggregate value of the German and Austrian export trade in boots and shoes which might be captured in fairly important markets was as follows:—

(a) In the United Kingdom market—

German trade—

Leather boots and shoes—

With wooden soles £ 29,000

With leather, &c., soles..... 15,000

Other boots and shoes 56,000

Austrian trade—

Boots and shoes of all sorts..... 242,000

£342,000

(b) In the Foreign and Colonial markets—

German trade—

Leather boots and shoes—

With wooden soles £ 2,600

With leather, &c., soles..... 282,700

Other boots and shoes 22,000

Austrian trade—

Boots and shoes of all kinds..... 493,500

£800,800

Musical Instruments.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows, for a recent year, the value of musical instruments and parts thereof exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary, respectively, to all destinations. Figures for the United Kingdom have been added for comparison:—

Exports from Germany (1912)—

Pipe organs, keyboards, and parts thereof.....	£ 42,600
Reed organs (harmoniums), keyboards and parts thereof.....	80,000
Pianos and parts thereof, except piano actions, keyboards and striking hammers	2,314,000
Piano actions, keyboards and striking hammers.....	234,900
Violins and parts thereof	183,600
Violoncellos, double basses and other bow instruments, and parts thereof	18,900
Zithers, and parts thereof	16,800
Guitars, harps, mandolines and other twanging instruments, and parts thereof	24,100
Bassoons, flutes, clarionets, oboes, English horns, and other wind instruments of wood; also parts thereof.....	21,000
Trumpets and other wind instruments of brass, German silver, copper, glass, clay, &c.; also parts thereof.....	19,300
Musical boxes, and other mechanical musical instruments and parts thereof (except ariston, barrel-organs, orchestrions, &c., and parts thereof); phonolas, pianolas, &c., and parts thereof.....	72,500
Aristons, barrel-organs, orchestrions, and other similar mechanical instruments and parts thereof	73,400
Mouth-organs and parts thereof	310,000
Concertinas, and parts thereof	286,000
Drums, kettle-drums, musical instruments not specially mentioned, and parts thereof	15,700
Music strings of all kinds	159,700
Musical instruments insufficiently described	26,900
Total	£3,899,400

Exports from Austria-Hungary (1913)—

Grand pianos	£ 15,000
Cottage pianos	9,500
Church organs and other organs with pipes; harmoniums.....	10,100
Orchestrions, pianolas, phonolas, with or without electric or motive power	12,800
Bow instruments	63,500
Other string instruments	26,300
Wood wind instruments	16,900
Metal wind instruments	99,700
Other musical instruments, not specially mentioned.....	15,400
Music strings of all kinds	2,300
Total	£271,500

Exports from the United Kingdom (1913)—

Organs and harmoniums	£ 25,800
Pianos	351,500
Musical instruments, unenumerated	71,500
Parts of musical instruments	118,400
Total	£567,200

The foregoing figures emphasize the magnitude of the German export trade in musical instruments, which roughly amounts to nearly five times the combined exports of such instruments from Austria-Hungary and the United Kingdom.

Out of a total exportation valued in 1912 at £3,899,400, pianos and parts thereof accounted for no less than £2,548,900, or 65 per cent.

The limited space available and the meagre amount of detail given in our export returns prevent any exhaustive comparison of the export trade of the two countries in these lines, but a careful perusal of the figures contained in the next section should

reveal to British manufacturers many possible openings in markets hitherto practically untouched by them.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS.

The following statements show, for the year 1912, the values of the principal descriptions of musical instruments and parts thereof exported from Germany to the United Kingdom and the principal neutral and colonial markets:—

1. Pipe organs, keyboards and parts thereof—

Exported to—	
United Kingdom	£ 3,900
Netherlands	2,800
Belgium	2,800
France	1,600
Switzerland	2,100
Italy	1,300
Russia	11,500
Chile	1,500
United States	2,200
Mexico	1,100
Total to above markets.....	£30,800
Total to all markets.....	£42,600

2. Reed organs (harmoniums), keyboards, and parts thereof

Exported to—	
United Kingdom	£ 1,500
Denmark	4,700
Netherlands	11,900
Belgium	3,200
France	6,500
Switzerland	8,900
Italy	2,400
Russia	13,500
Brazil	1,700
Argentina	1,400
Total to above markets.....	£55,700
Total to all markets.....	£80,000

3. Pianos and parts thereof (except piano actions, keyboards, and striking hammers)—

Exported to—	
United Kingdom	£516,600
British India	13,000
Australia	371,900
New Zealand	52,500
British South Africa	70,300
Norway	38,600
Sweden	15,800
Denmark	50,600
Netherlands	103,900
Belgium	62,800
France	35,800
Switzerland	61,600
Spain	10,700
Portugal	14,400
Italy	121,500
Roumania	29,800
Russia	193,900
Brazil	90,100
Uruguay	20,200
Argentina	136,600
Chile	53,100
United States	25,200
Mexico	37,200
Cuba	10,600
Total to above markets.....	£2,136,700
Total to all markets.....	£2,314,000

4. Piano actions, keyboards, and striking hammers—

Exported to—

United Kingdom	£ 94,300
Australia	11,600
Canada	1,200
Norway	2,500
Sweden	9,200
Denmark	5,300
Netherlands	2,400
Belgium	4,100
France	1,800
Switzerland	13,400
Spain	1,900
Italy	2,600
Russia	46,800
Dutch East Indies	2,200

Total to above markets.....	£199,300
-----------------------------	----------

Total to all markets.....	£234,900
---------------------------	----------

SUMMARY.

The total value of German and Austrian exports of musical instruments and parts thereof to the principal markets which might now be supplied by British traders was as follows:—

	In the United Kingdom Market.	In Foreign and Colonial Markets.
German trade (1912)—		
Pipe organs, keyboards, and parts thereof.....	£ 3,900	£ 26,900
Reed organs (harmoniums), keyboards and parts thereof	1,500	54,200
Pianos and parts (except piano actions, keyboards, &c.)	516,600	1,620,100
Piano actions, keyboards and striking hammers.	94,300	105,000
Violins and parts thereof.....	16,300	133,700
Violoncellos, double basses and other bow instru- ments and parts thereof	1,600	9,400
Zithers and parts thereof	3,100	9,900
Guitars, harps, mandolines, &c., and parts thereof.	800	15,100
Bassoons, flutes, clarionets, &c., and parts thereof	1,100	13,400
Trumpets, &c., of brass, silver, copper, &c., and parts thereof	2,400	8,900
Musical boxes, &c., pianolas, &c., and parts thereof	10,100	46,300
Aristons, barrel-organs, &c., and parts thereof..	1,200	57,600
Mouth-organs and parts thereof	32,900	227,800
Concertinas and parts thereof.....	23,300	224,900
Drums, kettle-drums, &c., and parts thereof...	1,200	8,800
Music strings of all kinds	18,200	114,700
Austrian trade (1913)—		
Grand pianos	4,600	5,700
Cottage pianos	350	7,700
Church organs, &c., harmoniums .....	.....	5,350
Orchestrions, pianolas, &c.....	400	3,950
Bow instruments	7,700	17,650
Other string instruments .....	.....	14,950
Wood wind instruments	200	11,800
Metal wind instruments	5,050	64,400
Other musical instruments, not specially men- tioned	1,400	7,350
Music strings of all kinds.....		1,300
Total	£748,200	£2,796,850
Grand total		£3,545,050

The importance of the United Kingdom market to German manufacturers of musical instruments, particularly in the case of pianos, is vividly shown in the above summary, the value of German-made musical instruments introduced into this country (£748,200 in 1912, according to German official trade returns) actually exceed-

ing British exports of such goods to all destinations (£567,200 in 1913). British manufacturers therefore should at once turn their attention to the market at their doors, but this should not prevent their assailing also the much greater fields for their enterprise in the principal foreign and colonial markets hitherto supplied by Germany and Austria-Hungary to the extent of £2,795,850 in a year.

UNITED STATES TREASURY DECISION.

The United States Board of General Appraisers have decreed as follows with reference to provisions for in the tariff 'all other fish (except shell fish) in tin packages':—

FISH IN TINS.

The merchandise here involved was classified as fish in tin packages at 30 per cent ad valorem and fish in oil at the appropriate rates under paragraph 270, Act of 1909. It is claimed to be dutiable at one-half of 1 cent per pound under the provision in paragraph 272 for herrings or at three-fourths of 1 cent per pound under paragraph 273 as fish, salted or otherwise prepared for preservation, or as fish, skinned or boned, under said paragraph 273, or as mackerel, halibut, or salmon at 1 cent per pound under the same paragraph. Some of these protests are submitted on the record and testimony in protest 706378 and some upon the records in protests 706378 and 676798.

As to those classified as fish in oil under paragraph 270, the protests must be overruled under the decision of the United States Court of Customs Appeals in *Smith v. United States* (5 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 34008).

As to those classified as fish in tins at 30 per cent, the issue is between the clause in paragraph 270 for 'all other fish * * * in tin packages' and the provision in paragraph 273 for 'fish, fresh, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, frozen, packed in ice, or otherwise prepared for preservation.' The former must be held to be more specific, for the reason that while they both include all kinds of fish (not packed in oil), the former is limited to such fish in tin packages.

Judge Putnam, in *Loggie v. United States* (137 Fed., 813; T. D. 26340), held that the provision in paragraph 258, Act of 1897, for 'fish in packages containing less than one-half barrel and not specially provided for,' was more specific than that in paragraph 261, which is identical in language with the provision in paragraph 273, Act of 1909, under which claim is here made. In discussing the provision in paragraph 258 of the Act of 1897, the court says:—

That covers not only frozen fish, but fresh fish, fish prepared for preservation in any form, fish smoked, dried, salted, pickled, or packed in ice. Therefore, it is so sweeping that on the construction of the Act insisted on by the importers they are unable to point out any class of fish to which the provision relative to fish in packages containing less than one-half barrel can have any reference, unless to importations of the character before us.

This reasoning is directly applicable to the issue between the paragraphs here in dispute. Therefore, giving the evidence to the effect that the fish were salted or otherwise prepared for preservation its full probative force, the protests must nevertheless be overruled. It may be further noted that the provision under which classification is made is not limited by the words 'not specially provided for,' while the first clause of paragraph 273, under which claim is made, is so limited.

As to the claim as herrings, mackerel, salmon, &c., there was no evidence submitted which would bring these fish into any of the specifically mentioned classes. As to the claim as fish skinned or boned, there is nothing in the record before us on that point and no testimony offered in support of that claim.

NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

Mr. W. A. Beddoe, Trade Commissioner at Auckland, New Zealand, has forwarded the following customs decisions for the information of Canadian exporters:—

Goods.	Classification under Tariff and Item No.	Rates of Duty.	
		General Tariff.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods.
A. and m.s., viz. :—			
Potash, perchlorate of.....	} As a. & m.s. (482)	Free.	
Fringe edging, when cut into lengths not exceeding 45 inches and declared for perambulator trimming.....			
Buttons, 'crochet'	As buttons (285)	Free.	
Cardboard, viz.:—'Bristol Boards,' 'royal' (tariff item 341), to mean 18 inch by 22½ inch or its equivalent or over. (Note:—This definition applies only to 'Bristol' Boards').			
'Cement, Plutonic'	As fireclay goods (119).....	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cooper's Sheepman's Note Book.....	As printed advertising matter n.o.e. (142), or as manufactured stationery (153), whichever rate is higher. (See section 134 of the Customs Act, 1913).		
Paints mixed ready for use, with varnish..	As paints mixed ready for use (205)	5/- the cwt.	1/- the cwt.
Tinsmith's fittings and furniture, viz.:—			
Urn-handles, taps and knobs, for tea and coffee urns.....	As tinsmiths' fittings and furniture (423).....	Free.	

NOTE—'Not otherwise enumerated' appears as n.o.e.; 'other kinds' as o.k.; 'articles and materials suited only for, and to be used solely in, the fabrication of goods in the Dominion' as a. & m.s. Articles marked thus † are revised decisions.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

WHEAT HARVEST OF THE WORLD.

The actual and prospective world's crop of wheat for the season 1914-15 is between eight and ten million quarters less than that of a year ago, according to a report issued by Messrs. H. N. Bathgate & Co.

The estimated crops in the various countries are given as follows:—

	Quarters.
United States	114,000,000
Canada	21,000,000
India	39,500,000
Russian Empire	85,000,000
United Kingdom	7,500,000
France	33,500,000
Austria-Hungary and Dependencies	22,000,000
Italy	22,000,000
Germany	18,250,000
Roumania	7,000,000
Balkan States	5,000,000
Spain and Portugal	17,500,000
Other European countries	4,000,000
North Africa and sundries	5,000,000
Australasia	12,000,000
Argentine and Uruguay	20,000,000
Chile	2,000,000
Total	435,250,000

MANCHURIAN FLOUR MARKET.

Mukden.—The consumption of flour by the natives in this district has shown a substantial increase since 1912, in which year the yield of the local cereal crops was short. The sources of the district's supply of flour and their respective output in 1913 were as follows: Tiehling flour mills, 400,000 barrels; Manchuria Flour Manufacturing Co., 125,000 barrels; the Chinese flour mill at Changchun, 50,000 barrels; Shwang Cheng Pu Milling Co., 125,000 barrels; the Harbin flour mills, native mills in Manchuria, and imports from the United States and Shanghai. The proportion of flour supplied from each source is regulated by the Manchurian and foreign wheat crop conditions and by the rate of silver exchange.

The average prices of the different kinds of flour in this district during 1913 were as follows, per sack of 50 pounds: American, \$1.08; Shanghai, \$1.05; Harbin, \$1.12; Changchun, \$1.10; Tiehling, \$1.10; native, 85 cents to \$1.05. Owing to the shortage in the Manchurian wheat crop and the moderate prices in the United States late last year, Japanese importers bought heavily in the United States. These stocks arrived in Japan when the flour market there was on the decline. Consequently much of the supply was sent to Manchuria, where the market was already stocked.

Harbin.—The output of flour by the local mills has considerably decreased in the last year, the output being 74,304 tons, with an estimated value of \$4,826,233, in 1913, as against 94,263 tons, with an estimated value of \$5,500,217, in 1912. The decrease in local production was caused by the closing of the Russian 50-verst free zone, and the consequent loss of the markets of the Priamur and Amur districts.

The list of furs exported from Manchuria in 1913 includes squirrel, kolinsky, fox, raccoon, sable, wolf, tarabagan, and marmot, representing a total value of \$590,400. The furs were exported to Russia, England and Germany.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

FENCING WIRE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The imports of fencing wire into South Africa in the year 1913 amounted to 672,080 cwts.; America is the chief supplier, but Germany's supplies amounted to 191,802 cwts., as compared with the British supplies of 131,464 cwts. The imports from the United Kingdom decreased from 146,056 cwts. in 1912, while imports from Germany showed a remarkable increase from 83,418 cwts. In view of the necessity for checking the movements of stock and the consequent spread of disease, the demand for all kinds of fencing materials in South Africa is rapidly extending, particularly as farmers themselves appreciate the need for more efficient farming methods. A very favourable opportunity is therefore offered for British firms to secure the business now in German hands. Fencing wire is one of the important German lines in the South African market. In a recent report H.M. Trade Commissioner observes:—

‘Ravages of disease in stock, during recent years, have necessitated the fencing in of farms throughout the country. Owing to the conditions obtaining throughout South Africa, this process of fencing is imperative, and will continue indefinitely.

‘Foreign manufacturers have fully realized the opportunity thus afforded, and continue to exert strenuous efforts to improve their position.

‘A very large trade is done with the natives of South Africa in fine-gauge wire, as per samples forwarded. This trade is almost entirely in German hands, the reason given by merchants being the cheapness, superior finish, better packing, and greater regularity of the German product.’—(*British Trade Report*.)

BRITISH MARKET FOR BOX SHOOKS.

Mr. Harrison Watson, the Canadian Trade Commissioner at London, has forwarded to the department specifications of box shooks, furnished by a leading lumber broker in London. This broker stated that, although considerable advances have taken place in the prices of Scandinavian box shooks, recent Canadian quotations had not up to the time of writing been exceeded. He was anxious, however, to receive quotations from the Canadian mills, as it was uncertain as to whether Scandinavian box shooks would for long be available at the present rates. It would be desirable for Canadian shippers to quote their lowest c.i.f. prices to the ports of delivery, inclusive of marine insurance, but exclusive of war risk insurance. For commission and del credere, 5 per cent of the f.o.b. value of the goods should be included in the prices quoted.

PLOUGHS IN USE IN RUSSIA.

Swing ploughs are not made in Russia; they do not appear to be suited to the Russian, who prefers to put his plough in the ground and walk beside it until he reaches the end of the furrow. The prices vary according to locality, but the average price for a single furrow two-horse plough is \$7.75 and \$16.25 for a three-horse plough. Shallow ploughing and covering in seed is done with the two and three share ploughs. Four, five, six and seven furrow ploughs are also made exclusively for seed covering, and are usually combined with sowers which drop the seed into the open furrow, the next following share covering it in. Such two and three furrow ploughs sell for \$17 to \$21; four, five, six and seven furrow with seeder, \$28 to \$44. Practically all Russian ploughs are patterned after the Sack and Eckert (German) type, and are made cheap, purely for home trade; and while they are cheaply constructed, they seem to stand the wear and tear as well as the German make. Thus the home producers are gradually securing the market and driving out competition.—(*U.S. Consular Reports*.)

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

The production of white sugar in India has been a matter of serious study both by the Government of India and the local governments, and as a result of the meeting of the Board of Agriculture held at Pusa in 1911 progress has been made on the following lines:—

A sugar engineer has been appointed and has been attached to the Agricultural Department in the United Provinces. He has set up a 100-ton factory at Pilibhit, which has had a satisfactory year's working, and has given technical advice regarding the erection of two central factories for the Gorakhpur district; he has also advised on several projects for the starting of similar schemes in other districts of the United Provinces. Farms have been opened at Nawabganj and Shahjahanpur in the United Provinces, and one in the Tirhoot Division of Bihar, for the introduction, survey and testing of new canes. In Burma a sugar cane experiment station has been opened in the area commanded by the Mon canal. In the Kamrup district of Assam important work has been done in locating and surveying several blocks of 10,000 acres suitable for sugar cane, and on a portion of this area a preliminary experiment is being undertaken by the local government in the growth of cane with the aid of steam tackle with the object of encouraging enterprise on a large scale. A block of 4,632 acres of land in the Central Provinces has been leased to a Cawnpore gentleman with a view to the formation of a company, and a cane-breeding station for the production of new canes has been started at Coimbatore. The first year's work resulted in over 2,000 new seeding canes being selected.

In Bihar eight central factories have in recent years been erected, with a crushing capacity of some 24,000 tons of cane a day. The erection of two or more factories is in contemplation. At Bubnowly, in the Gorakhpur district of the United Provinces, on the borders of Bihar, a central factory has been set up with a capacity of from 400 to 600 tons. The production of sugar in Bihar is paying and an extension of the industry is likely, conditions in this tract being favourable to the development of the central factory system. The sugar cane crop of India in 1913 gave a yield of nearly 2,600,000 tons, to which the production of palm sugar, estimated at 480,000 tons, should be added; the cane sugar crop comprises about a quarter of the world's cane crop of 9,500,000 tons.—(*Board of Trade Journal*.)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending October 3, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	1,683,410	280,183	68,576	24,712	2,056,881
Consolidated	1,146,417	144,062	23,111	156,119	1,469,709
Empire Elevator Co.	1,797,249	450,724	73,221	77,078	2,398,272
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	741,698	71,095	8,755	.....	821,548
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	1,000,204	84,840	7,436	429,918	1,522,398
G. T. Pacific.	2,714,361	618,589	35,009	136,452	3,504,411
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,471,568	159,141	62,672	.....	1,693,381
Fort William Elevator Co.	491,232	240,697	15,850	217,745	965,524
Eastern Elevator Co.	951,297	258,585	19,931	.....	1,229,813
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	3,540,360	631,468	168,952	222,311	4,563,091
D. Horn & Co.	13,272	7,887	2,830	150,298	174,287
Dominion Government Elevator.	1,655,060	227,486	67,036	114,007	2,063,599
Total terminal elevators.	17,206,128	3,174,757	553,379	1,528,640	22,462,904
Depot Harbour.		3,280			3,280
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	6,833	1,647			8,480
Midland Elevator Co.					
Tiffin, G. T. P.	203,742				203,742
Port McNicol.	947,227	42,301	794	3,778	994,100
Collingwood.	2,000				2,000
Goderich.	552,987	175,513		5,889	734,389
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.					
Commercial Elevator Co.	28,716	7,194	178		36,088
Port Colborne.	870,239	102,704	65,342		1,038,285
Prescott.					
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	1,036,801	6,599	123,001	45,100	1,211,501
" No. 2.	628,578	213,310	87,901	43,892	973,681
Montreal Warehousing Co.	125,869	102,804	95	5,230	253,998
Quebec Harbour Commissioners, Quebec	2,005	57,131			59,436
West St. John, N.B.	44,200				44,200
Total public elevators.	4,449,197	712,783	277,311	103,889	5,543,180
Total quantity in store.	21,655,325	3,887,540	830,690	1,632,529	28,006,084

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended October 8, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Wheat—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard.....	13,336	23,849	37,185
No. 1 Northern.....	2,028,415	788,694	2,817,109
No. 2 ".....	5,929,316	1,423,166	7,352,482
No. 3 ".....	4,531,605	1,354,019	5,885,624
No. 4 Wheat.....	2,813,231	395,769	3,209,000
No. 5 ".....	.....	141,347	141,347
No. 6 ".....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	1,890,225	322,353	2,212,578
Totals, Wheat.....	17,206,128	4,449,197	21,655,325
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Oats—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 C.W.....	7,739	.....	7,739
No. 2 ".....	1,174,238	144,852	1,319,090
No. 3 ".....	601,812	108,340	710,152
Ex. No. 1 Feed.....	244,221	.....	244,221
No. 1 Feed.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 ".....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	1,146,747	459,591	1,606,338
Totals, Oats.....	3,174,757	712,783	3,887,540
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Barley—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 3 Extra.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 C.W.....	118,599	43,203	161,802
No. 4 ".....	250,538	116,762	367,300
Feed.....	77,088	.....	77,088
Rejected.....	68,955	.....	68,955
Other.....	38,199	117,346	155,545
Totals, Barley.....	553,379	277,311	830,690
Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Flax—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Northwestern Canada.....	1,369,944	79,983	1,449,927
No. 2 C.W.....	114,978	23,906	138,884
No. 3 C.W.....	16,974	.....	16,974
Rejected.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	26,744	.....	26,744
Totals, Flax.....	1,528,640	103,889	1,632,529
Total quantity in store.....	22,462,904	5,543,180	28,006,084

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, EDMONTON, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

1038. **Paper.**—Large Bordeaux newspaper with daily circulation one hundred and fifty thousand, willing to purchase twenty thousand dollars print paper about fifty inches long, payment conditions determined later. Quotations desired Havre or British port.

1039. **Furniture.**—A London furniture firm wishes to hear from Canadian furniture manufacturers who can supply bentwood chairs and office and flat desks.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable Address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne, *Cable address, Cancoma.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Klukiang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoo, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable address, Canadian.

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable Address, Canadian.

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood & Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Canadian Trade and the War.	1843
South Africa (Mr. W. J. Egan).	1844
Australia (Mr. D. H. Ross).	1857
New Zealand (Mr. W. A. Beddoe).	1863
British West Indies—	
British Guiana (Mr. E. H. S. Flood).	1868
Trinidad (Mr. Edgar Tripp).	1874
Great Britain—	
Leeds (Mr. C. Dyer).	1875
German Trade with Brazil.	1877
Canadian Sailings to Foreign Ports.	1880
Canadian Produce Prices in England.	1881
British Agricultural Produce Imports.	1882
Evaporated Apples in the United Kingdom.	1883
Notes on German Trade—	
Rubber Tires.	1883
Iron and Steel Wire.	1885
Boots and Shoes.	1886
Musical Instruments.	1888
United States Treasury Decision.	1891
New Zealand Customs Decisions.	1892
Notes on Foreign Trade.	1893
Canadian Grain Statistics.	1896
Trade Inquiries.	1898
Commercial Intelligence Service.	1899

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, October 26, 1914.

No. 561

PIT PROPS.

The letters received by the Department have been so numerous on the above subject that it has proved impossible to reply promptly in all cases. The inquiry was made on behalf of a Commissioner from the Imperial Government who has visited Canada and returned to England in order to report in time for work this winter. A very large quantity of mining timber is found to exist in Newfoundland and eastern Canada at points close to salt water and permitting comparatively low ocean freight rate. Prices paid by Canadian collieries average about one cent per running foot delivered. This price is much higher than British collieries have been accustomed to pay. It must be understood that the Department of Trade and Commerce are not themselves buying pit props, but will be glad to gather the fullest information in the form of quotations per running foot alongside ocean steamer. The greater number of pit props are four feet to eight feet long and from three and one-half inches rising to seven inches diameter at small ends.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. E. Ray.*)

BIRMINGHAM, October 8, 1914.

DEMAND FOR POTATOES.

Canadian exporters of potatoes have expressed a desire to communicate with importers in the Birmingham district, and it may be well to state the condition of the British market generally at the present time. Authentic reports state that all home requirements will be met by the home supply until the end of the year. During the first half of the year 1915 there is certain to be a shortage, and Canadian firms who hold their stocks until February or March may expect to realize much higher prices than will be obtainable during the next three or four months.

Last year Great Britain's imports of potatoes were valued at £2,589,038, the purchases from Germany being £422,186; from France, £555,487; from the Netherlands, £531,061; and from Belgium, £180,388. It will thus be seen that the European war

will compel Great Britain to import from other sources this season. Canada should obtain a large share of the trade.

The names and addresses of several firms open to consider quotations for deliveries in the early part of 1915 are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

BRITISH IMPORTS DURING SEPTEMBER.

The total imports of the United Kingdom during September were valued at £45,051,937, a decrease of £16,303,788 compared with the corresponding month of 1913. The total imports for the nine months amounted to £522,517,311, a decrease of £35,249,388, compared with the corresponding period of last year. The decrease in the month of September is apportioned thus:—

1. Food, drink and tobacco	£ 2,082,448
2. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.....	5,516,859
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.....	8,550,769
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified.....	153,712
Total	<u>£16,303,788</u>

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

Imports of wheat from Canada during September were valued at £2,213,733, being an increase of £1,551,346 over the corresponding month of last year.

An analysis of additional imports from Canada reveals the following results:—

Articles.	Sept., 1913.	Sept., 1914.	+ Increase or — Decrease.
Wheatmeal and flour	£194,222	£ 87,604	— £106,518
Barley...	78,623	46,854	— 31,769
Oats...	67,910	115,189	+ 47,179
Peas... . . . .	.....	2,920	+ 2,920
Maize	2,200	.....	— 2,200
Cattle	100	.....	— 100
Bacon	79,046	137,955	+ 58,909
Hams	22,050	9,815	— 12,235
Butter	2,800	.....	— 2,800
Cheese...	712,586	562,586	— 150,000
Canned salmon	59,709	36,669	— 23,040
“ lobsters...	33,457	43,823	+ 10,366
Hewn fir, oak, teak, &c...	63,071	67,037	+ 3,966
Sawn or split fir, &c	472,956	302,510	— 170,446
Flax or linseed	414,999	535	— 414,464
Pulp of wood (mechanical wet)...	35,048	84,050	+ 49,002
Hides	52,938	9,300	— 43,638
Horses...	1,940	.....	— 1,940

CONDITION OF HAY CROP.

Reports from agricultural centres indicate an average crop of hay fairly evenly distributed throughout the country. During the last five years, however, Great Britain's consumption has exceeded the supply by approximately \$1,250,000 annually, of which quantity last year Norway supplied \$261,520 and Sweden \$198,750. It may be premature to predict the influence of the European war upon shipments from the foregoing countries, but it is highly probable that Canada will be called upon for additional consignments. Last year Canada was by far the largest contributor to Great Britain's total imports, her contribution being valued at \$906,370.

MARKET FOR SMALL WOODWARE.

Referring to the British market for small woodware, the following lengthy list of manufactures will guide Canadian woodworkers in their efforts to supply some

portion of the present demand in Great Britain: Wheelbarrows, cheap cricket bats and croquet sets, skipping rope handles, bowls, tool boxes, pencil cases, rulers, writing and other cabinets, pipe racks, wooden brackets of all kinds, fretwork of all kinds, clock cases, wooden clogs and sabots, walking sticks, billiard cues, golf sticks, fancy boxes and small cabinet ware, writing desks, slates and school fittings, draughts and chess sets, ninepins, brush backs and ware, clothes pegs, wooden handles and knobs of all kinds, spokes, hammer and pick handles, gun stocks, boot lasts, brooms and brushes, broom handles, cornice poles and rings, wooden platters, spoons and butter prints, wooden hoops, spades, wickets, table and chair legs, balusters, bungs and splice pegs, wood wool, wooden pipe lighters, veneers, tree-nails, railway kegs, dowel pegs, wooden boot heels, mangle rollers, saddle trees, hubs, felloes, and cart and carriage ware, prepared woodwork for casks, bentwood furniture, parquet flooring, blind and builders' laths, electric light casements and fittings, wickerwork, chip boxes, jewel cases, tea chests, writing desks, pen holders, wood screws, photographic cameras and stands, serviette rings, paint brushes and handles, large quantities of cheap picture frames and mouldings.

TOYS AND GAMES.

The Commercial Branch of the Board of Trade have issued a return of the value of toys and games exported from Germany and Austria. In 1912 Germany sent to the United Kingdom goods to the value of £1,147,000, and £2,756,000 to neutral and colonial markets. This included £1,404,000 to the United States. The exports from the United Kingdom were £629,200.

Nuremberg has for many years been the centre of the toy trade of the world. The factories employ 12,000 workers, half of whom are women and girls, and the annual output is valued at about five million dollars. One factory employs about 1,500 workmen. The Nuremberg output is about one-fifth of the entire German toy product, which is about £5,000,000 per year. Of this total about £4,000,000 worth is exported to every country in the globe.

GERMAN WOODWORKING INDUSTRY.

Commenting upon the German manufacture of small wood ware and toys and games, the *Timber Trades Journal*, in its current issue, states: 'Germans have done much in competition through extreme economy in materials and general management which in some manufactories has been reduced almost to a fine art. In the wood-converting industry, for instance, they have introduced machinery of an advanced type, which would either save time or material, and utilize wood which at one time was regarded as waste—a course of procedure which might often be copied with advantage in Great Britain. Extreme care has also been taken in the design of many of their mills, with the object of increasing the output and reducing hand labour to the lowest possible point. The economical production and transmission of power have also received especial attention—in point of fact, nothing is wasted.'

DEMAND FOR POULTRY.

With reference to the demand for Christmas deliveries of poultry, as the result of interviews, seven or eight firms in this district have expressed a desire to consider quotations immediately. Their names and addresses have been forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

In this connection the *Fish Trades Gazette and Poultry Chronicle* states as follows:—

'A difficult time is temporarily in store for the trade. It is impossible that Servia, Hungary and Austria should send us their ordinary supplies of turkeys, &c., for the Christmas trade. Italy will also be handicapped—to what extent remains to be seen;

but her chief customer of old—next to this country—has been Germany. The French and Russian supplies will also be affected. Russia can only export, however willing, through Archangel, and the calling up of practically all the men in France will upset business in Normandy.'

The following table indicates the value of Great Britain's imports of poultry last year, and the countries of origin. It will be seen that Canada's contribution was valued at £1,533 last year, which was a decrease of £9,513 compared with 1903.

If offers are forwarded they will immediately be placed before the chief buyers in the midland counties.

	1913.
Russia	£344,665
Belgium	9,300
France	142,256
Italy	77,296
Austria-Hungary	96,733
China (exclusive of Hong Kong, Macao and leased territories)....	51,715
United States	211,429
Other foreign countries	17,973
Total from foreign countries	£951,367
Canada	£1,533
Other British possessions	1,640
Total from British possessions.....	£3,173*
Total	£954,540

THE HORSE-BREEDING OUTLOOK.

The following note appears in the current issue of *The Farmer and Stockbreeder*. It is quoted here for the benefit of Canadian horsebreeders.

'The wholesale depletion which British horse stock is undergoing to meet the requirements of the Army for the war will profoundly affect the horse-breeding industry. The drain for military purposes has been, and continues to be, so great that it must take years before it can be made good again, especially as a consistent decline in the number of foals annually bred has been recorded during the last few years, so that only reduced contingents of three and two-year-olds and still smaller numbers of yearlings and foals are coming on. This great scarcity of horses, which will mean a correspondingly high level of values, must therefore necessarily give rise to a great revival in horse-breeding, particularly the light-legged division, for it is primarily of this class of horse that the country is being denuded, though our stock of draft horses of all types, too, has been heavily drawn upon. In addition to the necessity for replenishing the supply of horses to meet the requirements of our home markets, it is to be anticipated that there will be a greatly increased demand on the part of buyers from foreign countries after the close of the war. Farmers and breeders will do well, therefore, to be alive to the improved prospects which it appears certain the raising of horses must hold out, at any rate within the more immediate future.'

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has issued a preliminary statement, compiled from returns collected in June last, of crops in England and Wales. The total acreage under crops and grass in 1914 was 27,113,910; arable land consisted of 10,998,180 acres, grass 16,115,730 acres. Wheat 1,807,410 acres, barley 1,504,730 acres, oats 1,929,600 acres, rye 53,910, beans 294,010, peas 168,840, buckwheat 3,130, potatoes 461,590, turnips and swedes 1,045,000, mangolds 432,350, cabbages and kohlrabi 67,980, rape 70,470, vetches or tares 123,740, lucerne 53,650, hops 36,660, small fruit 77,360, other crops 145,580, clover and rotation grasses 2,381,260, orchards 243,110 acres.

The return shows a decrease in the area under crops and grass of 15,470 acres. The arable declined by 60,000 acres, but there is an increase in the area of permanent grass of 44,600 acres. Wheat has increased by 106,000 acres, or by more than 6 per cent, this amount being very largely substituted for barley and oats, which declined by 54,000 and 45,000 acres, respectively. Most of the other crops (apart from clover and rotation grasses) show increases, notably beans by 26,000 acres, potatoes by nearly 20,000 acres, mangolds by 13,000 acres, and vetches by 23,000 acres. Clover and rotation grasses declined by 115,000 acres, and bare fallow also shows a diminution of 47,000 acres.

As regards live stock, the total number of horses in 1914 was 1,399,540, cows 284,180, while other cattle bring the total to 5,877,750. The total number of sheep was 17,260,130 and of pigs 2,481,410. The returns show a small decrease among horses, a decline of 16,000 among those used for agricultural purposes being more than made up by an increase in 'other' horses on the farm. Cows show an increase of 220,000. Other cattle of two years and above fell off by 198,000, but calves increased by 125,000 and the net result of all cattle is an augmentation of 161,000. Sheep show an increase of 130,000, entirely in the category of ewes kept for breeding, sheep above one year old have declined and the deficit having been made good by lambs. Pigs increased by 379,000 or 18 per cent, the increase in breeding sows being relatively greater than that of other pigs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Claude Dyer.*)

LEEDS, September 29, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TAR.

A considerable quantity of tar is imported into Hull and last year 16,038 barrels were landed, of which 9,000 barrels were Archangel tar and 3,500, Stockholm peasant tar. Occasionally American pine tar is also sent here.

It would be interesting to learn what Canadian firms can offer in tar or pitch. The tar required is that which is termed 'pure vegetable tar' and should not contain any mineral, shale, or other adulteration. For shipment to this market it should be put up in barrels holding 3 cwt.

Importers express their readiness to negotiate with Canadian firms likely to be interested in this trade and with a view to testing the market it is suggested that two or three barrels might be sent forward as a trial shipment.

ENGRAVINGS AND COLOUR WORK.

In normal times dealers in this district have handled such goods as paintings, prints, engravings and colour work generally of German production. As supplies from that source have now been cut off they have to turn their attention to other possible sources of supply, and, in this connection, would be interested to hear of Canadian firms who might be producing art work suitable for this market.

Favourable remarks are made as to the merit of some of the work turned out by Canadian firms. There have been occasions where calendars that have been issued by Canadian firms and sent to recipients on this side, have been brought to local dealers to be framed, so appreciated were they from an artistic point of view.

CATTLE HORNS AND BONES.

Another line of trade in connection with which import shipments from abroad have been dislocated is that of cattle horns and bones, and an opportunity presents itself to Canadian firms able to offer supplies for export.

These bones and horns are used extensively in the making of cutlery handles, pocket knife scales, buttons, ornaments and for a variety of other goods.

Different bones appear to be used for different purposes according to their length, size and strength, and for shipment to this market they should be graded and packed in bags holding about one cwt.

SCARCITY OF PIT PROPS.

The question of the curtailment in the supplies of pit props reaching United Kingdom ports and the likelihood of Canadian lumber replacing shipments from other sources, has lately been the subject of comment both in English and Canadian papers. In its issue for September 19, the *Field* quotes as follows:—

‘One need only have crossed the North sea in summer time and witnessed the procession of heavily laden westward bound timber ships to appreciate what a great effect any prolonged interference with traffic from the Baltic must have on the timber trade of a great part of the world. The secretary of the English Forestry Association, whose work is to encourage the use and demand, and to organize supplies of native timber and to assist home industries, has stated that there are at present large available supplies of nearly all kinds of foreign and native timber, but even at the commencement of the war it was felt that collieries in particular might experience a difficulty in filling their requirements.

LARGE QUANTITIES USED.

Very large quantities of wood are used in mines and also for lining shafts in pumping works and in road excavations. As this timber is much exposed to damp or even wet soil and in deep mines to comparatively high temperatures, it decomposes rapidly, seldom lasting more than a few years. Best quality oak is the most desirable wood, but necessity compels the use of what is cheapest and most easily procurable locally, this being chiefly coniferous, and larch the most durable. Scotch pine yields pit props when forty years old, and some idea of the dimensions of the imports of this character may be gained from the fact that over 600,000 tons of Cluster pine come annually from the Bordeaux district alone, where this tree is grown and tapped for resin in the vast forests of the Landes and Gironde. Almost any kind of timber can be used for pit props, including tops or poles down to 2½ to 3 inches in diameter at the small end, if they are straight; and if they are used in lengths from a little over 2 feet to 30 feet and even longer. They are purchased by collieries by the ton, delivered, and of course freight expenses are the predominant factor as regards profit to the forest owner.’

HOW SHORTAGE IS AFFECTING COAL MINES.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Staveley Coal and Iron Company, held in Sheffield on September 22, Mr. C. P. Markham referred to the difficulty created by the shortage of pit props, and said few people realized the quantity of timber that went into a pit to enable the getting of a ton of coal. At Staveley they used about three-quarters of a hundredweight per ton of coal, but the quantity used in South Wales was anything up to about four to four and a half hundredweight.

The seriousness of the present shortage might be judged from a statement made to him by the leading people in the pit prop trade, that if the whole of the forests of

Scotland were cut down there would not be sufficient timber to last the collieries of Great Britain a fortnight. All kinds of substitutes were being tried, and no doubt something suitable would be found; but the outlook in the colliery world was very far from satisfactory.

TO INQUIRE WHAT CANADA CAN SUPPLY.

The English press gives publicity to the fact that the Board of Trade have arranged for a commission consisting of representatives of the Board of Trade, the Timber Trades Federation of the United Kingdom, and the Mining Association of Great Britain to visit Canada and Newfoundland in order to inquire into the possibilities of opening up new sources of supplies of mining timber for use in the coal mines of Great Britain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike.*)

MANCHESTER, September 30, 1914.

LOW PRICE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

For the past month or two fresh fruit and vegetables have been coming into the markets in this district in abnormally large quantities. Prices have consequently been lower than in former years. The following are some of the wholesale prices:—

		s. d.	s. d.
Cauliflowers..	per dozen.	1 0	to 1 6
Cabbages	"	8	1 0
Carrots	per cwt.	4 0	5 0
Turnips..	"	2 6	3 0
Victoria plums..	per 21 lbs.	2 6	3 6
Cooking apples..	per cwt.	12 0	

HOME BOTTLING AND PRESERVING.

The prices for inferior grades of fruit have been at so low a figure as to hardly repay the cost of offering it for sale. So much below the normal have prices been that it has been sufficient to counterbalance the increased cost of sugar in the making of jams.

One firm of fruit preservers is packing daily 40,000 pots, or 325 tons of jam, for the soldiers at the front and in training.

LARGE SUPPLIES OF BANANAS.

Liner after liner has recently arrived in the Mersey laden with bananas, and advices received by importers in Liverpool from the Canaries and Jamaica are to the effect that this year's yield of bananas is an exceptionally plentiful one so that a continuous supply is assured.

IMPORTS OF CANNED FRUIT.

The Board of Trade figures give the imports of canned and bottled fruits for the years 1909-1912, with their origin, as follows:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Spain..	£52,367	£70,826	£124,027	£77,297
United States	27,187	19,565	30,559	45,375
Australia..	3,166	2,545	11,562	26,404
Canada	20,602	25,162	15,460	22,104
France	11,297	11,762	18,115	16,897

IMPORTS OF CANNED VEGETABLES.

In canned and bottled vegetables, Italy and France continue to send this country the bulk of the supply. The Board of Trade figures are:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Italy..	£192,763	£214,326	£232,699	£278,135
France	95,679	77,571	88,793	102,051
Netherlands..	23,579	37,403	34,998	31,986
United States	38,957	38,222	35,170	25,222

ITALIAN AND SPANISH CANNERS.

The foregoing figures show that Italy and Spain are the principal sources of the supply of canned fruit and vegetables for the United Kingdom. These two countries have been suffering recently from a shortage of coal with which to operate their canning plants, and it is a much mooted question in the trade in this district as to whether or not imports from these two sources will show a decrease during the coming season.

IMPORTS OF CANNED FRUIT FROM CANADA.

In this district imports of Canadian canned fruit are almost confined to the trade in gallon apples which always meet with a ready sale, the trade being within narrow limits.

During the summer season of 1913, 3,150 cases of canned apples reached Manchester from Canada, as well as 1,400 boxes of dried plums.

Under the present abnormal conditions it is very difficult to estimate the requirements for the coming winter.

CANNED VEGETABLES FROM CANADA.

The records available fail to disclose imports of canned or bottled vegetables from Canada, although it is quite possible that small shipments are included under the heading 'United States.' The prospects for marketing Canadian vegetables in this district are not bright on account of their cost of production as compared with a country like Italy.

CANADIAN APPLE SEASON.

The first direct shipment of Canadian apples is expected in Manchester shortly and, if of prime quality, will bring a good price. With high rates of freight and insurance, however, it would be useless to attempt to market the inferior grades as the English crop this season is abnormally large. Apples and barrel pears are also reaching this district in large quantities from Ghent and other Netherland ports and are being readily disposed of.

GRAIN IN STORAGE.

The Liverpool Corn Trade Association, Limited, publishes the following figures with reference to the quantities of grain in store and on quays in Liverpool. It will

be noticed that there is an abnormal increase during the past three months in wheat and Indian corn.

Wheat—	July 31.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 30.
White (centals)	12,882	200,709	91,507
United States and Canadian.....	798,991	1,431,298	2,643,419
Black Sea and Danubian	116,619	75,063	204,182
Indian	649	105,026	1,792
River Plate	355,228	363,222	122,109
Total wheat	1,284,369	2,175,318	3,063,009
Indian Corn—			
North American (centals)	45,270	41,059	34,899
South American	271,617	549,888	747,130
European, &c.....	66,400	181,121	291,269
	383,287	772,068	1,073,298
Barley (centals)	54,792	32,124	30,035
Oats (centals)	72,285	59,072	76,670

PRICES OF FEEDING STUFFS.

The latest returns of the Board of Agriculture give the following as fair market prices for feeding stuffs at Liverpool:—

	per ton (cash)	£	s.	d.
Bran	“	4	16	0
Broad bran	“	5	7	0
Fine sharps	“	8	3	6
Coarse sharps	“	5	12	0
Rice meal	“	5	0	0
Maize meal	“	7	13	0
Barley meal	“	8	1	6
Brewers' grains	“	4	5	0
English linseed cake	“	9	2	6
Indian linseed cake	“	8	7	6
English linseed meal	“	9	7	6

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. F. Dane.)

GLASGOW, September 25, 1914.

CANADIAN APPLES.

With reference to the importations of apples from Nova Scotia, sold at auction to-day, it will no doubt be of interest to know that there were about 9,000 barrels and 2,000 boxes. The boxes realized prices ranging from 7s. to 9s. 3d., according to quality. In comparison with these prices, several hundred boxes of Californian fruit were sold at the same sale, bringing prices ranging from 6s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. The Nova Scotian barrels of No. 1 ran from 16s. to 18s.; No. 2, 13s. to 15s.; No. 3, from 11s. to 12s., the feeling amongst the buyers being that the prices realized were pretty good. The apples arrived in good condition, and the quality is satisfactory.

MATCH WOOD—MATCH BOXES.

An inquiry has been received from a Scotch match manufacturer for splints cut to sizes, or logs, for match wood and match boxes. About 1,500 cubic feet per week

could be used. The manufacturer in question would be prepared to enter into a contract and would like to make arrangements with a producer in Canada for the supply of boxes and splints ready for use. For the information of those who might be interested it may be stated that the splints are packed in cases of seven rows, consisting of 1,200,000 pieces. The price paid for these cases prior to the outbreak of the war was 26s. c.i.f. Glasgow. The boxes are packed in 60 gross cases, and cost 5½d. per gross c.i.f. Glasgow. The name and address of the inquirer is on file at Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

OPENINGS FOR CANADIAN GOODS.

The many inquiries for what Canada can offer to replace the German or Austrian manufactured article, should encourage Canadian manufacturers to place before Scotch importers the goods they may have to offer. The co-operation of Canada with the Mother Country in the present emergency has aroused the admiration of the British public, and Canadian manufactured goods will be given every opportunity to compete.

NEED OF REPRESENTATION.

One of the most important factors in obtaining business is to secure the proper class of representation. People who are 'Jack of all trades,' so to speak, and anxious to take up agencies of all sorts—imagining that all they have to do is to get agencies and business will come to them—are a disappointment not only to themselves, but to those who place agencies in their hands. Business by correspondence may succeed for a time; but when competitors have active aggressive representation, something besides correspondence is needed to hold and develop trade.

RECORD SUGAR IMPORTS.

With the Government controlling the sugar imports, there is a more even distribution of the raw material in this country than formerly. It is understood that the arrangements for the Clyde is that 20,000 tons of unrefined sugar will be sent to Greenock each month, and an effort is to be made to equalize the imports by having a regular flow of 5,000 tons every week, as it takes practically this amount to keep the Greenock refineries working. This weekly arrangement has not yet been possible, but 20,000 tons of sugar are now being brought to the Clyde, and are expected within the next ten days. These are in three cargoes, one of which is of 10,000 tons, and will easily eclipse any previous sugar cargo in Clyde waters.

SUBSTITUTES FOR PIT PROPS.

In mining circles throughout Scotland anxiety is being occasioned over the shortage of pit props. Since Germany has declared propwood to be contraband of war, the situation has become a serious one, and there are well based fears for believing that if suitable substitutes cannot be found for underground use or, alternatively, if home timber cannot be obtained to replace former imports from Sweden and Norway, the coal trade in this country will be prejudicially affected. Suggestions have been made that composite props of girdery, wrought iron, tubes, old railway and tramcar rails should be substituted, and there are several collieries in the east, notably in the Newbattle district, where the experiment has proved so successful that it has been possible to dispense almost entirely with propwood. The arrangement is believed, in view of the present crisis, to be a feasible one, and it is understood that the members of the National Association of Colliery Managers are arranging for an early visit to the Newbattle colliery.

FRANCE.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL.

(Hon. Philippe Roy.)

PARIS, October 2, 1914.

POSSIBILITIES FOR PURCHASES FROM CANADA.

Economic relations between Canada and France appear to be ruled by the following general conditions:—

FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.

As soon as the general mobilization was over, the French Government must have considered the means of offsetting the closing down, almost total during a few months, and then partial until the end of the war, of the large factories. Trained mechanics have gone to the army, or at any rate the majority of them. The labourers who remain are insufficient and can be adequately increased only by untried labour, which would be costly to manufacturers without bringing sufficient returns (damaged plant, defective output, &c.). On the other hand, the enforcement of the 'moratorium' has deprived these manufacturers of the necessary financial resources. However, it is probable that small manufactures, which utilize and transform raw materials, and those which turn out every day goods, will quickly find the means of starting work again and will take care of the demand more or less satisfactorily. It is therefore rather as regards large manufactures (cloth, finished leather, woollens, steel, iron, nails, beams, lumber for building purposes, &c.) that the scarcity of production will be felt.

The Government is aware that it can remedy partly these requirements by turning for supplies to British industry (cloth, cotton, &c.).

Consequently, it does not appear possible to count upon urgent needs which would induce the Government or commercial circles in France to solicit the industrial assistance of Canada. The easiest way will ever be resorted to, that is to say the channels already prepared in the United States. Consequently, Canadian trade must offer its co-operation and seek direct its share in the orders which France is preparing to place.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SECURING ORDERS.

The solution offering therefore is that Canadian dealers and industrial leaders should take the trouble of coming to France with all the necessary documents and full power to conclude transactions. They alone would be in a position to ascertain the needs, the character of goods demanded, delivery and payment conditions, and quote prices which would be profitable, but also equal to those which might be quoted by the United States. With respect to 'tenders' called for by the French Government, it is customary that manufacturers should themselves forward them, comply with the specifications and call on the officers in charge of the contracts, obtain from them the prices previously quoted in former tenders and ascertain the quality of the goods.

With regard to orders from wholesale dealers, French custom also requires that the offers should be made verbally, subject to acceptance.

Whatever may be the positive or practical results thus secured by Canadian manufacturers or dealers—which it is impossible to foretell—they will at any rate have gained this great advantage of getting a better knowledge of the French market and starting connections which later on will bear profitable fruit. This has become all

the more necessary now that, according to probabilities, the German market will be closed to Canada during some years and that this loss will have to be compensated by a gain in France. It may be added that from the financial standpoint, the extension of commercial relations would facilitate the holding of the ground taken by Canadian securities on the French market, a feature which it is imperative not to neglect.

FRENCH NEEDS.

The necessities of war prevent the French Government from making known 'urbi et orbi' certain needs pertaining to the state of war, such as those for rails, iron and steel for the repair or reconstruction of bridges, railway ties, &c. In these instances also the necessity is manifest to come on the ground to look into the matter direct. Should the Commissariat of Canada take any action, the risk would be run of appearing to be indiscreet.

IRON AND STEEL.

It is difficult to ascertain what are the resources of which France can dispose on this item. It is certain that the army has requisitioned all the metallurgical plants capable of manufacturing or repairing arms. Factories and labour are then lacking to turn out all that does not pertain to armaments.

It is a question as to what extent Great Britain will be in a position to fill the gap as regard raw metallurgical materials, in view of the fact that she has to look after her own requirements. Presently the North and Eastern railway companies will start to put their lines in shape, which have been seriously damaged by both armies. If it is doubtful that Canada could supply at the required time the rails needed in this manner, she could at any rate supply the reserve stock.

The same applies to iron and beams required for the quick repair of bridges destroyed throughout the northern districts. It is unnecessary to emphasize the necessity for a direct agreement in the case of such orders.

Important orders for horseshoes have been given in Pittsburg. It seems that Canada might make a bid in this line. The same is true of barbed wire, screws, nails, automobile spare parts, &c.

It might also be possible to come to an understanding with French Metallurgical firms to fill the orders which they would have secured themselves.

REQUIREMENTS OF LUMBER.

The constant repair of railway lines, following the withdrawal of the enemy, forces the north and east railway companies to utilize the new cross ties which they have had in stock for war purposes. Canada could participate in the replenishment of this stock, but on the formal condition of meeting the demands of the companies and delivering the ties prepared according to their wishes. Building timber in large quantities will be required by provincial cities which have been exposed to the calamities of war and which have to rebuild a great number of their buildings. Again in this case the habits of the building lumber dealers will have to be satisfied.

(Prices based on French measures, delivery French port.)

DRESSED LEATHER AND HIDES.

French industry anticipates serious difficulties in meeting the demand for boots and shoes and leather goods. Switzerland, which in ordinary times exports to France a large quantity of boots, will probably be drawn upon by Germany and cannot supply both countries. Orders for harnesses, saddles, &c., may be secured. Sheep skins prepared to protect soldiers from cold during the winter campaign may also be sold.

PAPER AND VARIOUS LINES.

Good business seems possible in print paper, but it is needless to point out that there will be other bidders outside of Canada and that an expert alone could secure orders.

As regard other industries of less importance operating in Canada, it appears that the Boards of Trade should make a study of the articles sold by Germany to France and ascertain if it is possible for Canada to do any business in these lines. (Stationery, typewriting machines, &c.)

FOOD PRODUCTS.

Canadian wheat is sufficiently known to make it unnecessary to draw the attention of dealers to this item; private interests will act by themselves. With respect to condensed milk, butter, cheese, it would certainly be interesting to investigate the French market and to seek direct exportation. This market would remain open after the war. At present ruling prices in France on milk products would not be profitable, but a rise must be considered probable as the whole cattle supply of the northern districts (Normandy, Picardy, Flanders, Champagne, Ardennes) is practically out of reckoning, having either been sold to the army or destroyed by the invasion.

CATTLE.

It will be expedient to examine the possibility of shipping young cattle to restock the French herd, provided former mistakes are avoided. Exports of saddle and draught horses would surely find buyers.

Other foodstuffs, such as canned goods, biscuits, sugar, on which a rise is expected, would deserve special investigation.

DIRECT ACTION BY PRODUCERS.

Consequently, a series of private trials would be desirable rather than a general commercial investigation. It would not be advisable that a Canadian committee, however well formed it might be, should come to France on an official visit similar to the trip made some years ago by the Canadian Manufacturers Association. The time is far from favourable for such a step and a campaign to impress public opinion is out of the question. Industrial managers and leaders must come privately and seek to obtain orders each for himself. They must bring with them all the necessary information, taking care beforehand to convert prices and measures to the French standard. A sort of scale prepared in advance for each industry will be necessary.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT

(Mr. D. M. McKibbin.)

JOHANNESBURG, September 16, 1914.

CANADIAN APPLES.

The experience of one of the largest of the South African importers of Canadian apples should be of value to Canadian growers and shippers of fruit.

This dealer's first venture with Canadian apples was made during the South African war. The first shipment was a dead loss. The second was little more

encouraging. The third shipment netted a fair amount of profit, and his profits have increased with each succeeding year since then.

VARIETIES IN DEMAND.

In his first shipment he was guided by the advice of shippers catering to the London market; and his shipments were comprised largely of the far-famed Northern Spies, Greenings, Baldwins and Golden Russets. Although these varieties were in favour at Covent Garden among South African consumers they were not in demand.

The opinion was expressed that the consumer was at fault and that 'what was good enough for London was surely good enough for Cape Town.' The Cape consumer should be educated to the superior merit of the Spy, the Greening, the Baldwin and the Russet. The second shipment therefore was again comprised principally of these varieties together with a few barrels of Kings. Of this shipment the Kings alone were sold.

The Spy soon spots and decays when exposed to the humid atmosphere of the South African ports. And in the dry atmosphere of the up country markets it soon shrivels and depreciates in appearance. In a lesser degree the same strictures apply to the Baldwin. As for the Greening and Golden Russet, except with regard to the Canadian and American community, which is very small in South Africa, these and other varieties lacking in colour have no sale.

Guided by this experience the importer in question made up his next shipment for the most part of Kings, and, as already stated, made a fair amount of profit. His present shipments are comprised of King, Gravenstein, McIntosh, Snow, Fameuse, Gainey and Swaar varieties in barrels, half barrels and boxes; and a few hundred boxes of Baldwins, Ben Davies, and Golden Russets for regular customers.

MARKET CONDITIONS.

This shipper inspects the fruit on the trees in the maritime provinces as well as in Quebec and Ontario. He then buys only that which has been Government inspected and selects the best quality, for which he pays the highest market prices. That he is able to do this is largely due to the fact that the apples can be landed in South Africa in prime condition, due to the excellent cold storage chambers with which the Canadian-South African steamships are provided, and just at a time when no other apples are on the market. The earliest South African apple is put on the market towards the latter part of January, and Australian fruit does not begin to arrive until late in July. Consequently prime, high coloured varieties of Canadian apples have an exclusive market in South Africa during the months of October, November, December and the early part of January. The prices commanded range from thirty shillings a barrel at Cape Town to fifty-five shillings a barrel in Johannesburg wholesale, and the apples retail at one hundred per cent profit on these prices.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

The following particulars of the iron and steel, &c., purchased by the mines of the Transvaal during the last four years are taken from the various publications of the Chamber of Mines:—

Iron—	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Bar and angle... ..lbs.	12,718,870	10,982,512	9,416,933	8,096,180
Galvanized... ..ft.	2,521,913	1,609,067	993,010	1,533,612
Sheets... ..lbs.	541,329	398,741	249,855	210,077
Steel—				
Bar, tool and cast... .."	2,195,409	2,540,859	2,245,610	2,342,129
Sheet... .."	13,410,962	12,266,390	12,396,779	12,126,582
Hand, drill... .."	5,216,111	5,096,060	5,181,358	4,783,287
Machine drill... .."	6,285,966	7,377,191	7,072,152	6,482,469
Shoes and dies... .."	14,814,504	15,216,830	15,667,191	14,966,423
Rails—12/14 lbs.—				
Crossings and sleepers... ..	£321,339	£268,223	£208,455	£201,969

These figures do not include supplies to the railway administration, municipalities, constructional engineers, builders, blacksmiths, &c.

PRICES.

Immediately before the outbreak of the European war the prices current were as follows:—

Bar iron, 12/ to 14/ per cent.
 Angles, 12/6 to 14/6 per cent.
 Galvanized, 4½d. to 4¾d. ft. (frequent fluctuations).
 Steel—tool, 5½d. to 7d. lb.
 Steel—tool, high speed, 2/6 to 3/6 lb.
 Steel—sheet, ¼-inch thick and up, 13/ per cent.
 Shoes and dies, 16/ to 17/6 per cent.
 Rails, from £9 ton 2,000 lbs. according to specification.

Payments from the mines and other consumers are as a rule made by cheque on the 15th of the month following delivery, less 2½ per cent. Merchants' terms are according to arrangement.

PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Iron, mild steel and angles are chiefly imported from Great Britain. The local works at Benoni and Vereeniging are producing a certain proportion of rounds and squares, ½-inch to 3-inch; flats, 1-in. x ½-in to 4½-in. x 1-in.; and angles up to 3-in. x 3-in. x ½-in. Drill steel is supplied almost exclusively from Sheffield from Swedish material.

Of the shoes and dies and the rails and accessories imported about 90 per cent have hitherto been supplied from Germany. The Vereeniging works are now rolling rails up to 20 lbs., but their capacity can supply only a small proportion of the demand.

To compete successfully for the general trade it would be necessary to carry a certain amount of stock in Johannesburg, which in the opening stages should show to some advantage either in quality or in price. For drill steel, shoes and dies and rails, yearly contracts for periodical shipments are entered into by some of the mines and certain large buyers, but large quantities in the aggregate are also bought on the Commercial Exchange daily, as requirements occur.

HOLLAND.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. T. Lithgow.*)

ROTTERDAM, October 7, 1914.

EXPORTS PROHIBITED.

The trade of this country at the present time is in a very serious state and the exportation of the following articles has been prohibited:—

Gold coin and gold bullion, straw, hay, machine and lubricating oils, wheat and wheat flour, salt, barley and pearl barley, automobiles and parts including tires, vehicles for horse traction, horses, except colts; rye and rye meal and rye flour, oats, leather, leguminous plants, except preserved; medicines and articles for bandages and raw materials therefor, buckwheat, syrup, sugar, munitions and gunpowder, surgical

instruments, wood for mines, liquid fuel, hides, barley meal, grain waste, rice, raw cotton, cotton yarns, maize and maize flour, sulphuric acid, briquettes, linseed, rape seed and other oil seeds, except caraway, mustard and blue maw seed, rice meal and rice whole, meal of leguminous plants, linseed cake and meal, rape seed cake and meal, peanut cakes and meal, cotton seed cakes and meal, other cakes for food for live stock, including meal and waste thereof; dried pulp and sugar pulp, dried distillery and brewery grains, meat meal.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES.

The Government has purchased large quantities of wheat and other commodities for the use of the people, and maximum prices have been fixed.

The Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Trade has addressed a circular to the burgomasters to the effect that to begin with October 2, the following maximum prices have been fixed:—

1. Prime Zealand wheat, with the exception of seed wheat, f. 12.50 per 100 kilograms (\$5 per 220 lbs.), the other grades of home wheat accordingly.
2. Home rye, except seed rye, f. 11 per 100 kilograms (\$4.40 per 220 lbs.).
3. Wheat flour home, f. 16.25 per 100 kilograms (\$6.50 per 220 lbs.).
4. Wheat meal (not bolted) f. 14 per 100 kilograms (\$5.60 per 220 lbs.).
5. Rye meal (not bolted) f. 13 per 100 kilograms (\$5.20 per 220 lbs.).

Prices are understood to be cash at the factory or mill for bakers and other consumers of flour. Middlemen are accorded f. 0.25 (10 cents) discount.

6. White bread, f. 0.23 per 1 kilogram (9½c. per 2.2 lbs.).
7. Brown bread, f. 0.21 per 1 kilogram (8½c. per 2.2 lbs.).
8. Rye bread, f. 0.12 per 1 kilogram (4¾c. per 2.2 lbs.).

Prices are cash fetched from bakery or shop.

The Government has purchased a parcel of American linseed cakes expected to arrive here by the ss. *Rotterdam*. The linseed cakes are offered for sale exclusively to Dutch farmers on the conditions of the Rotterdam Grain Exchange at the price of gulden 116 per 1,000 kilograms (\$46.63 per 220.04 lbs.) board car free at shed in Rotterdam, and for cash without discount.

The Le Gué and Bolle's Commissiehandel, Ltd., are in charge of the delivery and invoicing.

Intending purchasers should wire to this firm:—

- (1) The quantity they wish to purchase.
- (2) The party that will take the goods.

Co-operative farmers associations have priority on the allotment.

WHITE BREAD NOT TO BE BAKED.

According to the communication of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Trade the supply of wheat and wheat flour present in this country is not large enough to continue using white bread (of bolted wheat meal) to as large an extent as heretofore. The Minister has determined therefore that the wheat purchased by the Government may be only ground into wheat meal (unbolted). The burgomaster of Rotterdam accordingly decided, after consulting with the Rotterdam Bakers' Association, that bakeries in this city shall not make other than brown bread, from October 2 on.

In the brown bread not more than 25 per cent of bolted wheat flour may be used and the weight of the loaf shall be 9½ to 10 Dutch ounces, while the use of milk is allowed. Small bread weighing not more than 0.6 Dutch ounce can be made from bolted wheat flour.

A uniform price will be fixed in a few days.

For some time past Amsterdam bakers have used ¾ wheat meal and ¼ rice meal in the making of brown bread.

In the province of Groningen potato flour is used with the wheat flour. In Dordrecht only brown bread may be manufactured from October 2 on.

The same regulations have also been put into force at the Hague.

ONLY GOVERNMENT SHIPMENTS.

The Holland-America Steamship Line has given notice that in order to avoid delay through the searching of their incoming vessels they will only load in the United States in future merchandise which is consigned to the Dutch Government.

There may be some relaxation in these restrictions later on.

RUSSIAN TRADE POSSIBILITIES.

The attention of the department has been recently called to the possibilities for the extension of Canadian trade with the Russian Empire. In Weekly Report No. 558 there appeared an extract from the *Nation's Business* which indicated what effect the war is likely to have upon Russian commerce. It was here pointed out that of a total import amounting to \$628,544,100 which crossed the European and Black sea frontiers of Russia, over half, to the value of \$348,855,640, came from the countries with which Russia is now at war (Germany and Austria-Hungary). The principal items comprised in the total exports from Germany to Russia were commented upon in Article No. 5 of the special series on German trade. Attention was here drawn to the large amount of machinery, iron and steel goods, leather goods and sugar purchased from Germany by Russia. As further bearing out the purpose of these notices, a reference may be made to a statement of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Sazonoff, in which he points out the opportunity for British and American enterprise, resulting from the disablement of German trade with Russia. Although the statement in question, has received wide publicity in the press, it may be well to reprint it here as having a special bearing on the present subject. M. Sazonoff spoke in part as follows:

STATEMENT OF RUSSIAN MINISTER.

'There now exists a situation and an opportunity in trade and commerce with Russia which, to England and America, may mean more in the decades to come than it is easy to realize.

'It is the country which foresees the situation commercially in Russia that will reap the enormous benefits that the Russian markets now offer. It is not enough that merchants and manufacturers should offer their goods here. Experts should be sent here now, even while the war is still in progress, to study and examine the wants of our country.

'Our duties, our manner of doing business, and our present and future wants and growing demands should be studied scientifically so that, when peace comes, those channels, which have for decades flowed deeply with German products may continue to flow with products from England and America.

'Russia opens opportunities for an industrial outlet such as can hardly be over-estimated. We have an empire of 170,000,000 souls, and the \$300,000,000 we have been paying Germany yearly is but the beginning of a demand that will soon make Russia among the most desirable and valuable markets in the world.'

RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL EXPANSION.

The significance of the above statement, coming from a source of such authority, will be apparent to observers conversant with the particulars of Russian industry and

commerce. Russia has up to the outbreak of the war been undergoing a process of expansion and modernization which has reflected itself in a marked manner on the foreign trade of the country.

During the five years 1901 to 1905 the total annual foreign trade of Russia amounted to about \$650,000,000. For the next five year period (1906 to 1910) the annual average was \$980,000,000. In 1911 it amounted to over \$1,400,000,000, and for 1912 the value was \$1,386,000,000. The following figures expressed in millions of dollars will illustrate the commercial expansion of the country during the last ten years:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1902	\$275	\$425	\$ 700
1904	300	500	800
1906	322	514	836
1908	390	484	874
1910	490	713	1,203
1911	600	800	1,400
1912	604	782	1,386

AN UNEXPLOITED EMPIRE.

This marked increase in the foreign trade of Russia in recent years is the outward sign of a process that is going on within the country. Russia has been described as 'a gigantic and largely unexploited empire.' Her population is about 70 per cent greater than that of the United States, being estimated at 170,000,000, and is rapidly increasing. The area of Russia is two and a half times that of Canada. The wealth of natural resources is proportionate, timber, oils, minerals and fuel being found in profusion.

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION.

This vast empire is only beginning to come into its own. Slowly but surely education is spreading among the mass of the Russian people. Railroads are playing their part in the opening up of new territory. Every year large tracts of virgin land are put under cultivation. This whole process of transformation is under governmental direction. The policy of the administration may be summed up in the phrase, 'Russia for the Russians.' In keeping with this policy, population is being transferred in large bodies from the more thickly settled areas of western Russia to the open spaces of Siberia.

POSSIBILITIES FOR CANADIAN TRADE.

The possibilities for Canadian trade arising out of this economic transformation should be apparent. In the opening up of Siberia and the less thickly settled districts of Russia a process is taking place which in some respects is comparable with Canadian western progress. From the similarity of conditions, therefore, Canadian producers should be in an advantageous position to gauge the possibilities and the requirements of the Russian market. This may be illustrated by the case of agricultural implements. Canadian manufacturers of these articles—subject to financial conditions being satisfactory—should be able to compete advantageously for a share of the large trade in this item which will result from the further development of Siberia.

CANADIAN EXPORTS TO RUSSIA.

Agricultural implements in 1913 accounted for approximately six-sevenths of the total exports from Canada to Russia, the value of this item being \$1,841,483 out of a total export to Russia of \$2,145,236. The only other items of any account were cereal foods of a value of \$164,532, and flour of a value of \$113,905. The trade in agricultural implements, however, should indicate the possibilities for the future of our trade with Russia.

VALUE OF RUSSIAN MARKET.

The transformation of Russia and the development of the country generally will bring about an increase in the quantities of imported goods this market will be able to absorb. Russia is essentially a producer of raw materials and foodstuffs, commodities in which the labour cost is inconsiderable. As the conditions are favourable, a development of manufactures will undoubtedly come in time. It will be many years, however, before the Russian manufacturers will be able to meet or even to keep pace with the growing needs of the people. The result must therefore be a dependence on other countries for the supply of manufactured articles in exchange for raw materials.

The relative unimportance of Russian manufactures may be seen from the following table of the distribution of exports from Russia, taken from Mr. J. D. Whelpley's book, *The Trade of the World*, from which much of the present matter has been obtained:—

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS.

Foodstuffs	65 per cent.
Raw materials and partly manufactured goods.....	30 "
Animals	2½ "
Manufactured goods	2½ "

Nearly half of the export trade of Russia consists of grain. The principal manufactures exported are rubber goods, textiles, crockery, glass and metal goods. The export of manufactured goods, due to the growing absorptive powers of the home market, has not shown any appreciable increase during the last ten years. The significance of the above percentages of the different classes of exports from Russia may be realized from the fact that manufactured goods comprise roughly about 14 per cent of the value of the total exports from Canada.

THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY.

The possibilities even in normal times of the trade with Russia should now be realized. The war, however, as the Minister of Foreign Affairs points out, presents an exceptional opportunity for other countries to open up or to extend their trade. In the trade and finance of Russia the position of Germany has been very strong. Russia exports to Germany more than she does to any other three countries, and out of a total import in 1912 of a value of \$604,000,000, Germany supplied \$274,158,190, and Austria-Hungary \$16,819,385. During the progress of the war these purchases by the Russians of German and Austrian goods can no longer take place. Russia is therefore thrown upon her own resources or must look to other countries with which she is not at war for the supply of goods formerly obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary. The opportunity thereby presented to other countries should, if taken full advantage of, result in increased permanent trade with these countries. It should be remembered, however, that after the cessation of hostilities Germany will make every effort to recover the trade lost to her during the war. In her efforts, however, to recapture her trade with Russia, Germany will encounter obstacles which will in part balance any advantage she may have from the strength of her position before the war or from geographic or racial causes. For patriotic and sentimental reasons there will in all probability be a more or less effective boycott of German goods—especially in the case of finished manufactured products of which a large part of German exports to Russia consist. For this and other reasons producers of other countries who are quick to realize their opportunity should succeed in permanently retaining a large share of the trade which formerly went to Germany. Canadians should therefore make every effort to investigate the possibilities of their participating in this exceptional opportunity for an extension of trade.

CANADIAN CROP BULLETIN.

A bulletin issued to-day by the Census and Statistics Office gives provisional estimates of the yield and quality of the principal Canadian grain crops, and also the condition of root and fodder crops, as compiled from reports of correspondents made on September 30.

In general the reports confirm the statement issued last month, the average yields per acre being about the same as then estimated for wheat, but being somewhat less for oats, barley and flax.

The total yields for Canada of the principal grain crops in bushels are as follows: Wheat, 158,223,000; oats, 311,426,000; barley, 34,491,000; rye, 2,258,000; peas, 3,537,100; beans, 823,000; buckwheat, 9,159,000; flaxseed, 7,533,000; mixed grains, 16,458,000, and corn for husking, 14,732,000.

The average quality of the grain crops at harvest time measured upon a percentage basis—100 representing grain well headed, well filled, well saved and unaffected to any appreciable extent by frost, rust, smut, &c.—is for the whole of Canada as follows: Wheat, 78; oats, 79; barley, 76; rye, 82; peas, 75; beans, 82; buckwheat, 81; mixed grains, 90; flax, 64, and corn for husking, 80. For wheat, barley and oats the figures are considerably below the excellent record of last year, the averages this year being reduced by the prolonged drought in the Northwest provinces. In these provinces the points for the quality of wheat, oats and barley range from 48 for barley in Saskatchewan to 78 for spring wheat in Alberta.

In the Maritime provinces both the yield and quality of the grain crops are excellent.

The condition of root crops at September 30 is for all Canada about equal to last year, being 75 per cent of a standard or full crop for potatoes, 78 per cent for turnips, 80 per cent for mangolds, carrots, &c., 89 per cent for sugar beets, 90 per cent for fodder corn, and 76 per cent for alfalfa. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the condition of the root crops is low owing to the drought. In Northern Alberta, where the season was of more normal character, these crops make a fair showing.

During September conditions have been generally favourable for harvesting and threshing, and in the Northwest provinces a great deal of threshing was completed by October 1. There are indications that the amount of fall ploughing this year will be greater than usual.

AN APPEAL TO CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. D. H. Ross, Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, Australia, has written the department urging that a special appeal be made to Canadian manufacturers to forward their catalogues to Canadian trade officials. Price lists and discount sheets should also be sent, as without these essentials the catalogues are of no avail. In view of the present opportunity for the extension of Canadian trade everything possible should be done to assist the Canadian trade officials in their work. It is to be hoped therefore that this appeal will meet with a ready response from Canadian manufacturers and that a material benefit will accrue therefrom not only to the manufacturers concerned but also to Canadian trade generally.

CANADIAN POTATOES FOR CUBA.

Mr. Watson Griffin, on his return from the West Indies, spent several days in Cuba investigating the possibilities of that market for the sale of Canadian goods. He was able to gather for the information of Canadians who might be interested the following details concerning the market for Canadian potatoes in Cuba:—

CUBAN MARKET FOR POTATOES.

The people of Cuba consume large quantities of potatoes and although it is claimed that certain sections of Cuba are well adapted for potatoes the annual production is not great. Cuban planters evidently think that it pays better to use their land for tropical productions and to import potatoes from the north.

The Director of Agriculture of Cuba told the writer that Canadian seed potatoes planted in Cuba do not produce as large a yield as in Canada. The potatoes are said to be smaller and to contain less starch than when grown on Canadian soil, but it is claimed that they are sweeter. If the Cuban-grown potatoes are used as seed the new crop is said to show a still further deterioration in size. Consequently it is essential to use potatoes from the north for seeding.

IMPORTS OF POTATOES.

The imports of potatoes into Cuba for the fiscal year 1913 amounted in value to \$1,898,096 as compared with \$1,563,029 for the year 1912. The imports from different countries were as follows:—

	1912.	1913.
Canada	\$457,605	\$ 537,202
United States	986,126	1,245,874
Mexico .....	.....	1,369
Germany	350	.....
Belgium .....	.....	3,227
Spain	5,185	13,563
France	29,901	4,680
Holland	793	29,605
Portugal	935	.....
United Kingdom	54,167	8,927
Canary Islands	27,967	53,649

OPINION OF LEADING MERCHANT.

A leading commission merchant said: 'The potatoes that keep best in Cuba are Burbanks, and this is so generally recognized by consumers that some dealers when they cannot get Burbanks mark the barrels Burbanks. We have great difficulty in getting Burbanks now. Germany produces great quantities of potatoes, but we found some time ago that German potatoes did not keep well in this country and none have been imported recently. We got a considerable quantity of Dutch potatoes last year and shipments still continue. A ship left Holland on September 17 with a consignment of potatoes from Holland for us. We are not likely to get any from either France or the United Kingdom for some time, owing to the war. We could take twice as many Canadian potatoes in Cuba as we now get if we could be sure of always getting prompt delivery of orders. We do not want great quantities at once, but we want frequent deliveries. Weekly deliveries suit us best. From Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, at the present time the only way to ship direct to Havana is by chartering steamers or sailing vessels to take a whole

cargo. This is too much at a time, and there is great risk of spoiling. The most practical way at present seems to be to ship from points in the Maritime Provinces to Boston and transfer there to the steamers which run regularly to Havana. From Ontario and Quebec provinces shipments could be made by rail to New York and there transferred to steamers running regularly to Cuba. I would strongly impress upon Canadian exporters of potatoes the importance of prompt, regular and frequent deliveries. The greatest difficulty we have in importing Canadian potatoes is that they are seldom delivered at the time agreed upon. This places us at a great disadvantage, as we sell to dealers with the understanding that we shall have them for delivery at a certain time. We get very prompt deliveries from Holland and from the United Kingdom as well as from the United States.

EFFECT OF WAR.

'Before the war began we had regularly two direct steamers monthly from Amsterdam and Rotterdam to Havana. They took fifteen days in summer, and seventeen days in winter for the voyage and were always on schedule time. There were also shipments by steamers from Rotterdam to New York with transfer to the Ward Line from New York to Cuba. These services were somewhat disturbed at the beginning of the war, but are now being resumed with regular sailings. Before the war the Hamburg-American Line ran seven steamers monthly from Hamburg, Bremen and Antwerp to Havana, but this service has been completely shut off. Before the war the freight rate on potatoes from Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Bremen, London and Liverpool to Havana was 20 shillings per ton of 2,240 lbs., that is about 36½ cents per barrel as compared with 75 cents from Halifax via American ports. After the war the rates were at first increased 25 per cent, but have since been reduced so that they are now only 7½ per cent greater than before the war.'

LARGE DEMAND.

A representative of a leading Canadian firm has recently been in Cuba for the purpose of selling Annapolis Valley potatoes. He stated that he was offered orders for 10,000 bushels per week during the season provided he could undertake to deliver that quantity regularly every week. He said that he could not guarantee to supply so large a quantity weekly from the Annapolis Valley.

COMPETITION FROM UNITED STATES.

Further information with regard to the Cuban market for potatoes is contained in a communication to the Department from a Canadian now on a visit to Havana. This gentleman states that Cuba will require this season—October to April—about 200,000 sacks of potatoes. Up to the present the principal source of supply has been Europe, shipping last season about 25,000 sacks of potatoes a week. The war, however, has seriously interfered with this trade. The dealers in the United States are making every effort to profit by this cutting off of the European supplies. During the first week in October of this year there arrived in Cuba 20,000 sacks of potatoes and of this quantity 15,000 sacks came from Aroostook county, Maine. The balance was shipped from other parts of the United States and from Canada. From New Brunswick there were sent only 1,100 sacks, although the freight rates from New Brunswick to Havana via Boston are the same as those from Aroostook county. The quality of the stock shipped from Canada moreover is of the best and commands a price as high as any in the market. Again the price in Canada is lower than in the United States and the difference is sufficient to make up for any disability under which Canadian potatoes may labour on account of the preference. The small share of the trade going to Canada therefore is, on the face of things, difficult to account for.

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended September 30, 1914:—

Cheese—

Bristol.....	73/	76/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	72/	74/6	"
London.....	73/	75/	"
Glasgow.....	75/	77/	"

Butter—None reported.

Bacon (Sides)—

Bristol.....	82/	84/	"
Liverpool.....	76/	78/	"
London.....	77/	81/	"
Glasgow.....	-	-	"

Bacon (Cumberland cut)—

Bristol.....	-	-	
Liverpool.....	79/	82/	"
London.....	-	-	"
Glasgow.....	80/	81/	"

Hams (long cut, green)—

Bristol.....	82/	85/	"
Liverpool.....	76/	80/	"
London.....	79/	82/	"
Glasgow.....	-	-	

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended October 3, 1914. together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves.....	182	23
Sheep and lambs.....	—	—
Swine.....	—	—
Horses.....	197	4
Fresh meat:—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)..... Cwts.	191,303	142,813
Mutton " " "..... "	51,949	34,755
Pork " " "..... "	13,854	19,170
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)..... "	10,477	8,565
Salted or preserved meat:—		
Bacon..... "	100,961	77,936
Beef..... "	779	356
Hams..... "	16,518	9,087
Pork..... "	4,395	2,834
Meat, unenumerated, salted..... "	2,657	1,606
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)..... "	19,601	14,189
Dairy produce and substitutes:—		
Butter..... "	63,425	51,642
Margarine..... "	27,221	23,030
Cheese..... "	46,598	33,397
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums..... "	—	—
" cream..... "	157	60
" condensed..... "	26,401	17,711
" preserved, other kinds..... "	60	1,151
Eggs..... Gt. Hnd.	466,428	182,955
Poultry..... Value £	1,463	508
Game..... "	5,828	546
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)..... Cwts.	31,316	20,308
Lard..... "	32,536	27,427
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—		
Wheat..... "	1,427,800	1,253,600
Wheatmeal and flour..... "	207,400	309,400
Barley..... "	1,169,200	443,600
Oats..... "	239,400	342,000
Peas..... "	77,590	9,580
Beans..... "	159,700	28,580
Maize or Indian corn..... "	1,774,100	296,800
Fruit, raw:—		
Apples..... "	66,804	61,335
Pears..... "	55,055	17,784
Hay..... Tons.	720	—
Hops..... Cwts.	9,627	1,388

AMENDMENT.

The Custom House notifies the following amendment:—

Account of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended September 26, 1914—

Salted or Preserved Meat—	1914.
Bacon—should read..... Cwts.	94,381
Dairy Produce and Substitutes—	
Margarine—should read..... "	33,438

CANADIAN APPLES FOR AUSTRALASIA.

The department is in receipt of a communication from an association, representing the fruit growers of British Columbia, which reviews the outlook for the season with respect to shipments of apples to Australia and New Zealand. It states that freight rates are on the same basis as last year, and that owing in large measure to the preference accorded Canadian fruit by the steamship companies under the subsidy arrangement, it is expected that the Australian and New Zealand boats will be carrying even greater quantities of British Columbia apples than was the case last year, which constituted a record in this respect. Prices to Australia will be about 40 cents a box lower than last year. All conditions being taken into consideration the growers are for the most part well satisfied to retain so much of the business.

MATCH WOOD IN UNITED KINGDOM.

Mr. Harrison Watson, Trade Commissioner at London, has forwarded the following particulars with regard to the market for match wood in the United Kingdom:—

PROBABLE SHORTAGE OF SUPPLY.

It is reported that a commodity of which there is likely to be a shortage owing to the war is match wood. Most of the match manufacturers in the United Kingdom use aspen logs imported from Russia for that purpose. With these supplies cut off, or at least restricted in quantity, there is an opportunity for Canadians to do business if it is possible to furnish what is required.

It is believed that there is a certain amount of aspen in Canada which has remained undeveloped, probably because there has been no profitable market for it.

A number of the leading manufacturers of matches in the United Kingdom have expressed their willingness to consider samples and prices, and they suggest that there should be sent a trial shipment of a small number of logs of the dimensions required. If these were accompanied by quotations, the matter could be practically tested.

PRINCIPAL REQUIREMENTS.

A leading firm furnishes the following particulars which will be useful to any Canadian firm wishing to look further into the matter. Large quantities of aspen-wood round logs are used, and are cut as a rule in 7-foot lengths. The bark should be left on and the wood should not be floated. The diameters vary from 10 inches and upwards, but they should not be greater than from 22 to 24 inches. Two other firms suggest 14 inches as the most suitable diameter and state that the tree should be more or less newly hewn as the wood should have the sap in it.

During the past year continental inquiries with regard to Canadian match splints have also been received, and it is felt that there might also be an opportunity to open up a market on the continent.

Interested Canadian firms may obtain the names of the leading importers of match wood in the United Kingdom, on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

SUSPENSION OF ENEMY PATENTS.

The order in council with reference to the cancellation or suspension of patents held by subjects of the enemy, which appeared in the *Canada Gazette* under date of October 5, may be reprinted herewith for the benefit of those who may be interested and who may not have seen the original notice:—

The Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the authority conferred by 'The War Measures Act, 1914,' is pleased to order as follows:—

The following orders and regulations respecting patents of invention are hereby made and established:—

1. 'Commissioner' means the Commissioner of Patents and includes the Deputy Commissioner of Patents.

2. The Commissioner may, on the application of any person, and subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as he may think fit, order the avoidance or suspension, in whole or in part, of any patent or license, the person entitled to the benefit of which is the subject of any State at war with His Majesty, and the Commissioner, before granting any such application, may require to be satisfied on the following heads:—

- (a) That the person entitled to the benefit of such patent or license is the subject of a State at war with His Majesty;
- (b) That the person applying intends to manufacture or cause to be manufactured the patented article, or to carry on, or cause to be carried on, the patented process within the Dominion of Canada;
- (c) That it is in the general interests of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade, that such article should be manufactured or such process carried on as aforesaid.

The fee payable on such application shall be ten dollars.

The Commissioner may at any time, in his absolute discretion, revoke any avoidance or suspension of any patent or license ordered by him.

Provided always that the Commissioner may at any time, if in his absolute discretion he deems it expedient in the public interest, order the avoidance or suspension in whole or in part of any such patent or license upon such terms and conditions, if any, as he may think fit.

3. In any case in which the Commissioner makes an order by virtue of the powers vested in him under these rules and regulations or any of them, avoiding or suspending in whole or in part a patent, he may, in his discretion, grant in favour of persons other than the subject of any State at war with His Majesty, licenses to make, use, exercise or vend the patented invention so avoided or suspended, upon such terms and conditions and either for the whole term of the patent or for such less period as the Commissioner may think fit.

4. The Commissioner may, at any time during the continuance of these orders and regulations, avoid or suspend any proceedings on any application made under The Patent Act by a subject of any State at war with His Majesty.

5. The Commissioner may also, at any time, during the continuance of these orders and regulations, extend the time prescribed by The Patent Act or any rules made thereunder, for doing any act or filing any document, upon such terms and subject to such conditions as he may think fit in the following cases, namely:—

- (a) Where it is shown to his satisfaction that the applicant, patentee, or proprietor, as the case may be, was prevented from doing the said act, or filing the said document, by reason of active service or enforced absence from this country, or any other circumstances arising from the present state of war, which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, would justify such extension;
- (b) Where the doing of any act would, by reason of the circumstances arising from the present state of war, be prejudicial or injurious to the rights or interests of any applicant, patentee or proprietor as aforesaid.

Such extension of any prescribed time, if granted after its expiration, shall have the same effect as if granted prior thereto, provided such expiration occurred on or after the fourth day of August, 1914.

6. The Commissioner may refuse to register the assignment of any patent made by a subject of any State at war with His Majesty and filed in the Patent Office on or after the fourth day of August, 1914, unless satisfied that such assignment was made in good faith and not for the purpose of evading any of the provisions of the foregoing orders and regulations.

7. The term 'person' used in these orders and regulations shall, in addition to the meaning given thereto by par. 20 of section 34 of 'The Interpretation Act,' include any government department.

8. These orders and regulations shall come into operation as and from the fourth day of August, 1914.

9. The orders and regulations respecting patents of invention made under 'The War Measures Act, 1914,' and dated the 11th September, 1914, are hereby rescinded and repealed.

NOTES ON GERMAN TRADE.

A campaign is being actively conducted in the United Kingdom to secure for British manufacturers and exporters the trade in foreign and colonial markets, formerly in German hands. In this campaign the Government Department known as the Board of Trade is taking the leading part and through its Commercial Intelligence Branch has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades, resulting from the withdrawal of competition from Germany and Austria-Hungary in neutral markets. Extracts from these memoranda are published below and may serve as further amplification of the special articles dealing with the opportunity for the enlargement of Canadian trade, presented through the interruption to German exports.

The following extracts deal with cast-iron stoves, baths, &c., enamelled hollow-ware, soaps, and motor cars:—

Cast-iron Stoves, Baths, &c.

The following statement shows for a recent year the value of cast-iron goods (such as stoves, baths, &c.), exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary to all destinations, so far as the particulars are available.

Exported from Germany (1912)—

Art castings and other fine castings not malleable.....	£	8,000
Economizers, worked		12,200
Cooking stoves, ovens, parts of ovens, &c.; boilers for central heating, &c., worked		610,000
Cooking utensils, baths, lamps, and other iron wares, worked.....		1,578,100
Total		<u>£2,208,300</u>

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS.

The following statement shows for the year 1912 the value of certain descriptions of cast-iron goods exported from Germany to the United Kingdom and various colonial and neutral markets:—

Country to which Exported.	Art castings and other fine castings.	Economizers, worked.	Cooking stoves ovens, parts of ovens, etc., boilers for central heating etc., of cast iron, worked.	Cooking utensils, baths, lamps and other wares, of cast iron; worked.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	700	100	15,500	96,000
British South Africa	100		150	7,100
British India	100		400	12,800
Straits Settlements			150	7,200
Ceylon				4,200
Canada			450	3,700
Australia	50		150	14,200
Norway	100	50	9,100	22,600
Sweden	50	250	23,500	23,700
Denmark	600	100	10,300	40,500
Netherlands	500	450	82,700	102,100
Belgium	100	1,300	52,500	110,500
France	350	200	34,700	98,100
Switzerland	350	150	75,300	108,300
Portugal			200	5,600
Spain	300	1,700	19,100	34,000
Italy	500	300	61,100	73,500
Bulgaria	50		11,300	10,000
Greece	50		3,600	9,200
Roumania	250		34,200	38,000
Russia	550	2,000	35,500	124,300
Servia	50		2,000	5,800
Turkey	500		8,400	31,200
Egypt			900	9,700
China			4,200	11,000
Japan			5,500	41,100
Dutch East Indies	300	450	4,400	82,500
Philippine Islands			100	11,800
Argentina	450	1,500	15,000	63,500
Brazil	150	350	8,900	65,300
Chile	100		4,800	30,100
Colombia				2,700
Ecuador			50	4,000
Peru			350	3,900
Uruguay	50		2,000	8,600
Cuba			100	5,500
Mexico	100		1,000	12,800
United States	200		750	10,300
Total to above markets	6,600	8,900	528,350	1,345,400
Total to all markets	8,000	12,200	610,000	1,578,100

The aggregate value of Germany's exports of these goods to the markets specified in the year 1912 amounted to £1,889,250, or 85 per cent of her total exports to all destinations.

The exports of art castings (statues, busts, reliefs, animal figures, vases, friezes for monuments, panels and other decorations for ranges, doors and furniture, decorated plates for ovens of all kinds, &c.) were valued at only £6,600, and were sent to a number of markets, none of which stands out prominently.

Economizers (worked), also a small branch, were sent mainly to Russia, Spain, Argentina and Belgium.

The exports of cooking stoves, ovens, parts of ovens, &c., of cast iron were valued at £528,350. The principal markets to which these goods were sent in 1912 and the

amount sent to each were as follows: Netherlands, £82,700; Switzerland, £75,300; Italy, £61,100; Belgium, £52,500; Russia, £35,500; France, £34,700; Roumania, £34,200. The value of such exports sent to the United Kingdom amounted to £15,500, but exports to the British Dominions and Colonies were quite insignificant.

The remaining item—cooking utensils, baths, lamps, &c., of cast iron (worked) is by far the most important to Germany, her exports to the markets specified in 1912 having been valued at £1,345,400.

The principal markets for these goods were the United Kingdom, Western Europe generally, and Switzerland, Italy, Russia, Dutch East Indies, Argentina and Brazil.

A fair trade is done with a number of other countries, *e.g.*, Spain, Roumania, Turkey, Japan, Mexico, and Chile.

A noteworthy feature is the small trade done with the United States.

SUMMARY.

To sum up, the aggregate value of the export trade (mostly German) in cast iron wares which, in the present circumstances, might be diverted to British manufacturers, would appear to be as follows:—

	In the United Kingdom Market.	In Colonial and Neutral Markets.
German trade (1912)—		
Art castings and other fine castings...	£ 700	£ 5,900
Economizers, worked	100	8,800
Cooking stoves, ovens, &c., worked	15,500	512,850
Cooking utensils, baths, &c., worked	96,000	1,249,400
Austrian trade (1913)—		
Wares of non-malleable cast-iron, &c.—		
Rough or merely scoured	250	6,500
Otherwise ordinarily worked .....	.....	2,950
Finely worked .....	.....	10,350
Art castings, &c. ....	.....	10,100
Total worked	£112,550*	£1,806,850*

Thus making a grand total of £1,919,400.*

Enamelled Hollow-ware.

The value of enamelled hollow-ware, &c., exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary to all destinations in a recent year has been as follows:—

From Germany (1912)—	
Domestic and kitchen utensils, and kitchen implements of sheet iron, &c., enamelled, &c.	£1,776,000
From Austria-Hungary—	
Sheet iron wares—	
Smoothed, tinned, &c.	27,700
Enamelled	70,800
Painted, lacquered, &c.	26,100
	£124,600

Among the principal markets for German enamelled, &c., hollow-ware may be mentioned the United Kingdom, Russia, Italy and France in Europe; Australia, British India and Straits Settlements, and the Union of South Africa among British Possessions; and the United States, Brazil, and Argentina in America. The opportunity would appear especially favourable for an extension of British trade in hollow-ware with British Possessions, where the information available shows that German and Austrian competition have been severely felt in recent years.

The following statement shows the value of German exports of enamelled hollow-ware to the above-named and some other markets in 1912:—

United Kingdom	£273,000
Australia	59,000
British India	44,000
Union of South Africa.....	37,000
Russia	115,000
France	64,000
Spain	42,000
Italy	81,000
United States	71,000
Cuba	31,000
Mexico	54,000
Brazil	119,000
Argentina	85,000
Chile	67,000
Colombia	28,000

The total value of the exports to the foregoing destinations amounted to £1,170,000 out of the total exports of £1,776,000.

Soaps.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows for a recent year the value of soap of all kinds exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary to all destinations. Figures for the United Kingdom are added for the purpose of comparison:—

Exports from Germany (1912)—

Common soft soaps, oils and liquid greases (for cleansing); Turkey red oil; creoline and similar cleansing, &c., materials, liquid soap substitutes—all these in barrels, &c.....	£117,200
Hard soap, creoline and similar cleansing and polishing materials, solid, greasy lye-meal; soap substitutes not included under the following heading	32,400
Soaps, &c., shaped for use or in boxes, bottles, &c.; liquid soap other than that specified above; soap powder; soap in leaves (soap-paper); soap substitutes not otherwise specified; moulded soap wares	301,600
Total of above	£451,200

Exports from Austria-Hungary (1913)—

Turkey red oil	£ 1,500
Other common soaps	14,300
Fine soaps, i.e., scented soaps or soaps in tablets, balls, boxes, jars	92,400
.....	£108,200

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN MARKETS.

The principal markets for the various descriptions of soap exported from Germany in 1912 are shown in the following table:—

Common soft soaps; oils and liquid greases (for cleansing); Turkey red oil; creoline and similar cleansing, &c., materials, liquid; soap substitutes—all these in casks, &c.

Exports to—

United Kingdom	£ 8,800
Netherlands	15,500
France	6,800
Russia	4,100
Italy	4,900
United States of America	11,500
Mexico	3,500

Total to above	£55,100
Total to all markets	£117,200

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN MARKETS.—*Continued.*

Hard soaps, creoline and similar cleansing, &c., material, solid, greasy lye-meal; soap substitutes not included under following heading—

Exports to—	
United Kingdom	£ 8,000
Netherlands	2,900
China	2,100
Total to above	£13,000
Total to all destinations	£32,400

Soaps, &c., shaped for use or in boxes, bottles, &c., liquid soap other than that specified above; soap powder; soap in leaves (soap-paper); soap substitutes not otherwise specified; moulded soap wares.

Exports to—	
United Kingdom	£ 23,300
Australia	12,000
Netherlands	12,600
Italy	10,000
Russia	10,900
Turkey	5,000
China	12,400
Japan	10,200
Dutch East Indies	37,500
Argentina	14,400
Brazil	5,100
United States of America	7,600
Total to above	£161,000
Total to all markets	£301,600

The aggregate value of German-made soap exported to these markets in 1912 was £229, or 50 per cent of her total exports of soap to all destinations. The United Kingdom took £40,100 of German-made soap.

Motor Cars.

GENERAL.

The following statements show, for a recent year, the values of motor cars and parts thereof, exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary to all destinations. Figures for the United Kingdom have been added for purposes of comparison:—

	Number of Cars, &c.	
Exports from Germany (1912)—		
Passenger cars (including chassis)	7,953	£3,252,800
Commercial cars (including chassis)	695	388,650
Motor car parts—		
Engines	2,096	68,950
Other .....	.....	402,950
Total .....	.....	£4,113,350
Exports from Austria-Hungary (1913)—		
Passenger cars (including chassis)	378	£245,400
Commercial cars (including chassis)	23	21,900
Engines for motor cars .....	.....	20,750
Total .....	.....	£288,050
Exports from United Kingdom (1913)—		
Motor cars (complete)	7,595	2,396,400
Motor chassis	1,234	465,300
Motor cars, parts thereof (except tires) .....	.....	788,200
Total .....	.....	£3,649,900

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS.

The following statements show for a recent year the values of complete motor cars exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary to the United Kingdom and the principal neutral and colonial markets. Figures for the United Kingdom have been added for comparison:—

Country to which exported.	Passenger Cars.		Commercial Cars.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		£		£
United Kingdom	1,071	364,900	24	12,450
British India	48	16,650	—	—
British South Africa	33	9,450	2	650
Ceylon	12	6,700	—	—
Australia	117	37,200	4	1,700
Norway	59	21,700	13	5,650
Sweden	201	70,800	—	—
Denmark	298	76,250	10	4,450
Netherlands	511	145,800	11	4,500
Belgium	467	171,750	11	7,300
France	286	175,600	14	3,100
Switzerland	121	42,100	16	7,150
Spain	84	36,700	2	1,050
Portugal	59	27,600	4	2,600
Italy	196	88,100	67	20,200
Greece	6	4,900	1	150
Bulgaria	56	20,950	16	11,050
Roumania	290	116,700	30	18,650
Russia	1,120	553,650	143	96,850
Turkey	31	10,050	19	15,450
Dutch East Indies	191	61,500	2	750
China	15	4,550	1	650
Japan	36	11,950	3	1,050
Brazil	763	333,200	144	82,300
Uruguay	71	38,000	3	1,200
Argentinian	602	310,950	22	13,500
Chile	44	14,250	1	800
United States	56	41,650	11	6,100
Mexico	24	12,200	—	—
Total to above markets	6,868	2,825,800	574	319,300
Total to all destinations	7,953	3,252,800	695	388,650

The exports of complete German-made passenger and commercial cars sent to the markets specified accounted for 86 per cent of the total exports of such cars to all destinations.

To sum up it would appear that the maximum amount of trade which might be diverted to British manufacturers under present circumstances is as follows:—

(a) German trade (1912)—	In the United Kingdom Market.	In Colonial and Neutral Markets.
Passenger cars	£364,900	£2,460,900
Commercial cars	12,450	306,850
Parts for motor cars—		
Engines	8,100	49,250
Other	81,700	255,100
Total	£467,150	£3,072,100

For both classes of cars Germany's principal markets were Russia, the United Kingdom, Brazil, Argentina, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Roumania, Italy, and the Dutch East Indies, while Bulgaria and Turkey have attained some importance as markets for German-made commercial cars.

SPANISH MARKET FOR COOPERAGE.

Large quantities of cooperage are manufactured annually at Almeria in Spain for the shipment of grapes. In view of the fact that a very high grade of cooperage is now being made in British Columbia, the following particulars with regard to the possibilities of this trade furnished by the British Vice-Consul at Almeria should prove of interest:—

TIMBER FOR GRAPE BARRELS.

Grape barrels are chiefly made of oak and pine—probably more pine is now used than oak. Apart from a few shipments of oak staves from Liverpool brought there from the United States the remainder is imported direct from New Orleans. The quantities from this source for the three past years were as follows:—

	Tons.
1911	5,180
1912	4,604
1913	3,718

Of pine timber Portugal supplies as follows:—

	Tons.
1911	1,632
1912	3,036
1913	2,280

Very considerable quantities of pine are supplied by the country itself. It is brought chiefly from the west coast of Spain, from the Balearic Islands and from the Barcelona district. Lesser quantities are also brought from other parts of the country.

DIMENSIONS OF STAVES.

The dimensions of the pine staves are as follows, viz.: Length, 0.49 to 0.50 centimetres; width, 5.50 to 6 centimetres; thickness, 6 to 7 millimetres. The number of pieces to a barrel are 28 to 30. Ends, 0.42 x 0.42 centimetres—three pieces, although a proportion of four pieces is admitted—thickness, 10 to 11 millimetres. The prices of this timber range from 0.65 to 0.85 cents of a peseta ex store for the quantity necessary for each barrel.

The hoops for these barrels come chiefly from the north of Spain, and from the Barcelona district. Occasional cargoes are imported from Italy.

It is feared that the freight rates from British Columbia would practically preclude business.

The shipments of barrels of grapes to the various markets during the past three years were as follows, viz.:—

	Barrels.
1911	2,382,640
1912	1,870,216
1913	1,974,290

This year it is expected that the total shipments will only be about 1,500,000, as the crop is a poor one.

FRENCH DUTY ON FRESH MEAT REMOVED.

With further reference to the notice concerning the temporary abolition of the duty on certain food products coming into France, which appeared in Weekly Report No. 559, Dr. Philippe Roy, the Canadian Commissioner General at Paris, has cabled the department that until further notice fresh meat of all kinds will be admitted into France free of duty.

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY WORKSHOP TENDERS.

Mr. D. H. Ross, Melbourne, has forwarded to the department additional specifications and tender forms for equipment required by the Victorian Government's railway workshops at Ballarat and Bendigo. Particulars of these requirements together with the dates on which the tenders close at Melbourne may be briefly outlined thus:—

Contract No.	Material	Date.
27,705—	Rubber covered copper wire for signal shops.....	December 16, 1914.
27,712—	Neutral track, relays for signal shops.....	“ “ “
27,727—	Static transformers for workshops.....	“ 28, “

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF SPONGE SUPPLY.

The principal Mediterranean sponging grounds are those of the Greek and Turkish Archipelagos, Syria, Tripoli, Tunis and Cyprus. The contribution of the United States to our imports is entirely from the Florida fisheries. There is a large and valuable sponge fishery in Cuba.

Excellent sponges are produced in the Bahamas and Cyprus. Other parts of the British Empire where attention is being given to sponge fishing are Ceylon, New South Wales, Western Australia, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Natal.

The demand for sponges, especially for those used in arts and industries, is constantly increasing and exceeds the supply. Already substitutes, such as loofah and rubber, are being sold, but they cannot adequately replace sponges for domestic and other purposes. There are clear indications that within a short time a serious depletion of beds, where the fishery is prosecuted with success, will arise.

Owing to the destructive methods employed by those engaged in the fisheries and in the absence of restrictions and regulations for the conservation of the sponge beds, the output of the industry has become practically stationary and the productiveness is decreasing every year. In fact the danger of the exhaustion of the sources of supply has become so imminent that the governments of the several countries where sponging is an important industry are making anxious inquiries as to practical means for regulating the fishing and for increasing the supply by artificial cultivation.

The sales of sponge on the Exchange at Nassau, Bahamas, for the year 1912-13 aggregated £95,739, the largest sale since 1907, the returns for that year being £97,020. The chief causes of this satisfactory condition are to be found in the better quality of the sponge brought to the Exchange and the active demand for all grades of goods in foreign markets.

The exports of sponges from the Turks and Caicos Islands decreased in value from £1,530 in 1911 to £1,451 in 1912.

Numerous species of sponges are to be found in the Grenadines, West Indies, some of which are said to be of commercial value, but it has not yet been found feasible, says the annual report of the Administrator for 1912-13, to investigate the possibility of the establishment of a sponging industry.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal*.)

MARKETS FOR FRUIT IN SIAM.

According to customs figures the total value of imports of fruits of all kinds into Siam for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, amounted to \$357,546. The

share of the leading countries in these imports for the above period was as follows: United States, \$1,088; Australia, \$2,836; China, \$317,768; France, \$1,643; Hong Kong, \$3,282; India, \$16,210; Japan, \$1,607; Singapore, \$10,969; United Kingdom, \$760; all other countries, \$1,383. Statistics for years preceding 1913 are not available, as fruits were formerly included by the customs under provisions.

It will be seen that the bulk of the fruit imports come from China, those supplies consisting mainly of oranges, persimmons and grapes.

California canned fruits are finding a fairly ready market in Bangkok—pears, peaches and apricots being most in demand. The average retail price for a case of 24 2½-pound tins of assorted fruits is \$6 and for 1-pound tins 19 cents per tin. California dried fruits are retailing at 52 to 74 cents per 2-pound tins.

Jellies and jams put up in 1-pound glasses or tins by English firms and retailing at 24 to 28 cents per pound, seem to be most popular in Bangkok.

The local canning industry in Bangkok is limited to the canning of pine apples, of which 63,817 cases, valued at \$140,217, were exported during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, the greater part of which were shipped to the United Kingdom and Singapore.

The import duty on all kinds of fruit is 3 per cent ad valorem, and there are no food laws regulating or restricting the import of fruits of any kind.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

NEW ZEALAND MARKET FOR MOTOR CARS.

In this market few complete motor vehicles of German origin appear to be imported, but in 1912 materials for motor vehicles were imported from Germany to the value of £28,760, imports from the United Kingdom being valued at £57,871.

'Cheap cars are largely sold on hire-purchase, and it is a question to what extent the purchasers are fully acquainted, before making the purchase, with the annual expense which is involved in the running and repairing cost plus the instalments of purchase. I am told that the hire-purchase system is not practised as regards high-priced cars.

'Since tar macadam, asphalt and wood-block paving were introduced it may be said that the principal towns at least give scope for the normal British models of cars. On the other hand, apart from taxi-cabs, and delivery vans, most owners of cars use them for touring, or at least for going to considerable distances from town. In several important towns the gradients are very steep, necessitating high power. Of the main trunk roads again, some are very hilly though fairly well formed and not needing a very high clearance. In other parts the roads are absolutely unformed and at some times of year may consist of a foot depth or more of loose sand or of mud. It is thus obvious that, in order to be suitable to all the conditions with which it may be expected to grapple, the ideal car for this country should be very strong, very powerfully engined, very light, with high clearance, and economical in running; it should be proof against inexpert handling; it should not be likely to suffer from not being kept clean—the ordinary garage tariff for cleaning being 5s.; it should have all the latest and most up-to-date appliances and accessories; the engine should be easily accessible for repair, and all parts should be so constructed to standards so that spare parts can be stocked and be easily procurable.

'Cycle-cars have not really been tested here for the different classes of roads, as, for instance, whether they would be of use on the unmetalled sand tracks of the country districts or only on good roads.

'Motor delivery vans are slowly coming into use. Some 22 motor cars in my returns are specified as vans, though there may be others not specified. These are chiefly British.'—(*British Trade Report.*)

DEMAND FOR HARD WHEAT IN ITALY.

Foreign imports of corn into Italy have been almost paralyzed, although some loaded steamers have arrived at Genoa and Naples from North America. Therefore the principal factor in the development of such a trade is confined to the efficient organization of traffic, and to the co-operation of the Italian Government especially regarding the 'war risk' recently undertaken by the Government Insurance Co. The matter of payment will be difficult and expensive. Nevertheless, success is probable.

While there is no immediate need to import American wheat for bread making, it is important that we should be in a position to obtain it as a substitute for the hard wheat heretofore imported from Russia, the exportation of which has recently been forbidden by the Russian Government. This hard wheat is chiefly used for making macaroni and other pastes, and we are led to suppose that, once assured of the importation of such a commodity from the United States, the Italian Government will proceed to withdraw its decree forbidding the exportation of alimentary pastes from Italy.

Prices on the Italian markets for wheat do not show any activity; they remain calm and unchanged, and business goes on very slowly because of lack of ready cash. Prices of 'frumentone' (hard wheat) are decreasing on account of the expected good crop. The same can be said of rice, the exportation of which is also forbidden.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

ENAMELLED WARE IN CHINA.

The trade in enamelled ware in China is almost exclusively in Austrian and German hands; imports from both countries have shown a notable increase during the last few years.

An Austrian consular report from Shanghai gives the imports in 1912 as valued at 775,552 Haikwan taels, as against 602,399 Haikwan taels in 1911. Of the total Austria supplied goods to the value of 422,573 Hk.T. in 1912 and Germany goods to the value of 121,865 Hk.T., the imports from Hong Kong (goods in transit, most probably from the continent) were valued at 136,853 Hk.T. The business is chiefly in the hands of smaller dealers who apparently purchase largely from stores in Hong Kong.

German manufacturers have recently made strenuous attempts to capture the market and according to German reports their methods of packing and getting up their goods have received considerable approval.

The most saleable articles are said to be basins, decorated or undecorated for Chinese use, whilst cups, tins, and saucers and plates are mostly imported by Europeans.

An Austrian report observes that Austrian firms have recently been meeting with considerable competition from English and Italian works.

In Hong Kong the trade in enamelled iron goods is for the most part with Austria. In 1911, the following goods were imported: 1,500 cases of washing bowls without decoration at \$2.15 to \$3.50 a dozen; 400 cases of washing bowls with decoration at \$4.50 to \$6 a dozen; 300 cases of cups with and without decoration at \$1.20 to \$1.80 a dozen; 150 cases of spittoons with and without decoration at \$4 to \$11 a dozen. In addition to these enamelled iron spittoons some 500 cases of vase-shaped metal spittoons (cuspidors), each case containing three dozen, were imported from Germany.

Printed metal boxes, fitted with a looking glass, in which are kept small belongings, such as small silver coins, tobacco, amulets, &c., are a favourite pocket article for the coolies. Printed tin-plate finds a market in the preserved food industries at Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton.—(*British Trade Report.*)

UNITED STATES LUMBER CONSUMPTION.

Statistics have been compiled by the United States Forest Service which show for the first time precisely how the lumber produced in the country is utilized. About 45,000 million feet of lumber of all kinds is the annual production in the United States; of this nearly 25,000 million feet, board measure, are further manufactured, the other portion remaining for rough construction lumber and for similar purposes. This is exclusive of material which reaches its final use in the form of fuel, railroad ties, posts, poles, pulpwood cooperage, wood distillates, and the barks and extracts demanded by the tanning industry.

Nearly or quite 100 different woods are used in the United States under their own names, while an unknown number find their way to shops and factories without being identified or separately listed, except under general names.

In quantity the softwoods, the needle-leaf or coniferous trees, are most important, but there is a greater number of species among the hardwoods, or broadleaf trees. Yellow pine comes first with more than 8,000 million feet, followed by white pine with 3,000 million, and Douglas fir with a little more than 2,000 million. Oak, including all species, has nearly 2,000 million feet, and is the most important hardwood. Maple comes next. Dogwood comes about half way down the list with more than seven million board feet, and of those species mentioned Turkish boxwood comes last, with less than thirty thousand feet, followed by many others too insignificant to list but making a total of all kinds of more than a million feet. Of the native species, laurel, holly and yucca fall very near the foot of the list in relative quantities used.

Fifty-five principal industries use wood as raw material. More than one-half of the total consumption consists of planing mill products, the largest items of which are flooring, siding, ceiling and finishing. The next industry in point of quantity of wood used, is the manufacture of boxes and crates. Nearly four times as much wood is demanded by makers of boxes and crates as by the builders of steam and electric cars, which come next, and fivefold the amount that goes into furniture, which in turn leads vehicle manufacture. Vehicles demand surprisingly large supplies of wood, and much of it must be of a high class in order to meet requirements for frames, gears and bodies. Chairs, listed separately from furniture, come after novelties and supplies for dairymen, poultry keepers and apiarists, and just before handles and musical instruments. About midway down the list comes pumps and wood pipes. Among the products important enough to list separately are canes and umbrella sticks, brooms, firearms, artificial limbs and tobacco pipes.—(*Commercial America*.)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending October 15, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	1,437,391	145,506	61,643	22,167	1,666,707
Consolidated ...	1,113,227	113,341	27,500	178,293	1,434,361
Empire Elevator Co.	1,778,340	355,586	57,717	101,316	2,292,959
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	721,711	67,499	13,471	.....	802,681
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	918,598	80,674	11,930	456,361	1,467,568
G. T. Pacific.	2,767,076	511,385	40,077	149,343	3,467,881
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,362,428	160,312	34,309	.....	1,557,049
Port William Elevator Co.	325,399	273,682	17,092	200,285	816,458
Eastern Elevator Co.	964,730	236,322	28,206	.....	1,229,258
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	3,475,032	713,021	110,032	259,963	4,558,048
D. Horn & Co.	22,651	9,616	4,272	211,859	248,398
Dominion Government Elevator.	1,877,636	173,254	60,852	158,292	2,270,034
Total terminal elevators.	16,766,219	2,840,198	467,101	1,737,879	21,811,397
Saskatoon Government Elevator.	6,514	.....	.....	.....	6,514
Total interior terminal elevat. ..	6,514	.....	.....	.....	6,514
Depot Harbour. ....	.....	3,780	.....	.....	3,780
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	6,833	1,347	.....	.....	8,480
Midland Elevator Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiffin, G. T. P.	520,150	.....	.....	.....	520,150
Port McNicol.	1,057,879	96,802	794	30,558	1,186,023
Collingwood.	2,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Goderich.	765,926	162,077	.....	.....	928,003
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.	27,000	26,977	31,733	.....	85,710
Commercial Elevator Co.	23,317	132,408	.....	.....	160,725
Port Colborne.	930,434	102,704	65,342	.....	1,098,480
Prescott. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	1,251,706	4	29,624	45,100	1,326,434
" No. 2.	943,958	263,615	50,617	43,892	1,302,082
Montreal Warehousing Co.	151,355	95,403	95	46,581	293,434
Harbour Commissioners, Quebec.	2,005	57,431	.....	.....	59,436
West St. John, N.B.	44,200	.....	.....	.....	44,200
Total public elevators.	5,731,763	942,848	178,205	166,131	7,018,947
Total quantity in store.	22,504,496	3,783,046	645,306	1,904,010	28,836,858

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended October 15, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard.....	14,360	.....	84,043	98,404
No. 1 Northern.....	1,867,309	4,066	954,820	2,826,195
No. 2 ".....	5,076,897	2,447	2,237,607	7,316,951
No. 3 ".....	5,037,840	.....	1,509,881	6,547,721
No. 4 Wheat.....	2,777,874	.....	447,081	3,224,955
No. 5 ".....	.....	.....	149,826	149,826
No. 6 ".....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	1,991,939	.....	348,505	2,340,444
Totals, Wheat.....	16,766,219	6,514	5,731,763	22,504,496
Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oats—				
No. 1 C.W.....	9,763	.....	.....	9,763
No. 2 ".....	811,382	.....	155,092	966,474
No. 3 ".....	539,869	.....	130,487	670,356
Ex. No. 1 Feed.....	217,995	.....	14,935	232,930
No. 1 Feed.....	.....	.....	15	15
No. 2 ".....	.....	.....	29,972	29,972
Other.....	1,261,189	.....	612,347	1,873,536
Totals, Oats.....	2,840,193	.....	942,848	3,783,046
Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Barley—				
No. 3 Extra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 ".....	112,338	.....	294	112,632
No. 4 ".....	146,488	.....	41,092	187,580
Feed.....	81,752	.....	.....	81,752
Rejected.....	92,074	.....	9,813	101,887
Other.....	34,449	.....	127,006	161,455
Totals, Barley.....	467,101	.....	178,205	645,306
Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada.....	1,537,816	.....	142,225	1,680,041
No. 2 C.W.....	156,299	.....	23,906	180,205
No. 3 C.W.....	16,035	.....	.....	16,035
Rejected.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	27,729	.....	.....	27,729
Totals, Flax.....	1,737,879	.....	166,131	1,904,010
Total quantity in store.....	21,811,297	6,514	7,018,947	28,836,858

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

1040. **Agencies.**—A Glasgow firm which claims a connection with engineers, ship-builders, ship chandlers, and general hardware merchants would be glad to represent Canadian manufacturers upon a commission basis.

1041. **Bronze powder.**—An important London tea company asks to be placed in correspondence with Canadian manufacturers of bronze powders suitable for printing labels.

1042. **Wheat.**—A London firm wishes to get into touch with resident Canadian exporters of wheat with a view to arranging for shipments direct to the Canary Islands.

1043. **Wood pulp.**—A Birmingham firm is open to consider quotations on sulphite.

1044. **Printing paper.**—A Nottingham firm is open to receive quotations and samples of printing paper.

1045. **Wood pulp.**—A London firm using thousands of tons of mechanical and sulphite pulp annually is open to receive offers c.i.f. London.

1046. **Mechanical wood pulp.**—A Sheffield firm is open to receive quotations.

1047. **Pulp wood.**—A West Hartlepool firm inquires for pulp wood in quantities from 4,000 to 5,000 English fathoms of 216 cubic feet, 4-inch top and upwards, of white wood free of bark and bast.

1048. **Wood pulp.**—A West Hartlepool firm inquires for quotations on sulphite, soda and mechanical pulps for 500 tons each of the former two, and 100 tons of the latter.

1049. **Printing paper.**—A Nottingham firm inquires for quotations, sample on file at Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

1050. **Wood pulp.**—A Hayfield firm inquires for sulphite wood pulp. They use about 100 tons per month. The same firm is also open to purchase mechanical wood pulp. Samples on file at Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

1051. **Matchwood.**—A Lancashire firm of matchmakers and merchants wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of cotton wood or aspen, about 12-foot lengths and 20 inches in diameter.

1052. **Turkeys.**—A Leicester firm is open to receive quotations for turkeys in and out of feather, for Christmas trade.

1053. **Turkeys.**—A Leicester firm is open to consider quotations for the autumn and Christmas trade.

1054. **Potatoes.**—A Nottingham firm is open to purchase large quantities of potatoes for December and New Year deliveries.
1055. **Poultry.**—A Birmingham firm importing large quantities of poultry invites quotations from Canadian exporters immediately.
1056. **Potatoes.**—A Nottingham firm is open to purchase potatoes, December and January deliveries.
1057. **Poultry.**—A Birmingham firm is open to consider quotations for December delivery.
1058. **Poultry.**—A Nottingham firm inquires for quotations. They purchase large quantities of turkeys.
1059. **Wood pulp.**—A Glossop firm would like to hear from exporters of spruce wood for paper-making purposes or sulphite pulp.
1060. **News print.**—A Cape Town commission house with connections throughout South Africa requests immediate correspondence with a view of selling Canadian news print.
1061. **Wrapping paper.**—A Cape Town commission house is prepared to take up a selling agency of Canadian-made wrapping paper, immediate correspondence requested.
1062. **Advertising agency.**—A South African advertising firm is prepared to quote prices to Canadian advertisers on bill posting and newspaper advertising.
1063. **Apples.**—A London firm wishes to negotiate with Canadian exporters of apples with a view to selling such produce on commission.
1064. **Wood match splints.**—A London firm has a large market for wood match splints, and desires to be placed in immediate touch with Canadian manufacturers.
1065. **Agents.**—A Yorkshire firm manufacturing weigh-bridges and weighing machinery of every description desires to appoint Canadian agents.
1066. **Canadian doors.**—A London correspondent stated to have a large demand for Canadian doors, also red pine sawn timber, and pit props, wishes to get into touch with shippers in the Dominion.
1067. **Flake and powder graphite.**—A North of England firm desires to import supplies of flake and powder graphite from Canada, and asks for names of producers.
1068. **Velvet and leatherette jewel cases.**—A London firm is stated to have laid down special plant and machinery for the manufacture of velvet and leatherette jewel cases, and desires to get into touch with Canadian houses who have hitherto imported from Germany and Austria.
1069. **Jewel cases.**—A Birmingham manufacturer of jewel cases desires to be placed in communication with Canadian importers.
1070. **Tobacco dealers.**—A London firm desires to get into touch with a responsible house of tobacco dealers in Canada willing to take up their agency for a line of Turkish cigarettes already well known in the Dominion, but of which the present agency has lapsed.
1071. **Purchasing agent.**—A London correspondent is open to act as purchasing agent for Canadian houses dealing in blouses, dresses, hats, golf-coats, &c.
1072. A Danish correspondent makes inquiry for names of Canadian exporters seeking connections in the Scandinavian countries.
1073. **Wood pulp manufacturers.**—Inquiry is made by an Italian correspondent for names of Canadian wood pulp manufacturers.
1074. **Wire and wire nails.**—A firm of wholesale builders' ironmongers in the south of England makes inquiry for names of Canadian makers of wire and wire nails.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

In view of the transfer of British Consuls from and to various Consulates, and the occasional retirement of those officers, it has been considered desirable to give the address of the Consulate and omit the names of the Consuls.

Austria-Hungary:

Trieste, British Consul General.

Belgium:

Antwerp, British Consul General.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.

Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

China:

Harbin, British Consul.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.

Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Vice-Consul.

Panama, British Consul General.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul.

St. Petersburg, British Consul.

Vladivostock, British Consul.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.

Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Turkey:

Constantinople, British Consul General.

Turkey-in-Asia:

Smyrna, British Consul General.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable Address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne, *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.S., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable Address, Canadian.
R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeget No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood & Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.
E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Great Britain—	
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	1901
Leeds (Mr. C. Dyer)	1905
Manchester (Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike)	1907
Glasgow (Mr. F. Dane)	1909
France (Hon. Philippe Roy)	1911
South Africa (Mr. D. M. McKibbin)	1913
Holland (Mr. J. T. Lithgow)	1915
Russian Trade Possibilities	1917
Canadian Crop Bulletin	1920
An Appeal to Canadian Manufacturers	1920
Canadian Potatoes for Cuba	1921
Canadian Produce Prices in England	1923
British Agricultural Produce Imports	1924
Canadian Apples for Australasia	1925
Match Wood in United Kingdom	1925
Suspension of Enemy Patents	1926
Notes on German Trade—	
Cast-iron Stoves, Baths, &c.	1927
Enamelled Hollow Ware	1929
Soaps	1930
Motor Cars	1931
Spanish Market for Cooperage	1933
French Duty on Fresh Meat Removed	1933
Australian Railway Workshop Tenders	1934
Notes on Foreign Trade	1934
Canadian Grain Statistics	1938
Trade Inquiries	1940
Commercial Intelligence Service	1943

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, November 2, 1914.

No. 562.

GERMAN EXPORT.

The special supplement containing the reprint of articles dealing with the German war and its relation to Canadian trade is now ready for distribution and copies will be sent out with this number of the Weekly Report.

Sir George Foster desires to call attention both to this matter and to the general usefulness of the Weekly Report. Heads of firms constantly inform the Department that they do not receive the Weekly but on inquiry the name of the firm is found on the mailing list. The explanation always given is that having in the past held the Report very lightly because of its negligible character a direct journey is accomplished from the postman to the waste paper basket, but the Report has been so greatly enlarged and improved that it is more than double in size and nearly doubled in circulation. Sir George Foster is giving personal attention to both the matter and the form of its production and every effort is being made to render it worthy the attention of leading men of business, having regard to the vital importance of industrial production and export.

The Minister desires to express his thanks for the generous aid of the Press, and asks for their future co-operation in procuring the notice of manufacturers, merchants, bankers and the professional classes, with a view to the wider circulation of the Report (free) and encouragement of the valuable work being done by the Department.

CHINA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. W. Ross.*)

SHANGHAI, September 19, 1914.

GERMAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

In 1897 Germany obtained from China a lease of territory in the vicinity of Kiaochow Bay. Shantung is generally speaking a poor province, but the population are for the most part a hardy and vigorous race. Much of the land is barren and unproductive, but millet and ground-nuts, beans and sessamum seeds are extensively cultivated, and cattle raising is of importance. Fruits are extensively grown, and the

wild silk industry and the straw braid manufacture are large industries and employ many of the inhabitants. The land, however, does not support the population, and every year many of the men leave their homes to work on the Manchurian farms and rivers, returning with their earnings in the autumn.

Shantung possesses considerable mineral deposits, notably coal and iron, and most of this is contained in the leased territory, extending about ten miles on each side of the railway running from Tsingtau to Tsinanfu, the capital of the province.

ADMINISTRATION OF KIAOCHOW.

There are many points in the development of Kiaochow by the Germans which are worthy of attention. The aim of the administration has been to show a spirit of conciliation and a desire to overcome any prejudice which might exist among the Chinese population over German acquisition of the territory, and to assist and foster local enterprises by a measure of Government support. Free trade with the hinterland was established; thus food supplies, building material, coal and many other articles are coming into the territory duty free. Facilities for the sorting, improving and packing of the export staples of the native merchants before shipping were also introduced, and are of great assistance.

What revenues there may be available are not clearly to be seen, and the probabilities are that an annual increase must be provided for from the German budget for the up-keep of the colony.

TRADE OF KIAOCHOW.

From the Chinese Customs Decennial Report, 1902-11, the following notes respecting the trade of Kiaochow may be given:—

The development of trade and the general progress of Tsingtau during the period under review (1902-11) have been remarkable; shipping, the value of the trade, and the revenue have more than quadrupled; the tonnage increased from 493,515 tons in 1902 to 2,140,583 tons in 1911; the value of the trade, from Hk. tls. 10.3 millions to Hk. tls. 52 millions; and the revenue collected, from Hk. tls. 193,000 to Hk. tls. 1,251,000. These satisfactory results are due to the facilities of the new harbour, its railway connection inland, and the advantages of its novel customs house system. The new harbour with its commodious steamer wharves, warehouses, cranes, electric light, and up-to-date appliances, was opened to traffic in 1904. The wharves are joined with the Shantung Railway and, through it, with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Steamers and trains being timed to connect, passengers and goods from and to the interior of Shantung and the north of China—Tientsin, Peking and Europe—can now pass without delay, inwards and outwards. The approaches of the port have been provided with a perfect system of lights and buoys, and access to the harbour is safe at night and in bad weather.

During the period, 1907-1911, trade continued to expand, as shown in the Kiaochow trade reports, though the trade of nearly all the other ports suffered severely from the world-wide depression of trade during 1907 and 1908, and, later, through the many local monetary and other disturbances such as the rubber catastrophe, inundations, plague, and revolution. The export trade especially, which until 1906 was the relatively weak point developed to a considerable extent. Straw braids, ground-nuts, vegetable oils, silks, bristles, cotton, &c., formerly shipped from other ports, are now the chief export staples of Tsingtau. Most of the large China firms—German, English and French—have established branch houses or have agents here, and seven mail and ocean steamer lines call regularly, competing for the export cargo and affording direct connection, for goods and passengers, with European and American ports and Japan. It is largely due to the advantages of its customs house system that Tsingtau, the fishing village of thirteen years ago, ranks sixth in point of importance amongst the Chinese coast ports.

HARBOUR ACCOMMODATION.

The harbour at present has two wharves, affording room for ten cargo steamers, and another wharf for petroleum vessels. On the wharves there are seven large godowns—at first there were only two—for inward and outward cargo. Built by the government, these godowns are let, in whole or in part, to the shipping firms, so that each firm may have separate accommodation for its vessels, with separate compartment for import and export cargo. Cargo can lie in these shipping godowns for ten days free of charge. Cargo undelivered after ten days is removed, under customs control, to a government warehouse, where a storage fee is charged, or to merchants' private godowns, of which there are a number in the free area.

SHIPPING.

In the year 1902 the number of steamers which entered the port was 219, with a tonnage of 229,715; and in 1911 there entered 613 steamers, of 1,069,287 tons, representing a steady, yearly increase. The junk trade increased only from 3,062 to 4,716 vessels. In the year 1909 6,126 junks entered; and it may be assumed that, under normal conditions, at least the same number would have been recorded for 1911. The junk trade was, however, seriously hampered by the quarantine restrictions in the spring of 1911, and, later, by the frequency of piracy at the ports of call in the neighbouring province of Kiangsu.

Better facilities for shipping naturally followed increased trade. The Japanese in 1908 were the first to connect by direct steamers, and they have now at least one direct steamer every month, and do a flourishing trade, especially in Japanese cotton goods and matches. Direct steamers from Hong Kong also soon became a regular institution, carrying sugar principally. In 1908 the P. & O. steamers commenced to call, followed in 1909 by other large lines. Since 1910 the North-German Lloyd steamers call regularly twice a month, once on their way to, and once from Europe. Notwithstanding this direct communication, half of the exports abroad still go by way of Shanghai, because freight rates from that port by the conference steamers are sufficiently lower to outweigh the disadvantages of transshipment and the extra freight from Tsingtau to Shanghai.

STEADY INCREASE OF TRADE.

A glance at the table for the period under review shows a practically uninterrupted progress. This progress has been steady and free from phenomenal figures, thereby showing it to be the result of a healthy, solid, trade development, free from speculation. Beginning with a net total of Hk. tls. 10,345,000 in 1902, each of the years 1903, 1904 and 1905 shows an increase of about four million taels, which in 1906 increases to double that amount. In 1907 a decrease of two million taels is shown, which is accounted for by the fact that, commencing from that year, the junk trade values (about five million taels annually) are recorded separately and are no longer included in the comparative table. The year 1908 again, shows an increase of three million taels, 1909 of eight millions, and the last two years—1910 and 1911—of about three millions each.

The above figures afford a striking illustration of what even a single line of railway can do in a few years to develop trade in a roadless country like Shantung. Produce which formerly could not bear the expense of the laborious cart journey to the coast now finds a ready market, and is produced in yearly increasing quantities. Prosperity is visible everywhere in the district along the line and beyond, and the railway, at first bitterly opposed, is now pronounced a blessing, and extensions in other directions are eagerly looked for.

REVENUE.

The foreign revenue collection has steadily increased during the decade from Hk. tls. 192,918 in 1902 to Hk. tls. 1,251,002 in 1911. In point of revenue, Tsingtau 69272—1½

now takes seventh place—after Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Hankow, Swatow, and Dairen—amongst the 46 treaty ports.

POPULATION.

The population of the Leased Territory in 1910 was 162,949. The population of Tsingtau in 1910 was: 34,180 Chinese and 4,084 foreigners, of whom 2,275 are military and officials.

AGRICULTURE.

The principal foodstuffs grown in Shantung are millet, wheat, kaoling, and sweet potatoes. There is not sufficient wheat to supply the demand for flour, and over 44,000 piculs of Shanghai-milled flour were imported by steamers in 1911. A very little rice, but that of excellent quality, is grown in the neighbourhood of Tsinanfu.

Ground-nuts, principally grown for their oil, have become the leading export staple. Since the year 1908 the export, principally to Marseilles, has risen from 95,000 to 797,000 piculs in the year 1911.

Cotton.—With official encouragement during recent years, the cultivation of cotton has made great strides, and now bids fair to become a staple export article of the province. The fact that formerly raw cotton was imported to the extent of from 30,000 to 50,000 piculs annually from Shanghai, while in 1910 over 15,000 piculs, and in 1911 over 40,000 piculs were exported, augurs well for the future of this important product.

Barley.—In 1904 the Chinese were induced by straw braid exporters to grow barley, for the sake of the straw, which has a higher gloss than the wheat straw, glossy braid being in demand at that time. Since then, however, the fashion has changed; and as the barley straw is not nearly as workable as wheat straw, the inducement fell away.

Fruits.—Peaches, pears and apricots of very superior quality, also grapes, apples, &c., are grown in Shantung and reach Tsingtau by rail; but with regard to export, only walnuts, of which some 20,000 piculs are shipped to Europe each year, need be mentioned.

MINES AND MINERALS.

Both iron and coal abound in Shantung Province. The principal coal mines are in the Shantung Railway concession sphere of the Leased Territory, and are worked by the Shantung Mining Company, formed in Berlin in 1899 with a capital of 12,000,000 marks (£600,000). About 8,000 Chinese are employed in the mines.

In close proximity to the above are large and rich deposits of iron ore, and a company has recently been formed to engage in smelting operations on a large scale.

MANUFACTURES.

In Shantung Province include glass factories, potteries, paper making, silk spinning and weaving; Shantung silk, ongees and tussorees being well known in the trade.

The straw braid manufacture is one of the most interesting and extensive village industries in existence. Straw is plaited into braid of several patterns by the peasantry in their homes and villages.

In 1911, China exported straw braid to the value of tls. 10,514,600 (= \$6,834,490 Canadian currency). Of this total exportation Kiaochok contributed no less than tls. 8,439,726, or over 80 per cent of the gross amount sent abroad. Exportation fell off considerably in 1912, the total shipments being tls. 7,643,559, of which Kiaochow is credited with tls. 6,169,360, or nearly 90 per cent of the total. Over 50 per cent of all the straw braid exported goes to France, the United States, Japan and Germany being the next in order, but far behind the former in the amount consumed.

RAILWAYS.

The first railway in Shantung was commenced in 1899. It extends from the port of Tsingtau to Tsinanfu, the capital of the province (a distance of 395 kilometres), and has been built by the Shantung Railway Company, which was founded in 1898 for the purpose of taking over the railway concession granted to Germany by the treaty of 1898. The capital of this German-Chinese company is 54 million marks, in 54,000 fully paid-up shares. The company is registered at Berlin, where is also its head office. It is a single line throughout, of a 1.535-metre, or normal gauge; but sufficient land to build a double line is provided for.

THE TOWN OF TSINGTAU.

The progress of the town of Tsingtau has been fully in keeping with the remarkable growth of its trade; and although, strictly speaking, outside the scope of a trade report, this progress is so intimately connected with and has so materially assisted trade and commerce through the large investments of public and private capital, that a brief reference to the principal features of its development is justified.

Apart from the railway and mining enterprises (in which about 70,000,000 marks have been invested), the new harbour, with its wharfs, &c., the lighthouses and other aids to navigation, the floating dock (of 16,000 tons capacity, with its giant electric crane and machine shops, &c., built by the Government at a cost of some 50,000,000 marks), a number of fine public buildings have been erected during the period—a church, colleges and schools, Government offices, a police court, three commodious barracks for the garrison, extensive hospitals, a residence for the Governor, an observatory, &c. Neither money nor labour has been spared to improve and beautify the place, so that this erstwhile fishing village is now a beautiful modern town, which, considering its youth, will stand comparison with any in the East. Wide and fine streets for driving and riding, fitted with granite-paved tracks for the, here, indispensable wheelbarrows, and lined with trees, traverse the picturesque town, with its ornamental houses and wooded hills, and lead into the heart of the rugged Lau Shan mountains. Everything possible has been done in the way of sanitation; the streets, lighted by electricity, are kept scrupulously clean; a perfect system of canalisation serves streets and houses; and a plentiful supply of pure water, obtained under control of a bacteriologist from the bottom of the Litsum river, is pumped a distance of some ten miles to the reservoir on a hill sufficiently high to supply all houses. A model slaughter-house, under the supervision of an expert, with cold-storage rooms and a refrigerator sufficient for supplying the community with ice, and strictly supervised markets, where abundant supplies of fresh fish, poultry, fruit, and vegetables are obtainable, ensure a constant and excellent food supply; as well as milk, cream and butter, supplied by foreign and Chinese dairies under police control, in excellent quality throughout the year. The hills in the town and neighbourhood, formerly almost barren of vegetation, have been planted with trees of all descriptions. A great variety of shaded walks and driving roads traverse this young forest in all directions and afford beautiful views at every bend of the road. Added to this the good climate, the cool sea breezes in summer, and the salubrious mountain air of the Lau Shan, the health conditions of Tsingtau must be considered excellent. There are three hospitals—the Government, the Civil, and the Chinese hospitals—with a number of specialists, caring for the sick, and two sanatoria, one in the town and the other in the Lau Shan, for the convalescent. The now fairly large influx of summer visitors finds good accommodation in a number of hotels and boarding-houses.

CUBA.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Watson Griffin.)

HAVANA, September.

LARGE WHITE POPULATION.

The first impression of a Canadian traveller arriving in Cuba after visiting the British and French West Indies is one of surprise at the number of white people seen everywhere. Cuba is a white man's country. In the city of Havana according to the last census taken in 1907, 74.5 per cent of the people were white. In Cuba as a whole 68.7 per cent were white. Each ensuing census shows that the white population is steadily increasing more rapidly than the black and coloured population. Not only are the great majority of the people of Havana white, but one is surprised to note how many Cubans have fair hair and fair complexions, for the prevailing impression in Canada is that nearly all men of Spanish origin have rather dark complexions.

• IMPORTANCE OF SPANISH LANGUAGE.

The next surprise is the discovery that there are very few Americans in Cuba and that Spanish is almost universally spoken. A Canadian is apt to suppose that proximity to the United States, the American military intervention some years ago and the close political and commercial relations existing at present between the Cuban Republic and the United States must have had a tendency to Americanize the people. A knowledge of English is much more general in Paris than in Havana.

At the close of the Spanish-American war it was predicted that a considerable proportion of the Spanish population would return to Spain, that the immigration of Spaniards would almost cease and that there would be an influx of American settlers. But the census of 1907 showed that in the seven years from 1900 to 1906 only 4,557 Americans settled in Cuba, while in the same period 124,863 settlers came from Spain, and 13,702 from other countries. The trade of Cuba is very largely controlled by Spanish merchants in Havana.

The manager of one of the leading banks in Havana stated that: 'Geographically both the United States and Canada are in a better position to trade with Cuba than the countries of Europe, and the United States has a geographical advantage over Canada, while at present the United States has also a tariff advantage, but the question whether Canada or the United States will have the commercial supremacy in Cuba and other countries of Spanish-America in future will depend to a great extent upon which nation takes the greater pains to thoroughly teach its people Spanish. In my opinion the most important question for the consideration of Canadian educational authorities at the present time is how best to establish a special course in Spanish that will enable Canadian business houses that wish to develop an export trade in Spanish-America to secure travellers and correspondents who thoroughly understand the language. The success of the Germans in Cuba and other countries of Spanish-America is largely attributable to the fact that German commercial travellers are fluent in Spanish, while German correspondents can answer in good Spanish any letters they may receive from customers.'

• SIZE AND POPULATION.

The island of Cuba is about 730 miles long and varies in width from 22 miles to 160 miles. Its most southern point is about 85 miles north of Jamaica, while

Havana at the north of the island is only about 100 miles southwest of Key West, Florida. The total area is estimated to be 41,634 square miles. Including the Isle of Pines, having an area of 1,180 square miles, and a number of smaller islands close to the coast, the total area under the jurisdiction of the Cuban Republic is approximately 44,116 square miles. In comparison with this it may be noted that the land area of the State of New York is 47,620 square miles, while the combined area of the Canadian provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island is 51,597 square miles.

The population of Cuba according to the census of 1907 was 2,048,980.

RESOURCES OF THE ISLAND.

At the end of 1905 the area under cultivation in Cuba was officially estimated to be 16 per cent of the total area. There has been steady progress in the extension of cultivation since then, but probably not more than 20 per cent is under cultivation at the present time. The greater part of the island is very fertile and while no exact estimate of the bad lands has ever been made the Secretary of Agriculture stated that the area unsuitable for cultivation is very small. Even the lands included in the cultivated area are only partially cultivated, and the production could be greatly increased. Anyone who has travelled extensively in the island must be impressed with the fertile appearance of the country.

TRADE.

With not more than one-fifth of its area under cultivation, the island of Cuba exported during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913, products to the value of \$164,-611,059. The value of imports of merchandise for the same fiscal year was \$140,-132,493, making a total foreign trade in merchandise of \$304,743,552.

An examination of trade statistics shows that there has been a steady increase in both exports and imports ever since the establishment of the Cuban Republic and there is no reason to doubt that trade will continue to increase for many years to come as the great natural resources of the island are developed.

Cuba not only has a fertile soil but it possesses valuable minerals, its exports of iron ore, copper ore and gold amounting in value to \$4,949,688 in the fiscal year 1913.

The products that bulk most largely in the exports are sugar and tobacco. The sugar and molasses exports in 1913 were valued at \$117,423,863, while tobacco products to the value of \$31,482,735 were exported. Although the soil and climate are suitable for the growth of a great variety of tropical fruits the value of fruits exported was only \$2,612,645.

Because sugar is the most important crop in the island it is generally expected that the year 1915 will be the most prosperous in the history of the island. The great war in Europe has sent up the price of sugar and it is likely to remain high for some time.

'There will be an enormous increase in the value of exports next year and a corresponding increase in imports, for Cubans are a spending people,' said a bank manager. 'It will be a good year for Canadians to increase their trade in this island.'

CUBAN-AMERICAN RECIPROCITY.

In seeking the line of least resistance for the extension of Canadian trade in Cuba it is necessary to take into consideration the conditions of the reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States, which went into effect in December, 1903. This treaty provides that all merchandise produced by either country then on the free list is to continue free of import duties. All other Cuban products imported into the

United States are to enter at a reduction of 20 per cent from the rate of duty imposed on such merchandise. All imports into Cuba from the United States not on the free list shall be entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent, except certain specified articles on which the reduction is more than 20 per cent. The articles in which the United States enjoys a greater preference than 20 per cent are comprised within three schedules of the tariff.

Schedule A provides for the admission at a reduction of 25 per cent of the following classes of articles produced in the United States: Machinery and apparatus of copper or its alloys, or machines and apparatus in which copper or its alloys enter as the component of chief value; cast-iron, wrought-iron and steel and manufactures thereof; articles of crystal and glass, except window glass; ships and water borne vessels of all kinds of iron or steel; whiskies and brandies; fish, salted, pickled, smoked or marinated; fish or shellfish preserved in oil or otherwise in tins; hollow-ware of clay or stoneware, including household or kitchen utensils, dishes, common bottles of earthenware, flower pots of common earthenware.

Schedule B provides for the admission at a reduction of 30 per cent of the following United States products: Butter, flour of wheat, corn, flour of corn or cornmeal, chemical and pharmaceutical products and simple drugs, malt liquors in bottles, non-alcoholic beverages, cider, mineral waters, colours and dyes, window glass, complete or partly made up articles of hemp, flax, pita, jute, heniquen, ramie and other vegetable fibres classified in the Cuban tariff under the paragraphs of group 2, class V; musical instruments, writing and printing paper except for newspapers, cotton and manufactures thereof except knitted goods; all articles of cutlery; boots, shoes and slippers; gold and silver platedware; drawings, photographs, engravings, lithographs, chromolithographs, oleographs, &c., printed from stone, zinc, aluminum or other material, used as labels, flaps, bands and wrappers for tobacco, or other purposes, and all the other papers, except paper for cigarettes and excepting maps and charts; pasteboard and manufactures thereof classified under paragraphs 157 to 164 of the Cuban tariff; common or ordinary soaps; vegetables pickled or preserved in any manner; all wines, except those in casks, barrels or half-barrels on which the United States enjoys only a reduction of 20 per cent.

Schedule C provides for a reduction of 40 per cent on imports from the United States of cotton manufactures, knitted and all articles of cotton not included in the preceding schedules; cheese; fruits, preserved; paper pulp; perfumery and essences; ceramic tiles of all kinds and glazed roofing tiles; porcelain; soaps other than common; umbrellas and parasols; dextrine and glucose; watches; wool and manufactures thereof; silk and manufactures thereof; rice; cattle.

THE CUBAN FREE LIST.

The following articles of commerce are on the Cuban free list: Wood pulp, for making paper; printing paper made from wood pulp in rolls if imported by the publisher himself to be used solely by him for printing and publishing purposes; coal and coke; fish; undressed common pine lumber; common bricks unglazed for building purposes; natural mineral waters, including those which are simply 'charged' with carbonic acid gas; ploughs, hose, machetes, cane knives, &c., used exclusively for agricultural purposes and other exclusively agricultural implements not machinery; parts of cultivators, harrows, ploughs and seed planters except when these implements are propelled by steam, electric or other unusual power; cheese cloth, barbed wire and staples used in building fences; beehives and bee-keeping supplies; stone unwrought for paving purposes; quinine, sulphate and bisulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark, except quinine pills; hemp, flax, and ramie, raw, hackled, or tow; abaca, heniquen, pita, jute, and other vegetable fibres, raw, hackled, or tow; single

yarns made of jute for the manufacture of sugar bags only, to be imported by sugar-bag manufacturers only, the importer to give a bond to use the yarn exclusively for the manufacture of sugar bags; standard text-books for the use of schools, whoever be the importer, and maps and scientific instruments for the use of schools, which have been purchased by the properly constituted authorities of said schools in quantities not exceeding the absolute requirements of such schools, conclusive evidence being furnished to the customs officers that such purchases were made prior to the importation of the articles entered, together with the certificate of the superintendent or principal of the school that the same is to be used exclusively for such institution; travellers are entitled to a refund of 75 per cent of the duties upon their samples when re-exported provided that the appraised value of samples shall not exceed \$500.

AMERICANS HAVE NO MONOPOLY.

The tariff preference enjoyed by the United States has not given Americans a monopoly of the market. During the fiscal year 1913 the imports into Cuba from the United States were only 52.79 per cent of the total imports, although 80 per cent of Cuba's exports went to the United States.

Cuban imports from Germany amounted in value to \$9,674,334; from Spain, \$10,032,620; and from France, \$7,401,660, while goods to the value of \$16,066,229 were imported from the United Kingdom.

IMPORTS FROM GERMANY.

Among the articles imported from Germany during the fiscal year 1913 were the following:—

Ploughs and implements	\$ 1,855
Sowers	2,586
Other implements	12,617
Coal, anthracite	8,335
“ bituminous	10,930
Fiber (vegetable)	18,427
Mineral waters	7,709
Stones not specified	9,690
Cement	2,687
Chalk	12,703
Other earths	11,296
Oils (refined and not specified)	1,084
Mirrors	69,476
Glass cases	21,328
Glass bottles	25,846
“ engraved	323,237
Electric lamps	70,278
Glass for windows	4,037
Other glassware	150,704
Other earthenware	2,307
Porcelainware	48,131
Other porcelainware not specified	86,544
Jewellery (gold)	16,651
“ (gilt)	49,088
Other gold, silver and platinum ware	4,737
Cast-iron manufactures	5,575
Iron and steel bars	12,441
Wires and cables	7,750
Arms (hunting)	5,274
Cutlery (table)	7,600
Surgical instruments	4,708
Other cutlery	46,618
Tools (fine)	16,818
Nails	23,103
Iron and steel in blocks	3,035
Manufactured tin	29,058
Other iron and steel manufactures	215,178
Copper and alloys in sheet	2,464
Copper wire	12,823

IMPORTS FROM GERMANY.—*Continued.*

Other copper manufactures	13,967
“ “ not specified	85,342
Lead	43,193
Nickel and aluminum	9,041
Zinc (manufactured)	4,291
Other lead manufactures	3,264
Other metals not manufactured	3,227
Herbs and roots	42,643
Other pharmaceutical products	157,089
Colours	11,679
Ink (printing)	1,089
Varnishes	6,811
Chemical fertilizers	37,639
Acids	9,622
Oxides	3,496
Salts	14,199
Alkaloids	3,915
Other chemical products	18,556
Patent medicines	11,826
Other pharmaceutical products	9,310
Oils (vegetable)	2,404
Glycerine	2,407
Paraffine, stearine	2,645
Soap (fine)	1,951
Other soaps	2,519
Perfumes	34,158
Glue	7,681
Cotton manufactures	471,756
Cotton laces, &c.	180,786
Ready-made goods (cotton)	77,103
Velvets, tulle, &c.	111,088
Thread, cordage, &c.	10,195
Linen fabrics	96,710
Ready-made clothes (linen)	2,973
Other linen manufactures	1,163
Hair brushes	14,021
Worsted and woollen fabrics	24,819
Ready-made clothes fabrics	19,429
Other woollen manufactures	6,791
Silk fabrics	10,784
Ready-made goods, manufactures	6,792
Paper	15,458
Wrapping paper and paper bags	6,431
Other papers	245,948
Printed paper	8,451
Books, maps, &c.	62,765
Cardboard and manufactures thereof	52,551
Lumber, dutiable	30,700
Furniture	60,800
Boxes	98,854
Barrels	1,700
Reed, not manufactured	13,653
Reed, manufactured	4,748
Fine feathers	3,638
Tanned hides	7,237
Leather (fine)	5,780
Other leathers	3,801
Boots and shoes (ladies')	1,950
Gloves (of all kinds)	42,622
Pianos	65,352
Other musical instruments	8,335
Watches	4,994
Other clocks	18,212
Supplies for clocks	4,201
Machinery for sugar mills	745,551
Other fixtures	42,112
Electric machinery	15,877
Pumps	11,561
Locomotives	29,123
Motors	4,246
Other machinery	211,210
Machinery supplies	130,432
Sewing machines	6,251
Scales	2,430
Carriages and supplies	116,882
Preserved goods	9,952

IMPORTS FROM GERMANY.—*Concluded.*

Codfish	2,352
Canned sardines	2,008
Other preserved fish	2,515
Condensed milk	10,329
Rice	3,202,162
Barley	401,477
Other meals	1,066
Onions	5,155
Peas	8,635
Beans	216,050
Preserved vegetables	4,164
Wines	3,487
Beer (bottled)	27,136
Liquors	23,736
Cacao	1,082
Chocolates, &c.	2,257
Spices	3,436
Fans	2,967
Artificial flowers	3,039
Amber, jet, &c.	3,676
Celluloid, &c.	17,451
Oil cloth	8,375
Rubber manufactures	18,201
Toys	93,452
Canes, umbrellas and parasols	6,230
Hats	1,552
Cartridges	1,873
Waterproof fabrics	4,621
Articles not in tariff	66,165
Other articles not mentioned	272,710

CANADIAN TRADE WITH CUBA.

All trade with Germany will be completely cut off during the war and probably for some time afterwards. While Germany has been able to send a great variety of manufactured articles into Cuba, Canada cannot expect to take a great part of this trade. German success in competition with the United States has been largely due to the low cost of labour in Germany which offsets the tariff preference enjoyed by American manufacturers. Canadian manufacturers have no advantage over Americans in labour costs to offset the tariff handicap.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

Cuban imports from Canada during the fiscal year 1913 were as follows:—

Potatoes..	\$ 537,202
Fish..	432,387
Lumber..	262,949
Hay and bran..	84,173
Oats..	70,111
Wood pulp and newsprint..	34,689
Barrels and boxes..	17,065
Machinery and supplies for sugar mills..	12,674
Books, printed papers and other printed matter..	10,724
Rice..	8,346
Peas..	3,818
Butter..	3,244
Flour..	2,530
Apples..	2,336
Liquors..	1,906
Cordage..	1,358
Furniture..	1,089
Wool fabrics..	1,062
Cheese..	992
Oxides..	879
Machinery and supplies other than for sugar mills..	557
Sail vessels..	433
Steam boats..	296

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.—*Continued.*

Leather manufactures..	424
Wrapping paper and paper bags..	172
Other papers..	352
Vegetables other than potatoes..	264
Colours..	206
Cardboard..	165
Glass cases..	146
Other glass manufactures..	130
Iron and steel manufactures not specified..	126
Vegetable oils..	99
Beans..	99
Spices..	78
Organs..	61
Pharmaceutical products..	49
Cod liver oil..	48
Tea..	45
Tools..	20
Whalebone..	18
Cotton manufactures..	11
Patent medicines..	10
Engravings, maps, &c..	38
Eggs..	5
Other articles not specified..	689

As paper for newspapers supplied direct to the publishers is on the free list Canadian manufacturers can compete in Cuba on equal terms with those of the United States and as Canada has natural advantages both as regards raw materials and waterpower her exports should increase.

DUTIES ON FARM PRODUCTS.

The duties per 100 kilograms on the principal farm products entering Cuba calculated in cents, are as follows:—

	General Cents.	United States Cents.
Potatoes..	65	52
Onions..	91	72·8
Peas..	143	111·4
Beans..	143	111·4
Wheat..	60	45
Barley..	65	52
Oats..	52	41·6
Rice..	120	72
Corn..	39	27·3
Rye..	52	41·6
Flour and wheat..	130	91
" rice..	260	208
" corn..	65	45·5
" oats..	156	124·8
Butter..	910	637
Cheese..	650	390
Eggs..	650	520
Meat in brine..	364	291·2
Lard..	364	291·2
Bacon..	520	416
Hams..	715	572
Jerked beef..	474	379·2
Beef, canned..	650	520
Beef, fresh..	585	468
Mutton, fresh..	585	468
Pork, fresh..	520	416

There is an ad valorem duty of 10½ per cent on condensed milk imported from the United States, while condensed milk from other countries is taxed 13 per cent. The preference given to condensed milk from the United States is so small that it should not prevent the sale of the Canadian product in Cuba. Germany sent over \$10,000 worth of condensed milk to Cuba during the fiscal year 1913.

DUTIES ON FISH.

Cubans cannot get sufficient supplies of fish from the United States and considerable quantities are imported from other countries. The customs duties on fish per 100 kilograms are as follows, calculated in cents:—

	General. cents.	United States. cents.
Salt cod and stock fish, hake and haddock.	130	97.5
Herring, pickled, smoked, salted or marinated and skate salted	130	97.5
Mackerel, pickled, smoked, salted or marinated	260	195
Salmon, smoked salted or marinated	650	487.5
Oysters and shellfish, dried or fresh.	130	104

DEMAND FOR RICE.

Rice is an article of very general consumption throughout Cuba, and although rice grown in the United States has a tariff preference of 40 per cent, large quantities of rice have been imported from Germany and the United Kingdom every year. For the fiscal year 1913 rice imports from Germany were valued at \$3,202,162.

It should be noted that while there is a tariff preference for rice grown in the United States there is no preference for rice imported into Cuba from other countries by way of the United States, and evidently the Cubans cannot get enough American grown rice to satisfy the demand. The rice coming to Cuba from Germany and the United Kingdom is probably of East Indian growth imported by way of Hamburg and Liverpool.

As Germany is now cut off from the East Indies and every other country where rice is grown it might be worth while to inquire whether Canadian transportation lines could secure this business.

If rice from the east cannot be conveniently sent to Cuba through Canadian channels possibly a supply of rice could be brought to St. John from Demerara and transhipped to Cuba. The East Indians in Demerara are growing large quantities of rice and the production is steadily increasing. A group of American and British capitalists have recently undertaken the growing of rice on a very extensive scale in Demerara and are meeting with great success.

FULFILLING OF CONTRACTS.

A Cuban banker stated: 'Canadian exporters should be warned that Cuban buyers will hold them strictly to their contracts. It will not do to ship goods inferior to samples or to delay shipment long beyond the time agreed upon and then expect the Cuban merchants to accept delivery.' The Havana managers of two Canadian banks agreed in saying that when Cuban merchants do accept a consignment of goods they can be depended upon to pay for them as certainly as the merchants of any other country in the world.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

In Cuba the commission merchant is a more important factor in the business community than in either Canada or the United States. Even the wholesale dealers do their importing largely through the commission merchants. This is especially true of all kinds of produce.

THE LONJA DEL COMERCIO.

One of the institutions of Havana is the Lonja del Comercio or Produce Exchange, where a large proportion of the merchants meet daily. The Lonja del Comercio building is one of the finest in the city of Havana. The building, which is modern and

quite handsome in appearance, is a five-story structure occupying one city block in the heart of the business section of Havana. The Produce Exchange occupies the whole of the third floor of the building and is unique in character. Here all the leading commission merchants of Havana have large cabinets exhibiting samples of the various products which they have for sale, and to this Exchange come both wholesale and retail merchants to make purchases which are guaranteed to be equal to the samples shown. The Havana commission merchant being himself expected to supply goods equal to samples is exceedingly particular to get exactly what he orders from abroad so that he may faithfully keep his own contracts.

SHOPPING AT HOME.

The women of Havana do not spend as much time in shopping down town as those of Canadian and American cities. They usually do their shopping at home. In response to a telephone call the leading mercantile establishments will quickly send a clerk to any part of the city or suburbs with samples of the goods which a customer desires to see. The prevalence of this custom is due to the intense heat during shopping hours.

THE CITY OF HAVANA.

The city of Havana is a remarkable proof of the prosperity of Cuba. According to the census of 1907 its population was 302,526. It is now variously estimated at from 350,000 to 400,000. It is one of the most solidly built cities in the world, being constructed chiefly of native white limestone, and brick covered with cement. In the older sections there are many narrow streets and the two leading retail streets are very narrow, but even in the old town there are a number of very wide residential thoroughfares and beautiful public squares, while in the new city, which has grown up at the west end, the streets are all wide. Havana has been described as a city of palaces and there are certainly many handsome and costly residences both on the great boulevards of the old town and in the newer districts. It is evident that the money made in growing sugar is spent in Cuba. The streets of the city are well paved and very clean.

There are no barefooted people in Havana and nothing 'cheap' seems to be wanted. The general demand is for the best regardless of cost and the cost is certainly high enough, for Havana is one of the most expensive cities in the world to live in. House rents are very high; clothing of all kinds is expensive, and provisions are dear.

OTHER CUBAN CITIES.

According to the census of 1907 there were four cities besides Havana with populations above 25,000, Santiago having 45,470, Metanzas 36,009, Cienfuegos 30,100, and Camagney 29,616. There were fourteen more above 8,000, viz.: Cardenas, Manzanillo, Guanabacoa, Santa Clara, Sagua la Grande, Sancti Spiritus, Guantianamo, Trinidad, Pinar del Rio, San Antonio de los Banos, Jovellanos, Mariano, Carbaïen and Guines.

In 1907 the proportion of the population in cities of 8,000 or more was 30.3 per cent, and the proportion in cities of 25,000 or more, 21.4 per cent.

THE CUBA RAILROAD.

The Cuba Railroad, which owes its existence to the enterprise of Sir William Van Horne, has been one of the chief agencies of Cuban development since the establishment of the Republic. It has opened up a remarkably fertile territory which is estimated to include 70 per cent of the total area of the island, and when these new lands are all occupied by settlers the wealth annually produced in the island will be enormously increased.

JAPAN.

REPORT OF THE TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Gordon B. Johnson.)

YOKOHAMA, September 24, 1914.

TRADE POSSIBILITIES IN JAPAN.

The outbreak of war in Europe threw business in Japan, in common with the rest of the world, into confusion. Exchange on London and the continent became a thing of the past. Imports from Germany and Austria abruptly ceased, and imports from other countries and exports to those countries were considerably curtailed, particularly in regard to cargoes carried in German ships (which in many cases have been lost or else landed at a neutral port).

Insurance on cargoes in belligerent ships, and at first in neutral ships also, was so high as to be almost prohibitive, and the entire foreign trade of the country was almost at a standstill. Seven weeks have now passed and people have more or less adjusted themselves to the new and peculiar conditions, which are now more normal than earlier in the war. Apart from the trade with Germany and Austria, and the difficulty of making financial arrangements, the foreign trade of the country is now going on in much the usual way. Prices have risen in regard to many articles, particularly in the case of those imported mainly from Central Europe, and exports have fallen off, particularly in the case of goods such as silk, which are considered as luxuries.

TRADE WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

The trade of Japan with Germany and Austria reaches large proportions. In 1913 the imports into Japan from these countries combined reached a total of yen 72,284,000, of which Germany supplied over yen 68,000,000. This trade has now entirely and abruptly ceased. The list which follows includes all those articles hitherto supplied to this country in large quantities by Germany and of which it is thought that Canadian producers may be able to export at profitable prices. Many other articles which German manufacturers send to Japan in large and small quantities, but which it is evident cannot be supplied by Canada, are not included.

The prevailing conditions resulting from the war, present an opportunity to Canadian manufacturers and producers to reach out to this market, of which they should not hesitate to avail themselves.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS AFFECTED.

Pulp for paper making.—About \$2,100,000 worth of pulp is imported into Japan yearly, nearly the whole amount coming from Scandinavian countries via Hamburg. The war has entirely stopped imports from this source, and the paper mills, unable to get their raw material, are in a desperate plight. The demand is for 'easy-bleaching sulphite.' Canadian producers of this article are therefore given an opportunity for a lucrative and permanent business.

Printing paper.—Large quantities are imported yearly from Germany, and this trade having now ceased, supplies from elsewhere are in demand. Quotations are higher by one sen ($\frac{1}{2}$ cent) per pound than before the war.

Pasteboard or cardboard.—Imports from Germany in 1913 were yen 202,000. A considerable supply is on hand in the country, but new stocks will be needed toward the end of the year. Quotations show an advance of one sen.

Packing paper.—The kind of packing paper mostly in demand is quoted at 78 sen to 85 sen per pound, an increase of 4 sen.

Malt.—Quoted some months ago at yen 35 yen 36 per 150 kilo. Present prices cannot be ascertained. The imports from Germany in 1913 were yen 452,000.

Hops.—A great demand has arisen for hops. Beer in large quantities is brewed and consumed in Japan, the hops mostly coming from Germany. The present quotation is yen 300 per 100 kilo.

Vegetable volatile oils.—The demand for various varieties is such that merchants are in difficulties as to supply. Imports from Germany in 1913 were valued at yen 463,000.

Rosin.—Quotations have risen from yen 5.50 to yen 7.00 per 100 kin.

Glue.—Quotations on glue have risen about yen 6.50 per picul. (133 lbs.).

Dynamite.—Imports from Germany in 1913 amounted to yen 501.00. There is a brisk demand.

Glycerine.—The price before the war was 39 sen, at present it is 1.00 yen per lb., an increase of nearly 200 per cent.

Pencils.—There is no present excess demand for pencils, but now that the supply from Germany, amounting in 1913 to yen 230,000 is cut off, an opportunity should exist for Canadian manufacturers.

Iron.—The price for pig iron before the war was yen 60 per 100 kin, while the present quotation is yen 80. The same applies to iron bars. With regard to iron rods, the present price is yen 85 per 100 kin, an increase of yen 15. In the case of T's and angles an increase of yen 17 per 100 kin, from yen 60 to yen 77, has taken place.

Germany supplies very large quantities of iron, including pig, ferro-manganese, bars, rods, T's, angles, &c., amounting very nearly to 8 million yen.

Galvanized wire.—This article has risen in price from yen 95 to yen 120 per ton (2,240 lbs.), and the demand is considerable.

Nickel (ingots).—A very small stock of nickel is left in the country, and manufacturers using this metal are anxious about their supply. The price before the war was yen 82 to yen 87 per 100 lbs. At present no price is being quoted.

Iron nails.—An increase in price of yen 1.50 per picul (132 lbs.) is noted.

Screws.—An increase in price of 20 per cent has taken place.

Bolts.—The price has risen from yen 8.00 to yen 8.80 per 112 lbs.

Nuts.—An increase of yen 1.00 per bag, from yen 10 to yen 11 may be noted.

Insulated electric wire.—Although manufactured extensively in Japan, electric wire is imported in considerable quantities.

Drugs and chemicals.—The demand for drugs and chemicals of every kind is unprecedented. These are imported in very large quantities from Germany, and the demand at present cannot be met. In some cases prices have gone up by hundreds of per cent. Among them may be mentioned phosphorus, tartaric acid, talieylic acid, carboic acid, cyanide of potash, chlorate of potash, aniline dyes, cocaine, &c.

THE WHEAT AND FLOUR SITUATION.

While wheat and flour are not articles of export from Germany, the war has caused an increase in the price of both articles, due largely, no doubt, to the increased demand anticipated from European countries. The report on wheat and flour in Japan, which appeared in Weekly Report No. 553, goes into this question fully, and sets forth the conditions in regard to this trade before the outbreak of war. At that time the American red Walla-Walla wheat was quoted in Japan at yen 4.80 to yen 4.90 per 100 kin. Prices now are yen 6.00 to yen 6.10. Domestic flour is now quoted at yen 2.75 per sack, an increase of 50 sen. The best imported flour which before the war was selling at yen 3.00, is now quoted at yen 3.40 to yen 3.50, and a medium grade is selling at from yen 3.15 to yen 3.20.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE DISCONTINUED.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's trans-Pacific service has been discontinued, the five ships in this service having been chartered by the British Government for war purposes. Shipments must therefore now be made on other steamship lines, calling at Vancouver, Seattle or Portland.

NOTE.—A list of the importers of the various articles mentioned above can be had on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

1 yen = 100 sen = 50 cents (Canadian).

1 picul = 133 pounds.

100 kin = 132 pounds.

NORWAY AND DENMARK.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. C. E. Sontum.)

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, October 2, 1914.

THE NORWEGIAN PULP MARKET.

The Norwegian trade paper *Tidsskrift for Papirindustri* states in their September 15 edition as follows:—

During the last fortnight there has been considerable shipping of pulp, chemical and mechanical, as well as of paper. The demand for sulphite, which for some time has been less, now seems to grow stronger again. It is stated that Turkey is getting short of paper, and our consul in Genoa reports that Italy is in need of chemical pulp on account of Austria being in a state of war, which makes it unable to deliver to Italy the required raw material.

LACK OF WATER.

The country seems to be getting into a more settled state of affairs in its business transactions, and there might have been a prospect of opening up new markets, but unfortunately there is a great lack of water in all the rivers. The mills are suffering from want of it, and a great many of them have had to reduce their output. It is to be hoped that a generous rainfall during the coming season will fill the rivers and bring the necessary power to the mills for the winter time. It is especially in the largest river, the 'Glommen,' that the water is scarce.

It is stated that one of the largest Norwegian ship-owners is to establish a carrying trade in the Baltic.

It is felt that the following quotations will be acceptable:—

Sulphite, bleached.. . . .	..about	\$ 61 33
“ easy bleaching.. . . .	“	46 67
“ strong.. . . .	..about	\$42.67 & 44 00
Sulphate, kraft.. . . .	..about	42 67
News in sheets and rolls.. . . .	“	48 53
Mechanical pulp, wet.. . . .	“	10 67

These prices are all per ton (metr.) net cash against documents and f.o.b. Norwegian shipping port.

INCREASED COST OF PAPER PRODUCTION.

The following article which appeared in the September edition of the Swedish trade paper *Svensk Export* may be of interest to the Canadian paper mills:—

As a consequence of complaints from the printers with regard to increased paper prices, the director of one of the principal paper mills gave the following as the reasons for this increase: The paper in question is principally made from easy bleaching cellulose with the addition of china clay and with the use of chloride of lime, sulphurised clay, &c. For boiling, bleaching and drying large quantities of coal are needed, even where water-power is available. On the paper machines fine metal screens and woollen felts are used, and finally for packing, binding yarn, packing cloth, &c., is utilized.

All of these materials have been increased in cost, partly on account of the increased price of raw materials and partly on account of the increased shipping rates and war risk premiums. The cost of coal and chloride of lime has thus risen 40 to 50 per cent, china clay 30 to 40 per cent, cellulose, metal-screens, woollen felts, binding yarn and electrical material from 20 to 40 per cent, and most other commodities from 4 to 20 per cent. There may also be mentioned interference with work through mobilisation, shortage of material, higher rates of interest, losses on customers, &c.

The paper mills have raised their prices to protect themselves from loss on account of the changed conditions. For all contracts previously made the mills will stand the loss occasioned by the increases above referred to, although in most instances no doubt the *force majeure clause* could be appealed to.

MEETING OF WOOD PULP ASSOCIATIONS.

It is customary that the boards of directors of the Norwegian and the Swedish Wood Pulp associations meet from time to time to discuss matters of common interest. The Swedish Board visited Christiania.

The two boards considered the situation for mechanical wood pulp on the whole as very good. The Swedish Upper Gulf mills have contracts with French papermakers, and owing to the uncertainty of France being able to take out these parcels a little uneasiness was felt, as these mills are obliged to ship before the close of navigation. It would help them considerably, if they were able to ship through Norway for reloading into Norwegian vessels, but the Swedish State does not undertake war risk insurance of goods except on Swedish keels. Efforts have been made to get the Norwegian War-Risk Insurance Company to insure Swedish wood pulp in Norwegian vessels and this has been arranged. It is stated that another meeting will soon be held.

SWEDISH EXPORT OF LUMBER PRODUCTS.

From Sweden it is reported that the shipments of lumber products so far only amounts to about 40 per cent of what was calculated for the whole year, and in this connection it must be remembered that difficulties in navigation will soon arise on account of ice in the Baltic.

A considerable decrease in the production has also been brought about through the war. Out of a total of 78 saw-mills only 28 have been running with full force, 39 with about half force, while 11 have closed down entirely.

ASSISTANCE TO SAW-MILLS.

The Swedish State Industrial Commission has resolved certain measures in order that the Swedish saw-mills and planing mills may be kept running during the present crisis. There is to be started a very extensive felling and lumbering in the Government forests in order to procure the necessary raw material for the saw-mills and pulp mills. Further, the Swedish Government will assist the mills by extending the time for the payment of their debts to the Government for lumber, which at present amounts to more than 2½ million dollars. This is on condition, however, that the mills be kept running all winter, even if they must store the products to a large extent.

DANISH IMPORT OF PULP AND PAPER.

The import into Denmark of pulp and paper during the first half of 1914 as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 was as follows:—

	1914.	1913.
Wood pulp, dry.	139 tons (metr.)	534 tons.
“ moist.	16,525 “	20,398 “
Cellulose, dry.	2,169 “	2,323 “
“ moist.	8,608 “	5,592 “
Pasteboard, common, &c.	3,813 “	3,297 “
Wrapping-paper.	214 “	186 “
Paper, common.	4,150 “	3,616 “

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT

(*Mr. E. J. Wilkinson.*)

DURBAN, September 1, 1914.

SUPPLY OF FOODSTUFFS.

The question of food supplies has attracted attention in Durban during the past month, and quotations for flour and foodstuffs have advanced considerably. The normal price of flour, which as a rule ranges from 9s. 7d. to 10s. 6d. for ordinary brands, and up to 11s. 4½d. for Five Roses, has been greatly increased and it is difficult to get quotations. Importers have their regular customers, and they first keep stocks wherewith to supply them, and also to fulfil their contracts. The price quoted for Five Roses was c.i.f. for August and September shipments. It will therefore be possible to gauge the market therefrom. The market for the most part does not call for the highest grade of flour, a second or third being what is most useful for sale. A considerable quantity of Australian soft flour is imported into the country.

IRREGULARITY OF SHIPMENTS.

The war has presented an opportunity for Canadians to participate to a greater extent in the trade with South Africa, especially in the case of condensed milk, butter, cheese, eggs, flour, canned goods, &c. On taking up the question with importers the

objection to dealing with Canada is raised on the ground that the supplies cannot be relied upon to arrive on a given date. There is no fixed schedule for the sailing of steamers from Canada, and there are no fixed dates for the arrival of the steamers at South African ports. There is also at least a month between shipments. From Europe a weekly arrival can be depended upon by most lines, while other companies dispatch steamers two or three times a month. In the case of the trade in groceries especially is this irregularity in the shipments from Canada a hindrance to an increase of trade. The Canadian-South African steamers have ample cold storage accommodation, but the arrivals are so far apart and the scheduled dates are so subject to fluctuation that importers find an objection on this account to dealing with Canada. Moreover the large firms for the most part have agents or representatives in London and payments are made there. They therefore find it to their advantage to obtain their supplies from this source.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SECURING TRADE.

Canadian millers, canners, &c., may be reminded that with the troops called out in South Africa for an indefinite time the market for supplies will probably be extended, and that the question of quality being satisfactory, price will be the determining factor in the placing of contracts. There should be an agent on the spot who can make quotations which will enable the manufacturers to secure cable orders. When payments are not made in London, the usual manner of paying for goods is by cash against documents, the money being paid to the bank through whom a draft with documents attached is sent. All orders should be accompanied by Dun & Co.'s report, and in the case of cabled orders, it is suggested that, if necessary, payments be arranged by cable through a bank.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Harrison Watson.*)

LONDON, E.C., October 13, 1914.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE RETURNS.

The issue of the Board of Trade returns for September was awaited with particular interest because the statistics for the month of August included several days trading prior to the declaration of war. The following tables show the values of imports and exports for September, and also the nine months ending September 30 compared with the corresponding periods of 1913:—

September, 1914.

			Per Cent.
Imports..	£ 45,051,937	£ 16,303,788	26·5
Exports..	26,674,101	15,750,763	37·1
Re-exports..	5,274,041	1,578,972	23·0

Nine Months ended September, 1914.

			Per Cent.
Imports..	£ 522,517,311	£ 35,240,388	6·3
Exports..	350,748,363	40,007,246	10·2
Re-exports..	76,796,206	5,574,226	6·7

SATISFACTORY RETURNS.

While there has naturally been a heavy decrease in trade generally in comparison with a year ago, it would appear from a number of expert opinions published that the results under all circumstances are satisfactory as they show an all-round increase over August. The figures for the latter month included not only an ante-bellum period, but a considerable number of prize cargoes which were seized immediately after the outbreak of war, and the exports do not include the very large quantities of naval and military stores and supplies which must have represented large sums in value, and gave valuable employment to labour.

These increases over August amounted roughly to £3,000,000 in imports; £2,500,000 in home exports, and £750,000 in foreign and colonial re-exports. Upon this basis the falling-off in exports as compared with the previous year was 37.1 per cent as compared with 45.1 per cent in August, and in re-exports 23 per cent as against 45.7 per cent. Imports, however, fell by 26.5 per cent, as against 24.3 per cent in August.

FAVOURABLE TRADE CONDITIONS.

The situation is especially encouraging because the improvement affects a large number of articles, whereas a considerable proportion of the decline is due to heavy decreases in the imports of wood and raw cotton, and in exports of coal, cotton piece goods, and iron and steel manufactures and machinery. Indeed, a large part of the decline is naturally due to the cessation of trade with Germany and Austria, and also to the prohibition of certain exports.

FOODSTUFFS.

With regard to imports, the falling-off in the subdivision 'Food, drink and tobacco' is slight, and although there is a decline in receipts of certain cereals and also of fresh meat, an increase of 3,726,686 cwt. in imports of wheat is particularly encouraging as indicating that so far there is not the slightest anxiety regarding the country's supply of this staple of food. Imports of wheat from Canada increased from 1,648,000 cwt. in September, 1913, to 5,139,700 cwt. in 1914.

Canada's share generally is rather unequal, there being decreases in flour and barley, and increases in oats, peas and bacon. Imports of Canadian cheese fell away by nearly 70,000 cwt., and there was practically a cessation of receipts of both eggs and butter from Russia.

THE SUGAR SITUATION.

A striking feature is the large increase in the imports of unrefined sugar, amounting to no less than 857,797 cwt. The arrivals from Cuba, Java, and the West Indies, more than covered the falling-off in both refined and unrefined from Germany and Austria.

In this connection reference should be made to the action taken by the British Government to avoid a situation which would otherwise have been created by the total cessation of supplies from Germany and Austria. By stepping in and purchasing large supplies in the above and other sugar-producing countries, to be subsequently retailed to the consumer at controlled prices, it is hoped to assure a regular and satisfactory supply of sugar of all kinds, and to avoid a period of famine prices which must otherwise have resulted.

TRADE WITH ALLIES.

Last month reference was made to the trade with Germany and Austria, and on this occasion it is interesting to turn to the effect of the war on trade with the Allies.

Classified imports from France declined by £566,226, largely accounted for by silk manufactures. Exports to France dropped to £423,554, the principal declines being in coal and woollen manufactures.

In the case of Russia a decrease of no less than £1,561,038 in timber imports bulked largely in a total falling-off of £2,563,575, the balance being mainly represented by eggs and butter. Exceptionally, there were increases in barley and soya beans. Concerning exports to Russia, three-quarters of a decline of about £660,000 was represented by coal.

Imports from Belgium showed a comparatively small decline, the total being £152,645, as against £231,596, but the Belgian export trade was greatly affected, imports into the United Kingdom falling from £455,145 to £33,019.

DOMESTIC TRADE.

As regards domestic trade, the present position seems to be that business is quiet and restricted except in the case of actual necessities and the furnishing of supplies of all kinds for the Army and Navy. In this latter connection it is reported that many manufacturers are running to their utmost capacity in order to hasten delivery.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

As pointed out, one of the heaviest decreases in September imports is in wood and timber, and while the largest decrease was in shipments from Russia, there is a considerable falling-off in receipts from practically all sources, the figures for the months of September, 1913, and 1914, being respectively:—

	1913.	1914.
Value	£3,976,420	£1,773,318 = a decrease of 55.4%
Quantity (loads)	1,487,279	592,680 = " 60.1%

QUESTION OF SUPPLIES.

With the closing of the Baltic and the alternative Archangel route only open during a portion of the year, and with increasing difficulties of navigation in the North sea, it is not surprising that the question of future supplies is receiving considerable attention.

As no branch of Canadian export trade is more thoroughly established and exploited than the lumber business, Canadian firms are kept constantly advised of the progress of events by their connections in this country, and will consequently be aware that recently very important inquiries are being made upon behalf of different industries.

The possibility of Canada supplying pit props and pit wood for the collieries of the United Kingdom has already received special prominence and has been thoroughly investigated in Canada by the commission appointed for that purpose.

RAILWAY TIES.

Another important feature to which some reference may be made is the future supplies of railway sleepers (or ties) for the United Kingdom railways. These are customarily obtained from Russia and Scandinavia, and the usual procedure is for the particular railway company to notify the important creosoting plants of their requirements, when these enterprises approach the timber importers and brokers with a view to obtaining quotations for the requisite supplies of wood.

It will be known that inquiries are now being put out upon behalf of several of the large railways, and it has been ascertained from the interests referred to that quotations for large supplies are being obtained from British Columbia and other parts of Canada, the successful termination of which should divert important orders to the Dominion.

It has been thought desirable to keep in touch with the business with the object of supplying any information which might be desired, but it is stated by the creosoting plants and timber importers that everything possible upon behalf of Canada is

being done, and that the lumber firms in London associated with Canadian interests are actively engaged in endeavouring to secure orders, and in this connection are in cable communication with Canadian sawmills and shippers.

It is understood that railways in other parts of the Dominions also purchase sleepers through London, and at least one important inquiry upon this account has also been referred to Canada. It might be mentioned in this connection that sleepers for United Kingdom railways are usually imported untreated to be subsequently creosoted in this country, while supplies for countries where no creosoting facilities exist must usually be creosoted in the country of production prior to shipment, because to send the wood to an intermediary country to be creosoted entails heavy additional expense which it is desired to avoid if possible.

HANDLES.

It is understood that a large proportion of the inquiries with regard to wood and its manufactures are being made with a view to the future, and that in many articles considerable stocks are still available on this side. A number of applications however have been received for the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of broom and tool handles as reported in the shape of trade inquiries.

MANY INQUIRIES BEING RECEIVED.

A large number of applications continue to be received as to the possibility of obtaining from Canada commodities, mainly raw materials and partly manufactured goods, to replace supplies formerly drawn from the continent and other sources. Among articles which have been the subject of inquiry since the last report are:—Split peas, wheat, apples, hemlock for laths, dowels, broom and tool handles, picture mouldings, office desks and bentwood chairs, matchwood and splints, wood pulleys, hammock chair frames, veneer, formaldehyde, pearl ash, bronze powder, tissue paper, household and hardware sundries, brushes, flannel.

A considerable number of letters have also been received from Canadian manufacturers regarding the possibility of finding a profitable market in this country with a view to replacing continental supplies, and from Canadian manufacturers' agents and merchants wishing to obtain fresh sources of supply of goods which have previously been drawn from Germany or other continental countries affected by the war. In this latter case, where necessary the co-operation has been sought of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, which is making a special feature of this work at the present time.

There have also been letters referring to supplies for the War Office and Admiralty, which have been passed on to the office of the High Commissioner, which has always conducted negotiations of this description with Government Departments.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Claude Dyer.*)

LEEDS, October 10, 1914.

ACTIVITY IN LEATHER TRADE.

The war has created a situation without precedent in the shoe and leather industries of this country. Manufacturers of boots, saddlery and military accoutrements have received heavy orders for the armies of Britain, France, Russia, Belgium and Servia, and this is depleting the supplies of available leather to an extent never previously known.

Representatives of the British War Office and foreign governments have lately visited Leicester, Northampton, Leeds, and other boot manufacturing centres and have placed orders for large supplies of regulation army boots.

The production for military purposes is seriously interfering with the output for the usual winter and next spring requirements, and is bound to influence still further the price of leather and also the retail prices of footgear to the public.

The present circumstances would appear to afford an opportunity for Canadian tanners to increase their exports of sole, upper, and saddlery leathers to this market.

PEAS.

Peas are a commodity which are handled by grain merchants in this district, and both home-grown and imported supplies are in demand.

White peas and green peas are sold under different grades and names which have become familiar to the trade. One kind of white pea used mainly for cattle feed comes from India, Manchuria and Australia. Another variety, of superior quality, is sold to the grocery trade. The class of pea most in demand are the green peas and these are known to importers under three varieties, viz., 'small,' 'inferior,' and 'marrowfat.'

In addition to a considerable growth in English counties, it may be stated that the total imports of peas into the United Kingdom last year were valued at \$5,033,715. Some years ago Canadian peas were in evidence in this market, but it is stated by importers that the shipments now offered from Canada are on a much more restricted scale than formerly.

COD OIL AND WHALE OIL.

Cod oil of various grades is in demand in this district both for edible and industrial use. Leather curriers, in particular, take regular supplies of the coarser grades, which they use for filling leather to obtain more weight and flexibility.

Some shipments of cod oil already reach this country from Canada, but the main sources of supply continue to be Norway and Newfoundland. A market report quotes Newfoundland oil at \$5.60 per cwt. for afloat and forward shipments (quay terms).

Whale oil is quoted at from \$5.47 to \$5.59 per cwt. for the grade known as No. 1 crude. It is interesting to state that Canada exports considerable quantities of whale oil to the British market.

FURS ADVANCE IN VALUE.

In consequence of the war an advance may be expected in the price of furs, particularly in the popular and cheaper kinds. The fur which is likely to be the most scarce is the seal dyed coney, which of late years has been so extensively worn. One reason is that the furs are being used for coats for the French soldiers in anticipation of a winter campaign, and another reason is that there is no means of dyeing and preparing them for the English market. France and Belgium are the two countries which specialize in the preparation and dyeing of the coney skin, and the people of these countries are too much occupied with the war to be in a position to turn out more than is required for their own military requirements.

Furs from animals which have their haunts in Russia are also scarce, owing to the fact that the hunters have been called away from their regular occupations. Wolf and fox skins are already 25 per cent dearer than last year.

APPLE IMPORTS.

Shipments of apples from Canada and the United States are now reaching English ports, and the prices obtained at Liverpool on the 12th inst. were as follows:—

Virginian York Imperials.. . . .	\$2 19 to \$3 71
Wine Saps.. . . .	3 22 3 40
Baldwins.. . . .	.... 3 04
Ben Davis.. . . .	1 94 2 79
Maine and Boston Harveys.. . . .	2 06 2 43
Baldwins.. . . .	2 06 3 16
Palmer Greenings.. . . .	.... 2 19
Kings.. . . .	2 25 3 34
Hubbardstons.. . . .	2 06 2 37
Russets.. . . .	.... 2 61
New York Baldwins.. . . .	2 06 2 98
Ben Davis.. . . .	1 88 2 06
Hubbardstons.. . . .	.... 2 06
Canadian Snows.. . . .	.... 4 56
Wealthy's, No. 2's.. . . .	.... 3 65
Nova Scotia Gravensteins.. . . .	2 25 2 73
“ “ (No. 2).. . . .	1 82 2 19
“ “ (No. 3).. . . .	1 70 2 00
Kings.. . . .	2 92 3 22
Blenheims.. . . .	.... 3 22
Ontario.. . . .	1 70 1 82
Emperor.. . . .	.... 2 31
Strawberry Pippins.. . . .	.... 2 85

TRADE OF CANADA—TWELVE MONTHS ENDED AUGUST.

No. 1.—Summary of the Trade of Canada.

	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING AUGUST.			
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable goods	298,581,065	382,754,419	454,131,178	357,077,803
Free goods	175,740,720	201,552,149	232,361,088	192,548,671
Total imports, merchandise.....	474,321,785	584,306,568	686,492,266	549,626,474
Coin and bullion.....	18,041,204	17,234,466	5,894,092	25,638,168
Total imports	492,362,989	601,541,034	692,386,358	575,264,642
Duty collected	77,799,903	100,096,929	117,757,072	95,327,982
EXPORTS.				
Canadian produce—				
The mine	42,562,256	47,710,471	57,518,866	58,456,773
The fisheries	15,865,839	16,510,581	17,776,928	19,858,396
The forest	42,504,086	41,133,699	43,652,201	42,593,099
Animal produce.....	51,734,565	46,410,334	43,485,340	61,511,984
Agricultural products.....	88,349,527	131,277,101	159,118,576	183,461,818
Manufactures.....	35,009,927	38,370,675	48,826,610	63,209,044
Miscellaneous	198,137	102,087	119,408	317,911
Totals, Canadian produce	276,224,337	321,514,948	370,497,929	429,309,025
Foreign produce	17,547,937	16,945,237	25,381,443	39,228,847
Total exports, merchandise.....	293,772,274	338,460,185	395,879,372	468,537,872
Coin and bullion.....	7,543,771	10,954,935	17,672,832	20,105,719
Total exports.....	301,316,045	349,415,120	413,552,254	488,643,591
Aggregate trade.....	793,679,034	950,956,154	1,105,938,612	1,063,908,233
IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.				
Australia.....	470,066	369,141	559,090	550,911
British Africa	495,777	361,132	467,895	459,345
" East Indies.....	4,610,557	5,680,375	7,631,157	6,189,664
" Guiana.....	4,121,423	4,571,713	3,498,243	3,880,278
" West Indies, including Bermuda	6,106,997	6,695,477	4,217,823	5,598,228
Newfoundland.....	1,934,553	1,728,774	2,117,048	1,521,132
New Zealand.....	883,201	1,772,968	3,318,660	3,561,153
United Kingdom.....	110,081,808	124,819,368	145,709,765	114,305,585
Other British.....	990,756	1,077,573	1,506,156	2,148,865
Argentine Republic	2,204,510	3,252,180	3,799,198	2,918,149
Belgium.....	3,431,470	3,592,060	4,714,946	3,970,050
France.....	11,266,900	13,687,316	15,034,760	13,470,561
Germany.....	10,880,723	12,152,989	15,119,056	12,756,172
Holland.....	2,064,759	2,701,020	3,107,397	2,706,264
Japan.....	2,348,672	3,208,237	3,045,078	2,412,944
United States.....	313,770,448	393,900,001	448,823,800	373,802,116
Other foreign.....	16,700,369	21,970,710	29,716,292	25,013,225
EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.				
Australia.....	3,784,228	4,070,071	4,469,172	5,675,842
British Africa	2,590,263	3,017,110	3,704,927	4,814,015
" East Indies.....	181,560	341,284	582,966	661,002
" Guiana.....	588,117	616,585	644,897	629,379
" West Indies, including Bermuda	4,387,282	4,793,894	4,368,797	5,075,849
Newfoundland.....	4,112,391	4,439,963	4,740,616	4,841,419
New Zealand.....	1,040,897	1,511,766	1,867,542	2,075,336
United Kingdom.....	140,754,449	165,141,222	185,039,260	218,254,968
Other British.....	763,349	681,736	1,720,251	1,664,773
Argentine Republic.....	3,101,795	182,898,043	2,119,876	1,267,590
Belgium.....	3,057,414	3,894,517	5,568,556	4,503,771
France.....	2,627,907	2,316,676	2,791,892	5,772,422
Germany.....	3,064,479	3,900,179	3,710,647	4,415,467
Holland.....	1,334,526	2,258,687	4,966,064	6,575,170
Japan.....	505,879	659,923	1,485,528	1,261,275
United States.....	119,824,675	138,444,493	175,559,925	209,033,603
Other Foreign.....	9,592,834	10,428,971	10,211,338	11,821,710

No. 2.—Principal Articles Imported for Consumption into Canada.

Articles Imported.	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING AUGUST.			
	1913.	1914.		
		Total.	From United Kingdom.	From United States.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ale, beer and porter.....	1,411,644	1,182,502	384,283	764,570
Animals, living.....	3,101,012	2,051,502	286,654	1,656,082
Books, periodicals, &c.....	6,717,253	6,765,025	1,431,715	4,946,606
Breadstuffs.....	11,447,937	9,640,258	849,129	6,233,215
Bricks, tiles, clays and mfrs. of.....	3,613,694	2,903,761	417,421	2,478,233
Carriages, carts, wagons, cars, &c.....	22,070,912	15,224,997	629,171	14,510,107
Cement.....	1,114,148	230,744	57,886	162,285
Coal, coke, &c.....	48,950,045	44,987,932	158,324	44,785,592
Cocoa, chocolate, &c.....	2,393,245	2,576,254	1,172,341	596,925
Coffee.....	2,803,047	2,367,034	233,140	211,415
Cordage, rope and twine.....	4,078,990	3,807,090	464,905	3,336,116
Cottons.....	38,767,419	34,296,963	15,432,694	16,489,590
Curtains.....	736,163	514,450	363,098	97,843
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c.....	16,919,982	14,419,080	2,851,034	7,924,267
Earthenware, china and graniteware.....	3,492,923	2,738,599	1,549,787	526,808
Electric apparatus.....	10,090,743	7,777,461	820,843	6,565,104
Fancy goods.....	5,084,207	4,472,129	1,640,477	1,121,927
Fish.....	2,524,438	2,104,823	250,218	687,068
Flax, hemp, jute and mfrs. of.....	9,792,321	7,482,701	4,340,248	711,727
Fruits.....	16,798,123	17,533,070	995,036	13,289,179
Furs, skins and mfrs. of.....	7,249,163	3,027,707	593,475	1,677,599
Glass.....	5,810,283	4,324,390	1,153,614	1,759,538
Gloves and mitts.....	2,851,693	2,355,853	986,401	276,891
Grasses, fibres and mfrs. of.....	2,646,268	1,779,329	39,601	1,501,644
Grease.....	1,103,787	1,135,910	16,465	1,105,658
Gunpowder and explosives.....	1,380,922	1,292,202	515,598	725,981
Gutta percha, India rubber and mfrs. of.....	10,937,502	8,242,074	2,139,609	5,796,895
Hats, caps, bonnets, &c.....	6,170,991	4,896,102	2,149,475	2,158,214
Hides and skins other than fur.....	12,348,493	9,397,487	677,019	2,363,075
Leather and mfrs. of.....	9,596,227	8,082,911	1,582,302	6,426,349
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total.....	176,239,913	117,968,702	15,416,243	96,858,561
Brass and mfrs. of.....	5,349,433	3,658,215	364,573	3,101,575
Copper and mfrs. of.....	7,562,033	5,537,606	70,105	5,393,247
Iron and steel and mfrs. of.....	143,349,454	92,725,877	11,635,568	77,101,873
Tin and mfrs. of.....	7,438,169	5,345,730	1,288,288	3,875,952
Musical instruments.....	2,177,851	2,091,647	102,922	1,748,472
Oils.....	17,466,819	15,639,011	485,960	14,559,450
Oilcloth.....	2,685,010	1,936,582	1,486,653	437,381
Paintings, drawings, engravings, &c.....	1,908,281	1,836,736	652,192	899,781
Paints and colours.....	2,481,189	1,872,533	570,323	1,009,625
Paper and mfrs. of.....	8,741,473	7,281,748	1,495,176	4,926,417
Precious stones.....	4,027,038	2,800,326	1,243,566	166,404
Provisions.....	11,691,644	9,470,067	638,005	6,210,970
Ribbons.....	1,725,837	1,944,540	723,439	164,792
Seeds.....	1,651,750	1,683,278	220,516	1,296,811
Settlers' effects.....	15,153,093	12,043,903	3,673,353	7,914,542
Silk and mfrs. of.....	9,627,894	9,459,324	3,294,783	1,541,270
Soap.....	1,357,334	1,259,248	142,337	936,812
Spirits and wines.....	6,971,594	7,283,842	3,398,446	133,697
Sugar, molasses, &c.....	19,034,630	18,826,858	801,812	594,667
Tea.....	7,028,529	6,329,750	2,675,812	42,554
Tobacco.....	7,325,472	7,137,473	779,833	5,090,386
Vegetables.....	3,333,929	3,485,872	247,034	2,703,203
Watches.....	1,809,554	1,298,876	139,149	724,870
Wood and mfrs. of.....	28,381,756	21,331,994	524,600	20,111,499
Wool and wools of.....	34,999,728	26,484,551	21,852,492	1,934,963
Total value of Principal and other articles Imported:—				
Dutiable Goods.....	454,131,178	357,077,803	88,759,276	210,914,416
Free Goods.....	232,361,088	192,548,671	25,545,845	137,267,524
Total imports, merchandise.....	686,492,266	549,626,474	114,305,121	348,181,940
Coin and bullion.....	5,894,092	25,638,168	464	25,620,176
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	692,386,358	575,264,642	114,305,585	373,802,116

No. 3.—Principal Articles of Canadian Produce Exported from Canada.

Articles Exported.	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING AUGUST.			
	1913.	1914.		
		Total.	To United Kingdom.	To United States.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals, living—Total.....	2,866,628	13,313,752	107,774	12,977,726
Cattle.....	2,138,277	10,021,646	88,379	9,769,957
Horses.....	546,066	844,233	3,050	806,655
Sheep.....	80,504	135,665	4,000	114,348
Breadstuffs—Total.....	128,784,013	153,728,997	123,792,779	14,936,208
Barley.....	5,844,993	5,803,182	4,825,149	642,614
Bran.....	1,385,461	1,459,464	29,879	1,296,302
Cereal foods.....	1,868,063	2,309,290	1,586,477	30,345
Oats.....	5,970,272	13,117,118	4,548,894	7,700,889
Oatmeal.....	609,325	529,512	503,889	13,000
Wheat.....	93,458,013	109,910,197	101,340,663	4,633,117
Wheat flour.....	19,125,595	19,926,169	10,867,369	160,623
Coal, coke, cinders and charcoal.....	4,698,615	4,273,416	94,380	3,044,146
Cordage, rope and twine.....	781,024	880,916	44,354	694,761
Fish—Total.....	17,218,292	19,394,000	6,244,531	6,941,646
Cod, &c., dry salted.....	4,605,663	4,178,079	84,804	1,175,300
Lobsters, canned.....	3,167,234	3,033,861	1,150,152	803,387
Salmon, canned.....	4,274,489	6,017,863	4,798,735	94,043
Fruits—Total.....	4,795,092	4,364,579	3,460,584	255,715
Apples, fresh.....	4,028,136	3,320,593	2,991,039	63,914
Furs, skins and mfrs. of.....	5,733,331	4,960,697	2,767,467	1,968,260
Hay.....	2,158,814	1,823,040	155,199	1,535,777
Hides and skins, other than fur.....	7,959,248	8,640,131	11,208	8,609,228
Leather and mfrs. of—Total.....	1,849,586	4,588,052	1,609,355	2,802,859
Sole and upper.....	1,356,676	3,509,979	1,428,262	1,954,401
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total.....	64,736,056	68,588,856	16,659,134	40,143,876
Aluminum in bars, blocks, &c.....	1,456,318	1,957,152	614,659	870,296
Asbestos.....	2,729,390	2,531,995	337,625	1,635,443
Copper.....	9,972,493	9,606,842	648,354	8,958,488
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, &c.....	12,855,863	14,278,414	108,605	14,162,858
Iron and steel and mfrs. of.....	10,798,156	12,197,487	915,641	2,350,932
Nickel.....	4,973,975	5,601,003	1,216,067	4,346,873
Silver.....	19,435,793	18,827,214	12,064,249	5,557,912
Paper.....	8,984,648	14,085,080	492,078	12,022,618
Potatoes.....	718,951	1,033,519	3	397,368
Provisions—Total.....	24,510,469	28,985,209	23,702,511	4,780,821
Butter.....	229,686	495,813	124,797	199,968
Cheese.....	18,843,339	18,912,655	18,526,775	206,158
Meats—Bacon and hams.....	4,834,417	5,924,633	4,839,992	1,080,966
Seeds.....	21,699,238	21,043,653	7,730,004	12,252,486
Settlers' effects.....	2,414,031	3,039,624	324,225	2,591,867
Whisky.....	1,014,527	1,179,230	32,172	977,561
Wood and mfrs. of—Total.....	50,056,919	50,881,412	11,015,361	36,964,708
Logs.....	907,496	673,342	41,872	631,134
Lumber—Deals, pine.....	1,118,043	1,455,280	1,384,643	49,554
" spruce and other.....	6,287,583	5,679,097	5,054,591	539,578
Laths, palings and pickets.....	2,049,185	1,964,953	27,575	1,911,918
Planks and boards.....	20,447,120	19,885,224	1,495,865	16,386,975
Shingles.....	1,337,200	2,523,175	2,298	2,474,859
Timber, square.....	833,195	597,752	581,842	7,901
Wood blocks for pulp.....	7,467,639	6,809,923		6,809,923
Wood pulp.....	5,572,977	7,461,398	1,229,596	6,014,693
Total Value of Principal and other Articles Exported:				
Canadian produce.....	370,497,929	429,309,025	200,806,323	178,372,318
Foreign produce.....	25,381,443	39,228,847	17,448,591	10,771,092
Total exports, merchandise.....	395,879,372	468,537,872	218,254,914	189,143,410
Coin and bullion.....	17,672,882	20,105,719	54	19,890,193
TOTAL EXPORTS.....	413,552,254	488,643,591	218,254,968	209,033,603

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

In Weekly Report No. 561, a notice appeared pointing out the possibilities for trade with Russia consequent upon the war. An excellent review of present commercial conditions in that country and the trade openings therein, published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, has since come to hand. Although this article, which appears below, is written from the point of view of United Kingdom trade extension, it is nevertheless of value to Canadian trade as further bearing out the various notices on Russian trade, that have appeared in previous issues of the Weekly Report:—

RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES.

Of all the countries concerned in this war Russia is the most self-contained and self-supporting. As a nation she can feed herself, and has in times of peace been a large exporter of foodstuffs to other countries. At present, owing to the interruption of communications and the consequent restriction of exports, Russia is in an exceptionally good position as regards food. Further, as only an extremely small portion of the Russian Empire at large has been in the war zone, the country has suffered practically no damage, and it is hardly likely in the future to receive any.

As regards manufactures, the mills and factories are working in quite a normal way and, so long as they can get the necessary raw material, there is every prospect of their continuing to do so. There has been practically no dismissal of workpeople. Business concerns which do not depend upon imports from abroad are, as yet, feeling very little of the consequences of the present conflict.

The intensity of feeling against the Germans is very great. From the highest to the lowest this feeling is being fostered and will, no doubt, continue for a long time after the war is over, and firms which have hitherto been getting supplies from Germany must consider what steps to take for the future. For many years German manufacturers have made a most systematic bid for the Russian market and their success has been, in a very great measure, the result of their own systematic organization and the way in which they have tried to meet the whims and fancies of the people whose orders they sought. In addition, the most progressive firms sent out their catalogues and circulars printed in the Russian language, giving Russian prices, weights and measures, which always gave their offers a better chance of being considered by the intending Russian purchaser than those submitted by firms from the United Kingdom, who could only supply their circulars and catalogues in a language which was usually unintelligible to the purchaser.

British firms desirous of acquiring some of the Russian business which has hitherto gone to Germany must start now to complete their organization for such an attack, and they should remember that the greatest measure of success is most likely to fall to those first in the field.

The introduction of German machinery into Russia was aided by many circumstances. In the case of textile machinery, especially for use in bleaching, dyeing, finishing, printing, &c., many German colourists and other technical men gained situations in Russia at the expense of British subjects and they naturally recommended those makes of machines on which they had been originally trained in their own country. It was not always a question of the introduction of a superior class of machine, but merely the fact that they were trying to do a good turn to their own country, or satisfying their own whims. It must not be overlooked, however, that whilst such people worked for the introduction of the German article, the German manufacturers themselves followed up the introduction with vigour.

With regard to the engineering world, and especially the electrical and the more scientific mechanical sphere, the Germans secured the Russian market largely because so many Russians can speak German and can consequently discourse with the makers in their own tongue. They were also aided by the close proximity of Germany to Russia, and by the fact that the bulk of the Russian technical literature had its foundation in the German text books. The major part of the technical text books, reference tables, &c., published in Russia are translated from the German, and consequently the litre, kilogram, and the metre are well known to the Russians, whereas the more complicated English moneys, weights and measures are not so intimately known. If there is to be a revival of business between the United Kingdom and Russia, it will be necessary for British makers to adopt some of the methods of those nations who have succeeded so well. The honest methods generally in vogue amongst United Kingdom makers would succeed if they were worked in the right way. One thing is certain, British firms are not going to snatch the Russian trade from the continental suppliers by the old-fashioned methods of submitting their samples and letting the matter rest. They will need to ascertain what brand or quality of goods has been satisfying the users of German goods and then see what they can offer as near as possible to them, whilst, at the same time of course, keeping their regular standard articles before intending purchasers.

One feature of the methods which German manufacturers adopted to introduce their productions into Russia was the readiness with which they supplied consignment stocks. Quite small business people of exceedingly limited means, owing to the support given to them by the German makers, were able to develop good business connections, and any visitor can see scores of shops full of all kinds of goods from Germany, and when one seeks to find how such stocks are held the one answer is 'consignment.' The sending out of consignments by British firms is, however, not advocated unless they first satisfy themselves about the integrity of the people they are sending them to, and it is to be hoped that, when this war is over, British manufacturers will not, in their anxiety to get the Russian market, rush in without exercising due caution.

The following may be mentioned amongst the articles which have been introduced extensively into Russia by the Germans:—

All kinds of textile machinery, especially that appertaining to bleaching, dyeing, finishing and printing; small engines and locomobiles (the latter have been sold in large quantities, although 20 years ago the trade belonged almost exclusively to the United Kingdom); boilers and steam piping; automatic looms and preparation machinery for weaving mills; apparatus for heating, lighting and ventilating large buildings; elevators and lifts; mining machinery; steam turbines and electrical apparatus of all kinds; steam pumps, especially those of moderate sizes, used for boiler feeding and the ordinary run of pump supply used in mills and factories; all classes of steam fittings.

Russian firms have commenced to manufacture for themselves, but the articles required for high-pressure steam, necessitating bodies of cast steel, are obtained in considerable quantities from Germany.

Germany also sends the following amongst other, material to Russia:—Paper-makers' felts and wires; wire ropes, also hemp and manila ropes, woven belting; leather belting of an inferior quality, but sufficiently good for the purpose for which it was used; electric lamps; all kinds of steel goods, especially tool steel.

CANADIAN SEED SUPPLY.

In the September issue of the *Census and Statistics Monthly* it was pointed out that Canada is in the unfortunate position of having to depend largely on Europe for her supply of field root and garden seeds. France and Germany have up to the present been the principal sources of supply for seeds. For the year ended March 31 there were imported into Canada 1,285,198 pounds of beet and mangel seed, more than 900,000 pounds of which came from the two countries above mentioned. Half of the carrot seed imported (33,000 pounds) came from France and 22,000 pounds from the United Kingdom. With the exception of sweet corn, beans and peas, vegetable seeds are not grown in Canada to any extent. Tomato, onion, cucumber and melon seeds come mostly from the United States, while cabbage, cauliflower, celery, parsnip, garden beets, radish and like crops are mainly from European seed. Florists' stocks have been obtained principally from Germany, and therefore offer the most serious difficulties at the present time.

From the above it seems evident that the present is an opportune time for Canadian growers to devote greater energies to the production of field root and garden seeds. In view of the subvention now offered to Canadian growers it seems desirable that at least half of the required quantity of these seeds be grown in Canada. Although the soil and climate are suitable to their production, these seeds have not been grown in Canada in commercial quantities on account of competition with cheap European women labour. The subvention, however, should offset this disadvantage under which Canadian growers have been labouring in the past, and with European supplies interfered with through the war an increase in Canadian production should result.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The following notes on Japanese industry and trade were forwarded to the Department by a correspondent in Yokohama, Japan:—

RICE CROP ESTIMATE.

In view of the importance of rice as the staple food of the people the second official estimate of the rice crop of 1914 as published in the *Official Gazette* should be of interest. This estimate places the crop at 56,746,549 koku (1 koku = 4.96 bushels), which is an excess over the average crop by 6,111,316 koku, or 12.1 per cent, and over last year's crop by 6,491,282 koku, or 12.9 per cent. Heavy rainstorms in several districts during the critical period caused a smaller crop than was at first anticipated. The above is of interest to Canadians in view of the fact that wheat and flour may be substituted for rice as the staple food of the Japanese people.

MARKET FOR PIANO AND ORGAN PARTS.

There is a large import into Japan of parts for the manufacture of pianos and organs. The bulk of the supply has come from the United States, but a considerable amount has also been imported from Germany. The principal goods imported for this purpose are: Piano steel wire (Nos. 12-24), copper covered wire (Nos. 9-24), wire gauze backing, piano wrest pins, box cloth, hammer felt, hammer rest baize, bush-

ing cloth, red, cushion felt, cheek felt, action felt, mechanic felt, piano action complete, and ivory for piano keys (celluloid, however, is mostly used as a substitute).

The Japanese have been most successful in making small portable organs, costing from \$10 to \$25, which they export in fairly large quantities to China, India, and the South Seas. They also turn out number of self-playing pianos. The principal manufacturers of pianos and organs in Japan are: Nippon Gakki Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Musical Instruments Manufacturing Co.), Hamamatsu, Shizuoka-Ken., Matsumoto Gakki Goshi Kaisha, Ginza Shichome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokio, Chas. Thwaites & Co., 61 Main street, Yokohama.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORTS.

Below are given a list of articles, the exportation of which is prohibited under a penalty of three months' imprisonment or a fine of yen 100, unless the permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce be obtained after a description of the goods, number, quantity and destination has been forwarded:—

Alizarine dyes, aniline dyes, artificial indigo, borate of soda, caustic soda, chlorate of potash; phosphorus, yellow; phosphorus, red; soda ash.

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended October 7, 1914:—

Cheese—

Bristol.....	74/	76/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	72/6	74/6	"
London.....	74/	76/	"
Glasgow.....	75/	77/	"

Butter—None reported.

Bacon (Sides)—

Bristol.....	78/	80/	"
Liverpool.....	73/	76/	"
London.....	73/	77/	"
Glasgow.....	—	—	"

Bacon (Cumberland cut)—

Bristol.....	—	—	"
Liverpool.....	78/	82/	"
London.....	—	—	"
Glasgow.....	77/	78/	"

Hams (long cut, green)—

Bristol.....	80/	82/	"
Liverpool.....	73/	77/	"
London.....	77/	80/	"
Glasgow.....	—	—	"

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended October 10, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves.....	26	44
Sheep and lambs.....	—	—
Swine.....	—	—
Horses.....	119	80
Fresh meat:—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)..... Cwts.	168,097	190,356
Mutton " " "..... "	45,163	77,334
Pork " " "..... "	11,866	24,487
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)..... "	9,619	15,139
Salted or preserved meat:—		
Bacon..... "	77,753	113,854
Beef..... "	1,699	135
Hams..... "	12,555	7,614
Pork..... "	4,491	8,083
Meat, unenumerated, salted..... "	1,866	3,854
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)..... "	27,142	26,686
Dairy produce and substitutes:—		
Butter..... "	63,850	70,521
Margarine..... "	29,059	28,230
Cheese..... "	58,135	28,679
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums..... "	—	—
" cream..... "	214	82
" condensed..... "	21,446	32,966
" preserved, other kinds..... "	943	366
Eggs..... Gt. Hnd.	438,745	271,024
Poultry..... Value £	2,717	517
Game..... "	959	1,917
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)..... Cwts.	31,020	37,919
Lard..... "	28,513	36,562
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—		
Wheat..... "	1,266,700	1,466,900
Wheatmeal and flour..... "	177,500	264,000
Barley..... "	937,400	518,800
Oats..... "	166,000	248,800
Peas..... "	36,310	8,972
Beans..... "	50,610	16,930
Maize or Indian corn..... "	1,505,300	697,200
Fruit, raw:—		
Apples..... "	85,192	103,563
Pears..... "	43,861	24,110
Hay..... Tons.	605	—
Hops..... Cwts.	5,770	695

CANADIAN ASBESTOS FOR AUSTRALIA.

The department is advised that a company has been formed in Sydney, New South Wales, for the purpose of manufacturing asbestos in Australia, and that they are erecting works for that purpose. As they will require crude asbestos they have inquired as to the source of supply, freight rates, and other particulars concerning Canadian asbestos. They are contemplating sending a member of their firm to Canada to study the situation. It has been suggested that they might desire to begin by importing manufactured asbestos goods, and that with this in view they might desire to get into touch with Canadian producers of these goods. It is hoped, therefore, that Canadian asbestos manufacturers will follow up this notice by communicating with the firm in question—the name and address of which may be had on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa—and that this may result in the establishment of a permanent connection.

EVIDENCE OF HOSTILE TRADING.

In Weekly Report No. 557 there appeared a caution against indirect trading with the enemy. Attention was called to the fact that circular letters were being sent out from points outside of Canada in the interests of German firms, and that in this indirect way an attempt was being made to continue trading transactions, which had been prohibited. Evidence has now come before the department to the effect that German shipping and forwarding agents to compensate themselves for cessation of business in their home centres have transferred their offices to London and points in Canada. In this way they are attempting to retain their business connections in competition with British and other firms until peace enables them to re-establish themselves in Germany. In order to do this they offer rates that preclude British firms from doing business on a reasonable basis. While it would be difficult to directly interfere with such practices as here indicated, it is nevertheless desirable for Canadians to discourage hostile activity of this kind by assuring themselves of the standing of the firms with which they may have occasion to transact business.

NOTES ON GERMAN TRADE.

A campaign is being actively conducted in the United Kingdom to secure for British manufacturers and exporters the trade in foreign and colonial markets formerly in German hands. In this campaign the Government Department known as the Board of Trade is taking the leading part, and through its Commercial Intelligence Branch has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades, resulting from the withdrawal of competition from Germany and Austria-Hungary in neutral markets. Extracts from these memoranda are published below, and may serve as further amplification of the special articles dealing with the opportunity for the enlargement of Canadian trade, presented through the interruption to German exports.

The following extracts deal with the products of the printing industry, hollow glassware, and heavy chemicals:—

Products of the Printing Industry.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows, for a recent year, the value of the products of the colour printing industry exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary to all destinations, so far as the particulars are available:—

Exports from Germany—		£
Picture postcards, of one or more colours, also with impressions or with edges in colours, gold or other metals.. . . .		694,000
Visiting, greeting, advertisement, business, and similar cards of paper; pictured labels; picture sheets for cutting out toy models; ready-made labels of one or more colours.. . . .		671,000
Calendars (except block calendars, diaries, and the like).. . .		17,000
Pictures printed in colours produced by the book-printing process, by lithography or metal-plate (except pictured labels); pictures of religious subjects printed on paper.. . . .		600,000
Total.. . . .		1,982,000

Exports from Austria-Hungary—		£
Printed matter, advertisements and placards, printed in two or more colours, or with gold or silver, or produced by photo-mechanical process.. . . .		11,000
Fancy paper wares, in combination with common or fine materials or not: Toys and games.. . . .		26,000
View cards.. . . .		44,000
Children's picture books.. . . .		100
Other products of the picture printing industry, not specially mentioned.. . . .		49,000
Copper and steel engravings, lithographs, woodcuts, art prints in colours and the like.. . . .		27,500
Total.. . . .		157,600

Similar particulars for the United Kingdom are not available.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS.

The following statement shows the value of the products of the German colour-printing industry, &c., sent to some of the more important neutral markets and to the United Kingdom in 1912:—

Picture postcards of one or more colours, also with impressions or with edges in colours, gold, or other metals.		£
Exported to—		
United Kingdom.. . . .		118,000
Canada.. . . .		12,000
Belgium.. . . .		22,000
Denmark.. . . .		11,000
France.. . . .		16,000
Italy.. . . .		32,000
Netherlands.. . . .		16,000
Norway.. . . .		7,000
Portugal.. . . .		8,000
Russia.. . . .		54,000
Sweden.. . . .		18,000
Switzerland.. . . .		44,000
Spain.. . . .		14,000
Argentina.. . . .		14,000
Mexico.. . . .		11,000
United States.. . . .		107,000
Total to above destinations.. . . .		504,000

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS.—*Continued.*

Pictures printed in colours produced by the book-printing process, by lithography or metal-plate (except pictured labels); pictures of religious subjects printed on paper.

Exported to—	£
United Kingdom.. . . .	123,000
Canada.. . . .	7,000
Belgium.. . . .	16,000
France.. . . .	20,000
Italy.. . . .	21,000
Netherlands.. . . .	20,000
Russia.. . . .	40,000
Switzerland.. . . .	23,000
Spain.. . . .	13,000
Argentina.. . . .	11,500
Brazil.. . . .	6,000
Cuba.. . . .	6,500
United States.. . . .	165,000
Total to above destinations.. . . .	472,000

Visiting, greeting, advertisement, business and similar cards of paper, pictured labels, picture sheets for cutting out toy models, ready-made labels of one or more colours.

Exported to—	£
United Kingdom.. . . .	127,000
British India.. . . .	5,000
Canada.. . . .	10,000
Belgium.. . . .	34,000
Denmark.. . . .	13,000
France.. . . .	15,000
Italy.. . . .	18,000
Netherlands.. . . .	41,000
Norway.. . . .	7,000
Portugal.. . . .	6,000
Roumania.. . . .	5,000
Russia.. . . .	31,000
Sweden.. . . .	12,000
Switzerland.. . . .	36,000
Spain.. . . .	13,000
Philippines, &c.. . . .	9,000
Argentina.. . . .	13,000
Brazil.. . . .	21,000
Colombia.. . . .	5,000
Cuba.. . . .	9,000
Mexico.. . . .	9,000
United States.. . . .	111,000
China.. . . .	5,000
Total to above destinations.. . . .	£555,000

Calendars (except block calendars, diaries and the like).

Exported to—	£
Switzerland.. . . .	£2,100
United States.. . . .	3,000
Total to above destinations.. . . .	£5,100

Hollow Glassware.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows for a recent year the aggregate value of hollow glassware (bottles, tumblers, &c.) exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary, respectively, to all destinations:—

Exports from Germany, 1912—	To all Destinations.
Rough tubes and rods of natural colour glass; glass tubes and rods	£ 22,800
Hollow glass—	
Not moulded, ground, polished, figured, &c.—	
Natural coloured	927,800
White (also half-white) transparent.....	550,200
Coloured or white opaque (milk-glass, alabaster-glass, bone-glass)	64,700
Merely with moulded bottoms or stoppers shaped or ornamented by grinding, moulding, &c.....	33,600
Lamp glasses of all kinds.....	671,600
Other moulded, ground, &c., hollow glass.....	385,400
Painted, gilt, silvered hollow glass.....	34,100
Total	<u>£2,690,200</u>

Exports from Austria-Hungary, 1913—

	To all Destinations.
Small glass rods, plates, and tubes, without distinction as to colour (for the manufacture of beads, art blown glass, and buttons)	£ 14,200
Hollow glass, common, i.e., neither smoothed, figured, emery ground, nor moulded—	
Bottles, natural colour, but not white.....	96,200
Other hollow glass, common, natural colour, but not white....	10,700
White or semi-white (transparent)	169,100
Coloured (coloured in the lump or flashed)	20,200
Hollow glass with only the stoppers emery ground or with smoothed edges or bottoms—	
Natural colour or white (transparent)	116,500
Coloured (coloured in the lump or flashed)	16,900
Hollow glass, fine—	
Etched, smoothed, figured, emery ground, or cut—	
Natural colour or white (transparent)	295,800
Coloured (coloured in the lump or flashed)	110,000
Painted, gilt, or silvered	702,800
With spun on glass or with applications of glass.....	500
Bulbs for electric incandescent lamps	15,900
Total	<u>£1,568,800</u>

Exactly corresponding figures for the United Kingdom are not available, but according to the annual statement of trade of the United Kingdom for 1913 the following amounts were exported from this country:—

Glass bottles	£605,800
Glass manufactures, unenumerated	494,900
Total	<u>£1,100,700</u>

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS, 1912.

The German trade returns do not distinguish the exports of particular descriptions of hollow glassware, but only certain broad classes. For these classes, however, a considerable amount of detail is shown, and the following tables show for the latest year available the value of German made goods of this character sent to each of their principal markets.

(Note.—The particulars which follow include such articles as drinking glasses, glass bells, carboys, hollow bulbs, washhand basins, glass tanks (baths) for chemical purposes, bowls, saucers, funnels, &c.)

Hollow glass, not moulded, ground, polished, figured, &c., natural coloured.

Exported to—	£
United Kingdom.. . . .	189,100
British South Africa.. . . .	25,000
British India.. . . .	21,700
Canada.. . . .	8,100
British Australia.. . . .	16,600
Netherlands.. . . .	57,800
Belgium.. . . .	64,600
France.. . . .	18,900
Portugal.. . . .	17,800
Italy.. . . .	31,900
Russia.. . . .	7,200
Greece.. . . .	9,800
Switzerland.. . . .	32,000
Turkey.. . . .	9,200
Philippines.. . . .	13,300
Argentina.. . . .	46,200
Brazil.. . . .	53,500
Chile.. . . .	75,800
Cuba.. . . .	53,900
Mexico.. . . .	29,600
Peru.. . . .	14,300
Uruguay.. . . .	13,800
Venezuela.. . . .	26,300
United States.. . . .	12,700
Total to the above destinations.. . . .	£849,100
Total to all destinations.. . . .	£927,800

Hollow glass, not moulded, ground, polished, figured, &c., white (also half-white), transparent.

Exported to—	£
United Kingdom.. . . .	158,100
British India.. . . .	11,200
“ Australia.. . . .	15,600
Belgium.. . . .	13,600
Denmark.. . . .	11,700
France.. . . .	49,400
Italy.. . . .	17,800
Netherlands.. . . .	22,900
Russia.. . . .	10,500
Switzerland.. . . .	24,600
Dutch East Indies.. . . .	9,000
Argentina.. . . .	23,600
Brazil.. . . .	14,200
Chile.. . . .	16,200
United States.. . . .	49,600
Total to the above destinations.. . . .	£448,000
Total to all destinations.. . . .	£550,200

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS, 1912.—*Continued.*

Lamp glasses of all kinds.

Exported to—

	£
United Kingdom..	198,000
British India..	26,200
Canada..	6,600
British Australia..	18,200
Belgium..	22,200
Denmark..	7,900
France..	77,500
Italy..	34,500
Netherlands..	31,800
Russia..	22,800
Sweden..	5,200
Switzerland..	16,100
Turkey..	18,100
Egypt..	11,100
China..	5,300
Dutch East Indies..	10,500
Argentina..	25,100
Brazil..	12,200
Chile..	6,800
United States..	32,200
Total to the above destinations..	£588,300
Total to all destinations..	£671,600

SUMMARY.

To sum up, it would appear that the aggregate amount of German and Austrian trade now thrown open to British manufacturers of hollow glass may be estimated to be as follows:—

In the United Kingdom Market—

German trade (1912)..	£ 604,550
Austro-Hungarian trade (1913)..	258,900
Total..	£ 863,450

In Colonial and Neutral Markets—

German trade (1912)..	£ 1,683,150
Austro-Hungarian..	625,300
Total..	£ 2,308,450
Grand total..	£ 3,167,900

Heavy Chemicals.

GENERAL.

The following statement, which has been compiled from Section III, shows for a recent year the value of the under-mentioned heavy chemicals exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary respectively to all destinations:—

Description.	From Germany (1912.) £	From Austria-Hungary (1913.) £
Aluminous sulphates (including alums) . . .	390,400	3,945
Arsenic and its oxides and compounds . . .	56,400	
Bleaching materials	245,800	11,900
Coal products, not dyes—		
Carbonate of ammonia	5,800	1,000
Aniline oil and aniline salts	628,400	130
Benzol, toluol, &c.	342,500	
Carbolic acid (including phenol)	194,100	8,250
Coal tar	163,300	3,850
Naphthalene	44,300	7,750
Pitch	183,200	78,600
Anthracene, creosote and other tar oils . . .	360,500	
Sulphate of copper	87,100	4,100
Cyanide of potassium or sodium	472,000	
Soda compounds—		
Soda ash	319,900	12,100
Bicarbonate of soda	18,400	175
Caustic soda	125,700	80
Chromate and bichromate of soda	77,600	100
Soda, raw and crystallized	6,000	800
Sulphate of soda	158,800	3,785
Sulphuric acid	186,400	28,000
Total	4,066,600	164,565

GERMAN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following statement shows for the year 1912 the value of the under-mentioned heavy chemicals exported to the United Kingdom from Germany:—

Description—	£	£
Aluminous sulphates (including alums) . . .	83,900	216,000
Arsenious acid, arsenic acid, and arsenic compounds	3,000	55,000
Bleaching materials	44,600	527,000
Coal products not dyes—		
Carbonate of ammonia	850	132,300
Aniline oil and aniline salts, &c.	51,800	28,900
Benzol, toluol, &c.	2,700	189,000
Carbolic acid (including phenol and cheosol)	8,300	216,000
Coal tar	250	911,000
Naphthalene	1,900	45,000
Mineral pitch		859,000
Anthracene, creosote, and other tar oils . .	3,200	712,000
Sulphate of copper	400	1,549,000
Cyanide of potassium or sodium	12,700	562,200
Soda compounds—		
Soda calcined, bleaching soda, &c.	250	3,390,000
Bicarbonate of soda	3,400	
Caustic soda, solid or liquid	3,100	
Soda, raw and crystallized	150	
Sulphate of soda and bisulphate of soda . .	1,800	
Chromate and bichromate of soda	31,600	59,900
Sulphuric acid, sulphuric acid (anhydrous) . .	1,200	955,000
Total	£ 255,100	£ 10,407,300

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS, 1912.

The following statement shows the value of the undermentioned descriptions of heavy chemicals exported from Germany to the colonial and neutral markets specified, in a recent year:—

Country to which exported.	Alum of ammonia, potash, soda and alumina; acetate, artificial alumina; aluminum hydrate; artificial croylite, &c.	Sulphate and Sulphite of alumina.	Chrome alum, iron alum, copper alum.
	£	£	£
British India.....	50	2,900	1,200
Canada.....	100	4,300	350
New Zealand.....			1,000
Norway.....	550	1,100	550
Sweden.....	2,800	3,000	2,100
Denmark.....	800	1,500	750
Belgium.....	6,900	15,200	4,200
Netherlands.....	7,800	14,500	2,200
France.....	20,200	350	12,000
Portugal.....	150	1,000	
Spain.....	4,200	450	650
Italy.....	4,200	5,200	1,300
Switzerland.....	62,400	16,700	1,000
Russia.....	730	300	50
Roumania.....	400	3,100	
Japan.....	450	450	
Argentina.....	150	4,000	2,000
Brazil.....	1,700	500	1,500
Chile.....	350	50	550
Uruguay.....	100	350	850
United States.....	13,400	2,600	8,300
Total to above markets.....	127,450	77,550	40,750
Total to all markets.....	191,100	151,000	48,300

Aluminous sulphates (including alums).—The particulars of German exports of alums are split into three items, which renders the details distinctly more valuable. Germany's principal markets for alums are Switzerland, France, Netherlands, Belgium, United States, Sweden, Spain, Italy and Argentina, and in those markets, with the exception of the United States and Argentina, Germany has hitherto held a very strong position, but there would appear to be openings for the sale of British-made alums in all these countries.

In British India, Canada, and Norway the United Kingdom holds the major portion of the trade.

Country to which exported.	Arsenious acid, arsenic acid and arsenic compounds.	Chloride of lime, bleaching lyes, peroxide of hydrogen, peroxide of barium, &c.
	£	£
British India	250	1,200
Norway	300	8,800
Sweden	650	14,700
Denmark	400	1,800
Belgium	450	9,900
Netherlands	200	7,400
France	5,300	2,400
Portugal	150	2,100
Spain	100	2,300
Italy	750	18,500
Switzerland	300	15,600
Russia	4,600	10,900
China	350	100
Japan		4,900
Dutch East Indies	1,300	100
Argentina	1,600	2,800
Brazil	2,100	2,600
Chile	50	1,800
Peru		1,800
Uruguay	2,000	650
Mexico	100	700
United States	23,800	60,600
Total to above markets	44,750	171,650
Total to all markets	56,400	245,800

Arsenic and its oxides.—German exports of arsenic compounds are about four times those of the United Kingdom. The principal market is the United States. In Scandinavia, France, Russia, Brazil, Uruguay, Dutch East Indies, and Argentina the German product has a large sale. There should be possibilities of extending the sales of British-made arsenic compounds in several of these markets.

Bleaching powder (chloride of lime, bleaching lyes, peroxide of hydrogen, peroxide of barium, &c.).—The principal market is the United States. In Denmark, British India, China, and Brazil we hold strong positions, but elsewhere the bulk of the trade falls to Germany, though fair amounts are supplied by the United Kingdom to the Netherlands and Russia.

Country to which exported.	Carbonate of ammonia.	Aniline oil and aniline salts.	Anthracinone nitrobenzol, toluidine resorcin and other coal-tar products.
	£	£	£
British India		5,100	150
Canada		850	100
Australia			1,200
Norway			1,100
Sweden		450	3,200
Belgium		8,100	8,200
Netherlands	50	7,700	6,200
France	50	1,800	35,700
Portugal		650	250
Spain	50	15,100	700
Italy	750	22,700	38,000
Switzerland	250	46,500	57,200
Russia	300	43,000	44,800
Greece		500	600
Servia			4,000
Turkey		1,100	7,900
Egypt		2,900	
Japan		9,400	600
Argentina	400	100	200
Brazil	1,500	350	450
Chile	100	100	50
Uruguay	200		
Mexico		5,500	450
United States	50	96,800	37,900
Total to above markets	3,700	263,700	248,950
Total to all markets	5,800	327,400	301,000

Carbonate of ammonia.—The principal colonial and neutral markets for German competition are in Italy, Switzerland and South America.

Aniline oil and toluidine.—In addition to the two items named the figures for Germany unavoidably include a number of closely allied products. Germany does the bulk of the export trade in these products to the markets specified. There would appear to be openings for the British-made article in the United States, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, Spain, Belgium, Netherlands, Turkey and Japan.

Country to which exported.	Benzol, toluol, cumol, and other light coal tar oils, &c.	Phenol (carbolic acid, phenyl alcohol), crude or refined.	Cresol (methyl phenol, commercially known as 100 per cent, crude car- bolic acid).
	£	£	£
British India.....	50	350	
Sweden.....	1,100	900	350
Denmark.....	2,100	550	100
Belgium.....	2,300	1,500	400
Netherlands.....	5,900	7,700	450
France.....	291,900	33,700	1,200
Spain.....	100	1,300	
Italy.....	5,300	5,300	650
Switzerland.....	7,000	10,900	2,200
Russia.....	11,500	14,500	550
Roumania.....	50	1,200	
Greece.....		150	1,400
Turkey.....		600	150
Japan.....	50	32,400	1,700
Argentina.....	3,800	650	
United States.....	2,600	53,900	4,100
Total to above markets	333,750	165,600	13,050
Total to all markets.....	342,500	178,900	15,200

Benzol and Toluol.—The bulk of the benzol and toluol exported from Germany is sent to France. In present circumstances there would appear to be exceptional opportunities for extending the sale of British-made benzol and toluol in that market. Openings also exist in the Belgian, Dutch, Italian, Swiss, Russian, Argentine and United States markets, though the possibilities in these markets are much smaller.

Carbolic acid.—Germany has hitherto taken the lead in supplying the French, Swiss, Russian and Japanese markets.

In the United States market the United Kingdom and Germany up to the present have shared the market about equally.

Valuable openings for the sale of carbolic acid at the expense of Germany exist in France, Italy, Switzerland, Russia, Japan and the United States.

Country to which exported—

	Coal Tar.	Naphthalene.
	£	£
British India...	.....	450
“ South Africa...	600	150
“ West Africa...	700	
Australia...	2,000	650
Norway...	850	150
Sweden...	650	950
Denmark...	1,700	300
Belgium...	32,800	2,700
Netherlands...	2,400	1,400
France...	18,300	2,000
Spain...	100	50
Italy...	250	750
Switzerland...	1,700	3,500
Russia...	55,600	11,200
Turkey...	600	1,700
China...	50	1,000
Japan...	50	500
Argentina...	1,400	350
Brazil...	150	350
Chile...	100	200
United States...	200	10,400
Total to above markets..	120,200	38,750
Total to all markets..	163,300	44,300

Coal tar.—Germany holds a long lead in the Belgian, French and Russian markets which at the moment offer considerable openings for the supply of British-made coal tar.

Naphthalene.—This is a small trade. Germany takes the lead in Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia and Turkey, while the United Kingdom and Germany roughly divide the trade with France, China and the United States fairly equally between them. There should be a number of small openings in the markets mentioned.

Country to which exported.

	Pitch.	Anthracene oil, carbolic oil, creosote oil and other heavy coal tar oils, asphalt naphtha.
	£	£
British India...	.....	400
Canada...	.....	550
Norway...	100	2,000
Sweden...	450	4,500
Denmark...	100	3,600
Belgium...	40,300	19,100
Netherlands...	14,800	156,200
France...	103,400	46,000
Italy...	100	2,600
Switzerland...	4,000	11,500
Russia...	5,200	7,100
Roumania...	400	20,600
Greece...	.....	1,100
Turkey...	1,500	300
Egypt...	1,500	50
Dutch East Indies...	100	1,110
Brazil...	100	2,400
Mexico...	.....	1,200
United States...	100	66,700
Total to above...	172,150	347,000
Total to all markets..	183,200	360,500

Pitch (mineral pitch).—In some of the smaller markets, *e.g.*, Netherlands, Switzerland and Turkey, the larger portion of the pitch imported comes from Germany.

Tar oil, creosote, &c.—Germany sent nearly one-half her total exports of tar oil to the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. She also does a fair trade with Canada, Norway and Sweden, Italy, Russia and Brazil, but in Switzerland and Roumania the whole of the trade goes to Germany.

Country to which exported.	Sulphate of Copper, also Sulphate of Copper and Iron mixed.	Cyanide of Potassium or Sodium.
	£	£
British South Africa...	.....	145,400
“ West Africa...	.....	1,800
Canada...	.....	4,000
Australia...	.....	11,300
Belgium...	100	1,000
Netherlands...	350	850
France...	450	550
Spain...	50	4,500
Italy...	200	1,200
Switzerland...	5,600	2,000
Russia...	2,500	16,200
Servia...	7,700	.....
Japan...	.....	10,300
Dutch East Indies...	200	9,900
Argentina...	250	1,800
Brazil...	1,100	1,700
Chile...	1,000	150
Colombia...	.....	1,200
Mexico...	100	66,100
United States...	150	161,900
Total to above markets...	19,750	441,850
Total to all markets...	87,100	472,000

Sulphate of copper.—Germany has only a very small export trade in sulphate of copper. Her two largest markets, Switzerland and Servia, are the only ones to which the United Kingdom does not export this chemical.

Cyanide of potassium or sodium.—Germany has a firm grip on the United States market. She also supplies large quantities to British South Africa, Mexico, Russia, Spain, and Italy, whilst the Dutch East Indies, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands were not supplied with any of this chemical by the United Kingdom in 1913.

Country to which exported.	Soda, calcined, refined; bleach- ing soda; anti- incrusting agents of soda.	Bicarbonate of Soda.
	£	£
British India...	250	50
Norway...	19,200	600
Sweden...	43,200	1,100
Denmark...	25,200	1,700
Belgium...	88,400	600
Netherlands...	19,700	850
France...	400	500
Spain...	450	250
Italy...	35,400	750
Switzerland...	72,600	2,200
Russia...	200	2,800
Roumania...	400	100
Japan...	.....	150
Dutch East Indies...	.....	150
Argentina...	.....	200
Brazil...	800	300
Chile...	150	150
Colombia...	200	50
Venezuela...	400	50
United States...	1,400	250
Total to above markets...	308,350	12,800
Total to all markets...	319,900	18,400

Soda ash, soda calcined, refined; bleaching soda, &c.—The United Kingdom exports of soda ash are greater than the exports of 'soda calcined, refined; bleaching soda, &c.' from Germany, but the markets supplied by the United Kingdom are quite different from those supplied by Germany. Thus, though the United Kingdom practically controls the distant markets of Japan, British India, Argentina, Brazil, United States, Russia, Dutch East Indies and Chile, Germany has very little competition from the United Kingdom in European markets, *e.g.*, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. There is also room for extension of the United Kingdom trade with Netherlands and Italy.

Bicarbonate of soda.—The United Kingdom exports considerably more bicarbonate of soda than Germany, though our present trade might be extended in the Swedish, Danish, Belgium, Dutch, Swiss and Russian markets.

Country to which exported.	Caustic Soda.	Chromate and Bichromate of Soda.
	£	£
British India.. . . .	100	500
Canada.. . . .		900
Australia.. . . .	100	600
Norway.. . . .	3,900	
Sweden.. . . .	1,700	250
Denmark.. . . .	2,000	
Belgium.. . . .	3,400	3,700
Netherlands.. . . .	3,800	5,200
France.. . . .	850	17,800
Spain.. . . .	250	6,100
Italy.. . . .	9,600	100
Switzerland.. . . .	77,800	5,400
Russia.. . . .	1,900	
Roumania.. . . .	5,900	
Turkey.. . . .	500	50
Japan.. . . .	500	50
Argentina.. . . .	700	200
Brazil.. . . .	800	200
Chile.. . . .	950	
United States.. . . .	850	3,400
Total to above markets.. . .	115,600	44,450
Total to all markets.. . . .	125,700	77,600

Caustic soda.—More than 60 per cent of Germany's total exports of caustic soda in 1912 went to Switzerland. In all other markets the United Kingdom export trade exceeds the German, except in the case of Belgium. The countries which offer the greatest scope for British enterprise in this trade, in addition to Switzerland and Belgium, are Italy Roumania, Scandinavia, the Netherlands and Russia.

Chromate and bichromate of soda.—The greater part of the export trade of both Germany and the United Kingdom in chromate and bichromate of soda is with Western Europe (France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium and Spain). In all of these markets Germany has, so far, had the major portion of the trade, and it would seem that there is ample opportunity for British traders to increase their exports to these markets. The United States also was largely supplied with this chemical by Germany, and German trade to the value of £2,000 with British possessions might be secured by British exporters.

Country to which Exported.	Soda, raw and crystallized.	Sulphate of soda (glauber's salts) and bisulphate of soda.
	£	£
British India.. . . .		600
Australia.. . . .		600
Norway.. . . .	50	1,700
Sweden.. . . .	50	10,700
Denmark.. . . .	50	1,700
Belgium.. . . .	300	65,900
Netherlands.. . . .	600	10,100
France.. . . .	400	1,100
Portugal.. . . .		550
Spain.. . . .	100	1,600
Italy.. . . .	100	2,100
Switzerland.. . . .	1,200	2,300
Russia.. . . .	450	9,500
Roumania.. . . .	50	200
Turkey.. . . .	50	200
Argentina.. . . .	100	550
Brazil.. . . .	450	3,100
Chile.. . . .	250	550
Venezuela.. . . .		250
Mexico.. . . .	50	200
United States.. . . .	250	3,500
Total to above markets.. . . .	4,500	117,000
Total to all markets.. . . .	6,000	158,800

Soda crystals.—This is a small trade, and one in which the United Kingdom does more export trade than Germany. There are, however, a few markets which might be captured from Germany in the present circumstances, viz., Switzerland, Russia, France and Belgium, whilst extensions might be made in the case of the Netherlands, Brazil, Chile and the United States.

Soda sulphate and bisulphate of soda.—There is a large market for sulphate of soda in Belgium and the Netherlands, the exports from Germany to these two countries being about $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as great as the exports from the United Kingdom. In the United States, Brazil, Italy, France and Denmark German exports are greater than British.

Country to which exported.	Sulphuric acid ; sulphuric acid, , anhydrous.
Norway	£ 1,300
Sweden	1,100
Denmark	2,700
Belgium	13,600
Netherlands	19,000
France	16,300
Spain	200
Italy	8,500
Switzerland	26,600
Russia	12,600
Roumania	3,300
Greece	300
Servia	300
Turkey	250
Egypt	350
Argentina	700
Brazil	4,100
Chile	1,700
Peru	250
Uruguay	1,100
Total to above markets	114,250
Total to all markets	186,400

Sulphuric acid.—The export trade in sulphuric acid to the markets specified was almost entirely in German hands. In present circumstances an appreciable share of the trade might now be obtained by British manufacturers of sulphuric acid.

PRINCIPAL AUSTRIAN MARKETS.

The following statement shows for the year 1913, the value of the undermentioned descriptions of heavy chemicals exported from Austria-Hungary to her principal markets, and the amount taken by each.

Country to which exported.—	Alum, and Sulphate Hydrochlorate and Acetate of Alumina.	Chloride of Lime.	Carbonate of Ammonia.	Carbolic Acid and Creosol.	Coal Tar, crude.	Naphthalene, crude, and refined.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Switzerland						
Italy				10		150
Russia			950		1,550	
Roumania	170	11,750	25	4,130	50	3,125
Bulgaria		110	50	2,250	100	1,900
Greece		10		25		190
Servia	115	30	10	950	1,350	625
Turkey	25		15	80		580
Egypt						100
United States	575					50
Total to above markets.	885	11,900	1,050	7,445	3,050	6,720
Total to all markets.	3,940	11,900	1,070	8,260	3,850	7,750

Country to which exported.	Coal Tar Pitch.	Sulphate of Copper.	Nitric Acid.	Soda calcined.	Sulphate of Soda.	Sulphuric Acid.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Switzerland	825		40			15
Italy	10,900	380		35		
Russia	2,300	30	150		125	65
Roumania	300		250	10,700	915	3,780
Bulgaria	190	35	200		45	640
Greece			25			25
Servia	5,375	2,200	325	1,275	240	290
Turkey	55		220			90
Egypt	425					10
United States	290			40		
Total to above markets.	20,660	2,645	1,210	12,050	1,325	4,915
Total to all markets.	78,600	4,100	16,350	12,100	3,785	28,000

Austria's exports of this class of chemicals are insignificant compared with those of Germany. Her principal markets are Roumania (for chloride of lime, carbolic acid, naphthalene, calcined soda, and sulphuric acid); Russia (for coal tar and pitch); Italy (for coal tar pitch); Servia (for coal tar and pitch, sulphate of copper, and calcined soda), and Bulgaria (for carbolic acid and naphthalene).

SUMMARY.

A careful examination of the foregoing statistics will indicate to manufacturers interested the most promising fields for extending the sales of their products at the expense of their German, Austrian and Hungarian rivals.

The aggregate value of the German and Austrian trade in these goods which might under present circumstances be diverted to British manufacturers may be summed up as follows:—

(A.) In the United Kingdom market—	
German trade (1912)	£ 255,100
Austrian trade (1912)	1,120
(B.) In Colonial and Neutral markets—	
German trade (1912)	3,352,550
Austrian trade (1912)	73,855
Total	<u>£3,682,625</u>

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BOX SHOOKS.

In Weekly Report No. 560, there appeared a notice with regard to the market in Great Britain for box shooks. Mention was here made of the fact that specifications had been forwarded to the Department. A large number of requests for these specifications having been received it has been considered advisable to print them herewith so that they may be available for those interested. The specifications were furnished by a leading lumber broker in London, Eng., the name and address of whom may be obtained on application to the Department.

The broker in question stated that, although considerable advances have taken place in the prices of Scandinavian box shooks, recent Canadian quotations had not up to the time of writing been exceeded. He was anxious, however, to receive quotations from the Canadian mills, as it was uncertain as to whether Scandinavian box shooks would for long be available at the present rates. It would be desirable for Canadian shippers to quote their lowest c.i.f. prices to the ports of delivery, inclusive of marine insurance, but exclusive of war risk insurance. For commission and delcredere, 5 per cent of the f.o.b. value of the goods should be included in the prices quoted.

The specification are as follows:—

REFERENCE SPECIFICATION NUMBER ONE.

Please quote lowest prices c.i.f. Garston for the goods as specified below.

1d. *Carbosil.* (B.)

Sides, $21\frac{1}{4}$ in. x $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{5}{8}$ in. in 2 pieces.

Ends, $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. x $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in 2 pieces.

Tops and bottoms, 20 in. x $12\frac{7}{8}$ in. x $\frac{5}{8}$ in. in 2 pieces.

Bars, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 2 in. x $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

Wood to be red &/or white, but not more than 30 per cent red, smoothly sawn.

All shooks to be tied with cord and to be stencilled plainly in red on the same side of each bundle with the respective letters mentioned.

The component parts of any side, end, top or bottom should be, as far as possible, confined to one set of measurements.

All measurements to be actual and all goods to be of good merchantable quality and to be in good seasonable condition.

Long Lengths—

$\frac{5}{8}$ in., 4— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. 420 stds.

6—7 in., 456 stds.

$7\frac{3}{4}$ in., 36 stds.

$\frac{3}{4}$ in., 4—7 in. and 8 in., 108 stds.

$\frac{1}{2}$ in., 4—7 in., 60 stds.

Long Lengths—Con.

$\frac{5}{8}$ in., 4—7 in., 360 stds.

$\frac{3}{4}$ in., 4—7 in., 276 stds.

$7\frac{3}{4}$ in., 48 stds.

8—9 in., 78 stds.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 10 in., 9 stds.

The widths of all the above to rise by $\frac{1}{2}$ in., approximately equal quantities of each measurement, except where otherwise stated.

Bars—

2 in. x $\frac{5}{8}$ in., 72 stds.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 22 stds.

The lengths of all the above to be $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and intermediate $\frac{1}{2}$ feet to be supplied as well as the even numbers. All prices to be per St. Petersburg standard. The boards to be tied with cord, 5 pieces for $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and upwards, and 10 pieces if less than $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Battens in bundles of 24 pieces. The widths to be plainly stencilled, preferably in red, on the same side of each bundle.

Wood for the above to be red &/or white, but not more than 50 per cent red.

REFERENCE SPECIFICATION NUMBER TWO.

*C.i.f. Hull.**'A' Boxes—*

1 T 1 B, $18\frac{3}{4}$ in. x $13\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ in., in 3 or 4 pcs., t.g. & g.

2 sides, $18\frac{1}{8}$ x $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. x $\frac{5}{16}$ in. in 2 pieces t.g. & g.

2 ends, $13\frac{1}{8}$ x $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in 1 piece.

Sides and ends to be planed one side; tops and bottoms to be sawn only. Both sides and both ends, to be printed. Tops, bottoms and ends may be made from red &/or whitewood; sides to be made from whitewood.

REFERENCE SPECIFICATION NUMBER THREE.

*C.i.f. London, Hull and Bristol.**No. 1 Boxes—*

1 T 1 B, $19\frac{1}{4}$ in. x 13 in. x $\frac{7}{16}$ in. in 3 pcs. t.g. & g.

2 sides $19\frac{1}{8}$ in. x $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. x $\frac{9}{16}$ in. in 1 piece.

2 ends, $11\frac{7}{8}$ in. x $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. x $\frac{1}{16}$ in. in 1 piece.

No piece in tops and bottoms to be less than 3 in. in width. All parts to be planed one side, and fine sawn on the other side. Edges to be planed. Particular attention to be given to see that three pieces forming tops and bottoms are well-seasoned. The wood to be red &/or white, thoroughly dry, bright and well-seasoned. To be tied with wire.

REFERENCE SPECIFICATION NUMBER FOUR.

*C.i.f. Liverpool.**S. 3 Boxes—*

Inside measurements, $17\frac{3}{8}$ in. x $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $8\frac{3}{4}$ in.

2 ends, $13\frac{3}{8}$ in. x $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. x $\frac{5}{8}$ in. in 1 piece, planed one side.

2 sides, $18\frac{3}{4}$ in. x $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. x $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in 1 piece, planed one side.

1 top, $18\frac{5}{8}$ in. x $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{1}{16}$ in. in 2 or 3 pcs., unplaned.

1 bottom $18\frac{3}{4}$ in. x $13\frac{3}{4}$ in. x $\frac{1}{16}$ in. if in 3 pcs. unplaned.

1 bottom $18\frac{5}{8}$ in. x $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{1}{16}$ in., if in 2 pcs., unplaned.

The wood to be red &/or white, thoroughly dry, and well-seasoned. All measurements to be actual after sawing and planing. To be tied with string.

REFERENCE SPECIFICATION NUMBER FIVE.

*C.i.f. London.**2-lb. Boxes—*2 sides, $30\frac{7}{8}$ in. x $8\frac{3}{8}$ in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in 1 piece.2 ends, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in x $8\frac{3}{8}$ in x $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. in 2 equal pcs. or 4 in., and $4\frac{3}{8}$ in.1 T 1 B, $29\frac{3}{4}$ x $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in 3 pcs. 5 in., 5 in. & $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. or 4 in., 5 in. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.4 bars, $10\frac{1}{8}$ in. x $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{7}{16}$ in.4 bars, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. x $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{7}{16}$ in.4 bars, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{7}{16}$ in.

The wood to be red &/or white, with as much white wood as possible, thoroughly dry, well-seasoned and sound, and sizes and thicknesses strictly adhered to. All measurements to be actual after sawing. To be bundled with wire.

MANUFACTURE OF WOOD ALCOHOL.

A copy has been forwarded to the department of a 'Memorandum on the Manufacture of Wood Alcohol,' published by the British Board of Trade for confidential circulation among interested persons. The information contained in this publication covers the production of wood alcohol in a number of countries, and in view of the fact that the Dominion possesses special natural resources for the development of this industry there are probably many Canadians who may be interested. The memorandum in question while it may not be removed from the files of the department is open to the inspection of interested Canadians on application.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.**PACKING REQUIREMENTS FOR CUBA.**

The importance of a knowledge of the customs treatment of packing in foreign countries is, as a rule, not sufficiently realized by American exporters. While most exporters appreciate the advantage of light packing for goods dutiable on gross weight, there are other features of the customs treatment of packing in foreign countries less obvious perhaps, which deserve attention. For instance, the Cuban tariff provides, like many other tariffs, that certain articles shall be dutiable on gross weight, but shall be entitled to fixed allowances for tare, depending on the nature of the packing. It not infrequently happens that for some classes of goods the prescribed tare allowance is too low to cover the minimum amount of packing requisite for safety in shipment. If the rates of duty on such articles are high, these high rates have to be paid for each kilo of packing above the quantity for which tare is allowed. It is evident that it would be to the advantage of those interested if it were possible to separate the packing from the contents for customs purposes. Cases have been reported where American shippers have continued to pack merchandise so that they have had to pay the duty on the packing at the same rate as on the merchandise, while foreign shippers by familiarizing themselves with all the possibilities of the Cuban customs requirements have paid duty on the packing at the lower rates applicable to the packing alone. This has been possible under section 10 of provision third of the rules for the application of the tariff of Cuba, which reads as follows:—

'When articles dutiable on net weight are imported in the same receptacle with articles dutiable on gross weight, by the piece, or ad valorem, with the same or different tare allowances, such articles shall be subject to their respective rates of duty on net or dutiable weight, without tare allowance, while the outer receptacle shall pay duty according to the component material.'

This provision may be taken advantage of by simply shipping in the same package with the principal articles, dutiable on gross weight with tare allowance, a small quantity of other merchandise dutiable on net weight. For example, it is stated that a package of toothpicks included in the same crate with other merchandise has been sufficient to 'break the tare' on the latter.

There is on file in the Bureau a report from Dean R. Wood, the American Consular Agent at Nuevitas, Cuba, giving actual instances of shipments made in this way.—(*U.S. Consular Reports*.)

COLOURS AND DYESTUFFS IN INDIA.

Colours fall into two groups. On the one hand, there are oil colours and washes for wall-painting, and on the other colouring materials for dyeing yarn, textiles, &c. The first come chiefly from England, the latter from Germany. The use of colours for painting and washing walls, &c., is very extensive in India, as owing to the climate, wall-papers are not used; the outsides of houses are also generally painted. Most of this material comes from England. In other painting materials also, especially in turpentine, England has the lion's share of the trade. The total importation of paints, turpentine, &c., to India amounts yearly to about £541,700, and is almost all from England. The supremacy of Germany is just as great in the import trade in dyes for yarns and textiles. The imports of coal tar dyes amount to about 18,300,000 pounds, valued at about £771,000, of which about £609,000 worth comes from Germany. All this trade goes through Bombay, where the leading German dye manufacturers have branch establishments, and whence they sell the dyes both direct to the great textile and dye works and to the dealers, who then retail them to the small dyers in the interior. Bombay is the most picturesque city in India. Coloured clothing is worn by all classes of the population, whereas in other parts of India white garments predominate.—(*German Consul at Bombay in British Trade Journal*.)

BERMUDA TRADE REVIEW.

There are no restrictions to the importations of any articles into Bermuda as a result of the present European war. As there are no manufacturing plants of any kind in the colony, all imports are of finished articles.

The island's exports are potatoes, onions, vegetables, bulbs, arrowroot and hides, all of which are exported for about seven months each year, commencing in December and ending about the last of June. There are practically no exports during the remainder of the year. Under present conditions certain articles are prohibited from being exported. These are coal, munitions of war, saddlery and wagons.

Bermuda has always enjoyed good credit. The leading merchants are men of high standing and business ability. There are no obstacles whatsoever to American trade in this colony; it is simply a matter of the merchants buying in the cheapest market. Canada is a keen competitor, and there has been a large gain in exports from that country to these islands in grain, hay, flour, canned goods, fruit, fish, butter and cheese. Merchants usually expect a credit of thirty days on all purchases, with the usual discount for cash payments.

Bermuda is progressing, and belief in its continued prosperity is manifested by the considerable number of buildings that have been erected in the past. A number of Americans and Canadians have purchased fine estates and erected villas; and many smaller winter homes have been built by those of moderate means. Prices that are

asked and paid for villa sites, especially that command a harbour or sea view, substantiate the belief in the desirableness of Bermuda as a winter home.

Although there are no manufactories of any kind to stimulate trade, the agricultural interest contributes perceptibly to swell its volume. The army and navy contingents are also factors of importance, but it is to the tourist that the colony looks for its main source of prosperity.

There are many stores that compare favourably with those on the continent at similar 'resorts,' whose patrons are largely of the same class of visitors or tourists.

Bermuda has good banking facilities. The Bank of Bermuda (Ltd.) is capitalized at £45,000 sterling (\$218,000), and the bank of N. T. Butterfield & Son (Ltd.) has a capital of £20,000 sterling (\$97,000). Both of these are located in Hamilton and have agencies in all the principal countries. The exchange rate is usually 1 per cent.

The Quebec Steamship Company of Canada and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have regular weekly service between New York and Bermuda. During the winter season the service is supplemented by additional steamers.

The United States is far in the lead in the imports into Bermuda, as shown by the following statistics. There was a large decrease in the value of the import trade during 1913 compared with 1912, due to the smaller number of tourists arriving. The following table shows the total value of the imports from each country for two years:

Countries—	1912.	1913.
United States	\$1,720,789	\$1,582,844
Great Britain	831,096	754,249
Canada	466,206	367,391
Argentina .....	.....	25 015
West Indies	50,475	30,951
Other countries	32,260	6,253
Total	\$3,100,826	\$2,776,703

(U.S. Consular Reports.)

SOUTH OF RUSSIA MOTOR CAR TRADE.

In the south of Russia the demand for motor cars is growing rapidly. All land-owners of any position are buyers or prospective buyers; doctors, engineers, Government employees, and in fact all persons who are obliged to travel much are beginning to find out how indispensable the motor car is as a means of locomotion.

Scarcity of railways.—One of the principal reasons for this is that in Southern Russia there is no close network of railways, and long and wearisome journeys by circuitous railway routes or in horse-drawn vehicles have, up to now, been the lot of travellers. For instance, it takes 24 hours to go from Odessa to Nicolaiev by train, while in a motor car it is an easy three hours' run.

Growing demand.—The demand for cars is expected to increase very much in the next few years. Russia is such a large country that there are many people, living perhaps at some distance from an industrial centre, who have not yet been educated up to the motor car, or realized its utility. But the process of education is going on, so much so that the manager of a firm which has sold over 60 cars so far this year states that in four or five years time he hopes to raise the sale to 400 or 500 cars yearly.—(*British Trade Report.*)

NEW APPLE CIDER MANUFACTURING PROCESS.

The specialists of the fruit and vegetable utilization laboratory of the Department of Agriculture have completed arrangements for a commercial test of the recently discovered method of concentrating apple cider by freezing and centrifugal methods. As a result a cider mill in the Hood River Valley, Ore., will this fall undertake to manufacture and test on the retail market 1,000 gallons of concentrated cider,

which will represent 5,000 gallons of ordinary apple cider with only the water removed.

The new method it is believed makes possible the concentrating of cider in such a way that it will keep better than raw cider and also be so reduced in bulk that it can be shipped profitably long distances from the apple-growing regions. The old attempts to concentrate cider by boiling have been failures because heat destroys the delicate flavour of cider. Under the new method nothing is taken from the cider but the water, and the resultant product is a thick liquid which contains all the apple-juice products and which can be restored to excellent sweet cider by the simple addition of four parts of water. The shippers and consumers, therefore, avoid paying freight on the water in ordinary cider. In addition, the production when properly barreled, because of its higher amount of sugar, keeps better than raw cider, which quickly turns to vinegar.

The process as described by the department's specialists consists of freezing ordinary cider solid. The cider ice is then crushed and put into centrifugal machines such as are used in making cane sugar. When the cider ice is whirled rapidly the concentrated juice is thrown off and collected. The water remains in the machine as ice.

At ordinary household refrigerator temperatures this sirup-like cider will keep perfectly for a month or six weeks, and if kept at low temperatures in cold storage will keep for prolonged periods. At ordinary house temperatures it, of course, will keep a shorter time.

To make the concentrated sirup, the cider mill must add to its equipment an ice-making machine and centrifugal machinery, so that, the process is not practicable on a small scale. The specialists are hopeful, however, that the commercial test soon to be inaugurated in Oregon will show that it will be possible for apple growers to concentrate their excess cider and ship it profitably to the far south or to other non-producing regions. The specialists also believe that it will enable apple producers to prolong the market for cider.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

HONG KONG SOAP MARKET.

A German soap factory here is doing a flourishing trade. Its products find their way chiefly to the Philippines and into the interior of China. It produces the well known yellow and mottled household soaps, at once the cheapest and and those which are mainly sold to the Chinese. Better soaps for the use of Europeans are imported from England, France, Belgium, Holland and Australia. About 500,000 cases of 50 pounds each are annually absorbed by the Hong Kong market, the lowest price being about \$5 the case. In toilet soaps Japan has obtained a firm footing with her cheap goods. The Chinese do not appreciate a really fine though unobstrusive perfume, and buy the common sorts with a strong scent. The Japanese take advantage of this, and reap a good profit on their cheap goods.—(*German Consul in Hong Kong in British Trade Journal.*)

DEMAND FOR POTATOES IN BRAZIL.

Potatoes are one of the principal food articles of Brazil and are imported in large quantities from Argentina, France and Portugal. Importations into the port of Santos alone during the year 1913 were from the following countries: Argentina, \$59,204; France, \$109,426; Germany, \$8,968; Portugal, \$41,879; other countries, \$3,363; total, \$222,840.

Owing to the political troubles in Europe, it is impossible for shipments to come from France, which is the largest supplier to this market, and shipments from Portugal are greatly reduced. Prices are therefore rising very rapidly, and it would not only be an excellent opportunity for the introduction of American potatoes, but would be a great relief to the people here to be able to get them. Present prices are \$1.45 to \$1.60 per case of 66 pounds, including cost, insurance and freight to Santos.

Great care should be taken in packing. Wooden cases, as light as possible to stand the rough handling of ocean freight, should be used. They should be securely strapped with either wooden staves or steel wire. The planks must be far enough apart to allow the air to pass through freely, and each box must contain 66 pounds.

The present price to the consumer is about \$4 a case in the local market, and a consignment to a responsible house at Santos, should prove profitable.

Yesterday Messrs. Hampshire & Co., an English house of very high standing, who have been importers in this market for many years, expressed a desire to get in touch with some American shipper, who would send them a small shipment on consignment as an experiment. Messrs. Hampshire & Co. are agents for the Lamport & Holt Line and stand very high. Anyone who would care to take advantage of this opportunity could not do better than to form a connection with this firm.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

GRAIN SITUATION IN ARGENTINA.

Changes in the situation with respect to shipments of grain out of Argentina to different parts of the world are referred to in a report from Rosario, Argentina, sent in August after the outbreak of hostilities in Europe.

It is said in this report that the latest figures prepared by the Minister of Agriculture of Argentina place the quantities of wheat and corn available for export at 230,000 metric tons of wheat and 3,500,000 of corn.

Referring to the situation presented on account of the war and the opinions expressed by grain dealers, this report further says:—

‘Grain dealers are inclined to consider the estimate rather low as respects corn. No figures are available which would permit an estimate as to proportion of grain which would be shipped via Rosario, although particularly for corn it is considerable, as Rosario is the natural outlet for one of the richest corn regions.

‘On account of the shipping and international banking situation, grain exports are practically limited at present to contracts made before declaration of war, and nothing definite is known with respect to the European market. The leading grain dealers are inclined to think that Europe and Brazil will take all the wheat offered, but that considerable quantities of corn will be available for the United States in case the American market can take them.’—(*Weekly Northwestern Miller.*)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN RUSSIA.

The trade in musical instruments is a growing one, in spite of occasional setbacks. Germany supplies most of the pianos and piano parts, even to the veneers and bronze candlesticks, which are imported in spite of heavy duty. The same is the case with violins and guitars, although the simpler so-called ‘balaleikas’ are largely produced by a Russian domestic industry, which has its market in Moscow. Germany, too, has a practical monopoly of the supply of coppered steel wires, and satisfies the greater part of the extraordinary demand for gramophones and gramophone records. Unfortunately trade in these articles suffers from shady methods of competition, and importers have to be careful with whom they deal. It should be remembered that legal proceedings are usually attended with special difficulties for foreign traders, and that often full satisfaction is not obtained, even in the case of a favourable verdict.—(*German Consul in Saratow in British Trade Journal.*)

GERMAN COMPETITION IN INDIAN MARKET.

The following extract from the *Board of Trade Journal* on the German and Austrian trade with India may be published as further bearing out the remarks on this subject in the special series dealing with German trade:—

The value of Indian trade with Germany has increased, costly British goods being largely displaced in India by cheap German manufactures. By the application of

technical skill and chemical science, or a combination of both, German manufacturers have secured special advantages in the supply of certain goods, such as musical instruments and coal and tar dyes. The development of German shipping has also encouraged direct imports from Germany, as well as the exportation to that country of cotton, hides, jute, oilseeds and rice. Cotton manufactures, dyes, copper, iron and steel, machinery and woollens form the bulk of the imports from Germany. The considerable import trade in hosiery is practically monopolized by Japan and Germany, the value of the former's share in 1913-14 being 83,00,000 rupees, as against 62,00,000 rupees in 1912-13, while Germany sent goods to the value of 23,00,000 rupees as against 18,00,000 rupees in 1912-13. Thus Japan supplied about 70 per cent of the imports of hosiery, and her share is about twelve times that of the United Kingdom.

Austria-Hungary has been doing a steadily increasing trade in glass bangles, to the discomfiture of her competitors, while of the total import trade in glass and glassware she did 45 per cent, Germany 15 per cent, the United Kingdom 13 per cent, and Belgium 10 per cent. The United Kingdom is steadily increasing her Indian market for common bottles, miscellaneous glassware, earthenware and porcelain.

The following table shows the value of the principal articles imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary during the years ended March 31, 1913 and 1914:—

	Imports from Germany.		Imports from Austria-Hungary.	
	1912-13. Rupees.	1913-14. Rupees.	1912-13. Rupees.	1913-14. Rupees.
Apparel (including boots and shoes)...	16,00,000	16,66,000	11,44,000	11,35,000
Chemicals...	12,76,000	12,61,000	*	*
Cotton manufactures (including yarn, &c.)...	1,01,14,000	1,41,67,000	27,52,000	33,77,000
Dyes...	1,02,04,000	93,29,000	*	*
Glass and glassware...	25,81,000	28,59,000	69,07,000	87,38,000
Haberdashery and millinery...	21,84,000	27,89,000	23,34,000	22,34,000
Hardware and cutlery...	72,91,000	84,68,000	33,12,000	33,67,000
Instruments, apparatus and millwork, &c...	15,99,000	15,32,000	*	*
Liquors...	23,01,000	23,76,000	*	*
Machinery, &c...	29,64,000	43,18,000	1,89,000	1,94,000
Matches...	3,36,000	2,51,000	8,20,000	9,67,000
Metals...	2,69,04,000	3,86,02,000	11,20,000	17,20,000
Oils...	27,90,000	32,32,000	*	*
Paper and pasteboard...	24,66,000	27,43,000	11,47,000	13,23,000
Salt...	9,60,000	9,31,000	Nil.	*
Silk manufactures (including yarn, &c.)...	17,50,000	22,40,000	57,000	2,52,000
Sugar...	7,62,000	1,83,000	1,06,72,000	1,38,37,000
Toys and requisites...	11,20,000	11,59,000	3,21,000	*
Woollen manufactures (including yarn, &c.)...	94,92,000	1,07,46,000	8,40,000	11,55,000
Other articles...	1,43,39,000	1,78,06,000	36,60,000	46,05,000
Total...	10,30,33,000	12,66,58,000	3,52,75,000	4,29,04,000

* These items are not separately distinguished in the report.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending October 22, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Fax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	1,149,456	116,294	56,950	22,166	1,344,866
Consolidated	1,164,026	129,502	32,217	161,906	1,487,651
Empire Elevator Co.	1,380,436	235,724	68,846	111,676	1,796,682
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	749,373	66,713	14,731	.....	830,817
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	822,867	84,760	11,950	497,412	1,326,989
G. T. Pacific.	2,292,417	517,433	48,405	155,643	3,013,898
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,084,086	116,914	38,541	.....	1,239,541
Fort William Elevator Co.	245,839	263,347	21,114	61,175	591,475
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	825,893	157,846	23,849	.....	1,007,588
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	2,883,747	680,002	119,633	192,306	3,875,688
D. Horn & Co.	27,043	9,866	7,415	125,480	169,804
Dominion Government Elevator. . . .	1,446,396	221,756	67,691	157,400	1,893,283
Total terminal elevators	14,071,579	2,600,157	511,342	1,375,204	18,578,282
Saskatoon Government Elevator.	25,147	13,448	.....	.....	38,595
Moosejaw Government Elevator.	159,136	1,915	.....	87	161,138
Total interior terminal elevat.	184,283	15,363	.....	87	199,733
Depot Harbour. ....	.....	3,780	.....	.....	3,780
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	2,666	400	.....	.....	3,066
Midland Elevator Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiffin, G. T. P.	811,573	67,150	.....	.....	878,723
Port McNicol	1,055,997	74,502	18,137	26,780	1,175,416
Collingwood.	25,021	.....	.....	.....	25,021
Meaford. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goderich	703,424	12,483	.....	.....	825,907
Point Edward. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec, Harbour Commissioners.	2,005	41,466	.....	.....	43,471
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.	27,000	20,689	31,733	.....	79,422
Commercial Elevator Co.	20,542	23,623	.....	.....	44,165
Port Colborne	1,597,543	293,232	65,342	.....	1,956,117
Prescott. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	1,286,082	4	93,428	45,100	1,424,614
" No. 2.	1,063,577	337,930	50,617	23,906	1,476,030
Montreal Warehousing Co.	131,355	137,101	95	33,381	301,932
West St. John, N.B. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total public elevators.	6,726,785	1,122,360	259,352	129,167	8,237,664
Total quantity in store	20,982,647	3,737,880	770,694	1,524,458	27,015,679

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended October 22, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Wheat—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard.....	14,360	2,489	16,849	
No. 1 Northern.....	1,389,697	33,647	1,022,402	2,445,746
No. 2 ".....	4,239,313	92,442	3,151,306	7,483,061
No. 3 ".....	4,429,776	31,243	1,398,788	5,859,807
No. 4 Wheat.....	2,417,084	22,416	616,901	3,056,401
No. 5 ".....		1,550	248,269	249,819
No. 6 ".....			10,012	10,012
Other.....	1,581,349	2,985	276,618	1,860,952
Totals, Wheat.....	14 071,579	184,283	6,726,785	20,982,647

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Oats—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 C.W.....	11,708		11,708	
No. 2 ".....	609,278	7,313	202,110	818,701
No. 3 ".....	420,935	7,471	255,390	683,796
Ex. No. 1 Feed.....	252,957		54,598	307,555
No. 1 Feed.....		579	116,979	117,558
No. 2 ".....			27,971	27,971
Other.....	1,305,279		465,312	1,770,591
Totals, Oats.....	2,600,157	15,363	1,122,360	3,737,880

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Barley—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 3 Extra.....				
No. 3 C.W.....	103,666		13,153	116,824
No. 4 ".....	186,080		109,375	295,455
Feed.....	94,287			94,287
Rejected.....	85,000			85,000
Other.....	42,309		136,319	179,128
Totals, Barley.....	511,342		259,352	770,694

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Flax—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Northwestern Canada.....	1,181,539		105,261	1,286,800
No. 2 C.W.....	163,474	87	23,906	192,467
No. 3 C.W.....	17,384			17,384
Rejected.....				
Other.....	27,807			27,807
Totals, Flax.....	1,395,204	87	129,167	1,524,458
Total quantity in store.....	18,578,282	199,733	3,237,664	27,015,679

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

1075. **Match splints.**—A Liverpool firm of timber merchants reports a demand for match splints and asks to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of same.

1076. **Bronze powders and gold leaf.**—A Lancashire firm wishes to obtain the agencies of Canadian manufacturers of bronze powders and gold leaf.

1077. **Handles.**—A Midlands firm of timber merchants asks to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of wooden handles of all kinds.

1078. **Caustic potash or pearl ash.**—A manufacturing company in Liverpool seeks supplies of caustic potash or pearl ash and invites offers from Canadian manufacturers and shippers.

1079. **Split-wood pulleys.**—A London firm who seeks large supplies of split-wood pulleys for machinery transmission invites offers from Canadian manufacturers.

1080. **Flannel.**—A Midlands firm desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of flannel.

1081. **Broom and pick handles.**—A London company who are open to purchase supplies of broom and pick-handles would be glad to receive prices from Canadian manufacturers.

1082. **Frames for hammock chairs.**—A London manufacturing company wishes to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers who can supply frames for hammock chairs. They would contract for large quantities, and upon receipt of samples and prices are prepared to an order for 5,000 for delivery in January.

1083. **Zircon ores.**—A London firm seeking supplies of Zircon ores wishes to hear from Canadian proprietors of deposits.

1084. **Bronze powders.**—An importing firm in Manchester wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of bronze powders; a fine quality for the use of printers and lithographers and a coarse quality for wall paper makers (about 25 tons a year); also a good enamel bronze for paint making.

1085. **Aluminium powders.**—An importing firm in Manchester wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of aluminium powders, ordinary quality and enamel; also a pure quality which will not show black on the paper after printing.

1086. **Gold paper.**—An importing firm in Manchester wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of gold paper, plain and protected, about 300 reams a year.

1087. **Aluminium paper.**—An importing firm in Manchester wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of aluminium paper, about 70 reams a year.

1088. **Gold leaf.**—An importing firm in Manchester wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of gold leaf, 22 carat, in thirty different sizes, deep and lemon, about 500,000 leaves a month.

1089. **Aluminium leaf.**—An importing firm in Manchester wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of aluminium leaf, about 200,000 leaves a month.

1090. **Imitation leaf.**—An importing firm in Manchester wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of imitation leaf, about 100,000 leaves a month.

1091. **Schlag metal.**—An importing firm in Manchester wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of schlag metal in boxes of about 10,000 leaves. About fifty boxes a month.

1092. **Schlag Aluminium.**—An importing firm in Manchester wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of schlag aluminium in boxes of about 5,000 leaves. About sixty boxes a month.

1093. **Gold foil.**—An importing firm in Manchester wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of gold foil for boxmakers, about 100 reams a month.

1094. **Transfer foil.**—An importing firm in Manchester wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of transfer foil 20 x 25 inches. About 20,000 sheets a month.

1095. **Bundle metal.**—An importing firm in Manchester wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of bundle metal of different sizes from 9 x 10 to 13 x 13 c/m, and qualities from No. 1½ to 3, about 100 bundles a month.

1096. **Diamond leaf.**—An importing firm in Manchester wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of diamond leaf, a substitute for gold leaf, or any substitute for gold leaf which is made in Canada.

1097. **Wire nails.**—A Manchester firm of nail manufacturers and importers wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of wire nails.

1098. **Screws.**—A Manchester firm of nail manufacturers and importers wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of screws.

1099. **Bolts and nuts.**—A Manchester firm of nail manufacturers and importers wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of bolts and nuts.

1100. **Cold rolled hoop iron.**—A Manchester firm of nail manufacturers and importers wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of cold rolled hoop iron.

1101. **Apples.**—A London fruit merchant and commission agent is desirous of forming a connection with Canadian shippers of apples.

1102. **Apples.**—A London firm who handle large consignments of fresh and dried fruits wishes to get into touch with Canadian shippers of apples.

1103. **Matchwood.**—An English company manufacturing matches is desirous of obtaining supplies of suitable matchwood, preferably aspen, from Canada. They would like to get into touch with Canadian shippers who can quote for their requirements.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

With Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Bounties.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage Table.
Trade Commissioner Service.

PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS.

PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PART VII.—TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics.
Trade and Commerce.

Weekly Report.

(Circulated within Canada only.)

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Miscellaneous Publications.

Canada Grain Act.
Canada Year Book.
Census Returns.
Commercial Arrangements between Canada and Foreign Countries.
Export Directory.
Inspection and Sale Act.
List of Licensed Elevators.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Austria-Hungary:

Trieste, British Consul General.

Belgium:

Antwerp, British Consul General.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.

Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

China:

Harbin, British Consul.

Colombia:

Bagot, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.

Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Vice-Consul.

Panama, British Consul General.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul.

St. Petersburg, British Consul.

Vladivostock, British Consul.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.

Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Turkey:

Constantinople, British Consul General.

Turkey-in-Asia:

Smyrna, British Consul General.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable Address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne, Cable address, Cancoma.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiuklang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable address, Canadian.

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable Address, Canadian.

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood & Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary. 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
German Export..	1945
China (Mr. J. W. Ross)..	1945
Cuba (Mr. Watson Griffin)..	1950
Japan (Mr. Gordon Johnson)..	1959
Norway and Denmark (Mr. C. E. Sontum)..	1961
South Africa (Mr. E. J. Wilkinson)..	1963
Great Britain—	
London (Mr. Harrison Watson)..	1964
Leeds (Mr. C. Dyer)..	1967
Canadian Trade Twelve Months to August..	1970
Commercial Conditions in Russia..	1973
Canadian Seed Supply..	1975
Japanese Commercial Notes..	1975
Canadian Produce Prices in England..	1976
British Agricultural Produce Imports..	1977
Canadian Asbestos for Australia..	1978
Evidence of Hostile Trading..	1978
Notes on German Trade—	
Products of the Printing Industry..	1979
Hollow Glassware..	1981
Heavy Chemicals..	1984
Manufacture of Wood Alcohol..	1997
Specifications for Box Shooks..	1995
Notes on Foreign Trade..	1997
Canadian Grain Statistics..	2002
Trade Inquiries	2005
Commercial Intelligence Service	2009

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, November 9, 1914.

No. 563

ARGENTINA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. H. R. Poussette.)

BUENOS AIRES, September 29, 1914.

CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

It is difficult to say at this distance if the conditions which exist in South American markets are well known to Canadian exporters, but they have undergone such changes within the last nine weeks that possibly they have not been followed in the Dominion. All of the Republics are passing through one of the most severe financial crises of their history. The European conflict may be put forward as a convenient reason for this state of affairs; but it is only a contributory factor, as business conditions were in an unhealthy state prior to that event. There was much financial stringency prior to the outbreak of hostilities, and war merely intensified it. These remarks can at least be taken as applying to all of the Republics of the eastern coast and to Paraguay, Chile and Peru. Some of them are feeling it more sharply than others. Speculation has bred extravagance, and the other economic ills which usually follow upon it.

ARGENTINA.

Speculation in Argentina has been confined almost entirely to real estate, located in the cities and the camp. During the wave just passed, land attained a high and purely fictitious value, and now that this has fallen, capital to a large amount is being tied up.

The views of Dr. de la Plaza, who a few weeks ago succeeded to the Presidential chair, on the death of its late occupant, Dr. Roque Saenz Peña, are interesting as coming from a distinguished statesman who has a reputation for soundness of views. They have been given to the public through the medium of a commercial man, whose name has not been mentioned. Excerpts from this interview, as taken from an article appearing in the *Review of the River Plate*, are as follows:—

ECONOMIC BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED.

'Admitted that our financial mechanism could not but feel the intense repercussion of the upheaval suffered by the great European centres to which it is so closely allied. Hence, restricted credit, withholding of capital and paralization of business. But in the meantime, the Argentine economic organization not only remains inaccessible to those effects, but it also remains intact in all its vigour, and far from suffering damage, can reap positive benefits from the situation. Events in Europe increase both

the security of a market for our products and the margin of profit on them. Argentine meat and grain cannot be dispensed with and these will meet with ample demand and remunerative prices. The prospects for the harvest could not be better. If results only approximate to what we are justified in looking for, the cash value of the harvest should not be less than 1,000 million dollars. There are, moreover, still in the country three and a half million tons of maize which is in a condition to be exported now that the climatic difficulties have disappeared. These are factors of wealth which are not subject to the eventualities of the war and which afford an unmistakable index of the national economy. It is sufficient to mention them to show the inconsistency of the alarmist propagandists who depict a disastrous situation and who clamour for heroic remedies to conjure it.'

PRESENT DIFFICULTIES MAINLY FINANCIAL.

'Dr. de la Plaza particularly insists that the situation of the country cannot be gauged by the difficulties which provoked the bankruptcy of individual speculators. Many people had embarked upon the hazardous paths confiding in a rapid increase in values and they to-day in face of the prevailing restriction, find it impossible to liquidate their ventures. But these personal situations constitute an infinitesimal minority, and it would be absurd because of them to pretend to adopt any remedy of a general nature. Furthermore, no panacea would be efficacious to remedy them. The crisis in real estate has been provoked by the artificial inflation of values. Once this exaggerated valuation was checked, a fall was fatally, irresistibly inevitable for those who had embarked in such operations on a credit basis. As a matter of fact, the European conflagration has only precipitated events. The causes of the crisis were already there and sooner or later they had to produce their effects.'

PRESENT POSITION.

Although some firms will doubtless have to go into liquidation in the next three months, it is hoped that it will not involve any of the larger ones; and that if the hopes for a good crop be fulfilled, the remainder will be placed beyond serious danger. This is the position, and exporters should keep in touch with the crop prospects through the grain news in their daily papers, and through any other medium, Canadian or American, that takes particular note of South American current affairs. One satisfactory feature is, that the frigorificos which had to close down in the first week of last month owing to the absolute derangement of commerce and finance, are now much more busily employed and shipping regularly. One contract alone, involving 15,000 tons per month, is reported between the British Government and the various Argentine meat-freezing establishments. Another factor to be considered is, that the abundant rains of the past winter have assured the grazing for the next two or three years at least, which is of much importance to a country shipping about \$165,800,000 worth of animal products per year.

DECLINE IN TRADE.

As showing the decline in trade which Argentina has been experiencing, the figures taken from the Government trade statistics are very illuminative, as also are the railway returns for the period from July 1 up to the week ending September 12 of the present year. The trade statistics together with other returns, show that the imports have fallen off in the six months ending June 30 last, to the extent of \$38,158,725 gold, and the railway traffic returns have fallen off by no less than \$1,530,387. The Customs receipts from January 1 to September 15 show a falling-off of \$20,707,040 gold.

On August 1 a month's moratorium was declared on all obligations falling due up to August 31; the effects of this will expire to-morrow, but it would appear that wide advantage has not been taken of it locally.

BRAZIL.

Of all the Republics of South America none can be feeling the crisis more intensely than Brazil. The fall in the price of rubber some time ago probably commenced the trouble, as it reacted on conditions already somewhat top-heavy. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities between Austria and Serbia, Brazil found herself in urgent need of financial assistance, and her Government had been negotiating with European bankers for a large loan. With the advent of the war these were broken off, and the immediate effect of this, together with the dislocation of trade, was to throw the financial affairs of the country into a state which may be described as chaotic. Exchange fell heavily and fluctuated so violently that its rate could only be fixed by the price which parties would pay for it. The par rate of exchange, as fixed by the Law of Conversion, is 16d. to the milreis, or 15 milreis to the sovereign, but on August 3 exchange shops were paying as high as 24 milreis for a sovereign, although naturally only for small amounts. Some two weeks ago exchange was reported as being at from 12½d. to 11½d., and with a tendency to fall. In the first week of August, to save the situation, the Government declared a moratorium. Affairs at the time of writing, to judge from press reports, have shown no improvement. An adverse feature is the default in dividends which the Government has had to make on its 5 per cent loan of 1895, of which £6,873,000 is outstanding, and its 4 per cent loan of 1910, of which there is £9,807,000 outstanding.

IMPORTANCE OF COFFEE CROP TO BRAZIL.

Coffee, which is the principal source of wealth in the Republic, has suffered under severe difficulties. The United States being almost the only buyer for the moment, the dealers naturally lower their prices in front of the offerings of Brazilian sellers who urgently require funds to meet their obligations. Coffee has come to be looked upon in the United States very much as a necessity, not as absolutely needful to support life, but perhaps more as an adjunct to the table, entering into the same category as butter, eggs, &c. But in other parts of the world this does not apply to quite the same extent, and it can be assumed that the practice of economy imposed upon the people of Europe, South America and other parts of the world will result in a curtailment of consumption which must react upon the Brazilian position.

URUGUAY.

The commercial conditions in Uruguay are very similar to those reigning in Argentina, except that perhaps the position there is somewhat more acute. But, except for the stoppage of the flow of foreign capital and the disturbance to credit, this little Republic should stand to gain by the war, as the staple industries are the production of meat and grain, whose consumption must be the last to suffer diminution.

CHILE.

Chile, up to the commencement of the present world-wide depression, gave the impression of being in the most satisfactory commercial state, and entitled to entertain, according to its size, bright hopes for the future. But those hopes were based on the assumption of peace. The reason for this is that the main source of wealth is contained in the nitrate industry, which for prosperity requires the tranquil development of agriculture in the older parts of the world, owing to their dependence upon this product to fertilize their worn-out lands. This industry, while it is the mainstay of the country, is also its weakness, for, unfortunately, it has caused too strong a reliance being put upon it. Chile has been carrying most of her eggs in one basket, and unhappily for her she is now realizing the disadvantage of that policy. Germany has been her best customer for nitrate, but with agriculture seriously disrupted in that country and communications almost entirely cut off, her imports at the

present time must be reduced to nil. Other countries have also curtailed or stopped their imports for agricultural purposes, the effect of which is that Chile now finds herself in circumstances which are not a little embarrassing. The war may have some effect owing to the heavy consumption of explosives, as nitrate is used in their composition, but whether this will be material or not it is impossible to say.

PERU.

The present position of Peru is not encouraging. This is due primarily to the political unrest, which has now been going on for over a year, and superimposed on this has been the financial stringency of the money markets which have reduced that Republic to a position that, from telegraphic and press advices, would appear to be little short of despairing.

The chief exports of Peru are copper, cotton and sugar and, after that, petroleum, silver, rubber and wool, the total amounting to a little over £9,000,000.

THE NORTHERN REPUBLICS.

Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela ought to be in a better position to stand the present strain than any of the other other Republics of this continent, as their exports not being relatively large, they are less dependent upon the state of the world's markets. Nor does speculation seem to have become the evil that it was in the Republics of the eastern seaboard. To the observer it appeared that the conditions were more calm, and there was lacking that feverish desire to amass wealth quickly that has been too evident in some of the others. Another point in their favour is that the commodities which they export, are either those of prime necessity or what might be termed, for want of a better word, semi-prime necessities.

ECUADOR.

Ecuador's chief source of wealth lies in her plantations, as cocoa makes up not less than 60 per cent of her total exports. France has been her best customer and, fortunately, the route is fairly open to that country. The effect which the present disturbance will have on the use of cocoa remains to be seen, but although it will doubtless be curtailed in consumption and the prices consequently reduced, it has come too much into use, owing to its highly nutritive qualities, to admit of its being classed as a luxury. Coffee is exported to a comparatively small extent, forming not more than about 5 per cent of the total exports.

COLOMBIA.

In Colombia, coffee is the principal product, and is being grown in constantly increasing quantities. It is an advantage that the United States is its best customer, not only owing to the former being neutral and consequently less affected by the war, but also by reason of its proximity, and the fact that there is regular connection between the two, maintained by ships of United States register. Gold ranks next to coffee, and for that there is always a market. Hides come third; they may fall in price, but nevertheless, the world must have footwear and the manifold articles made from leather, of which saddlery and harness are not the least. Bananas are fourth on the list. This is a growing trade, and one of no small importance to the Republic, and it has the advantage of being conducted almost entirely with the United States. Tobacco has been going to Hamburg, shipped by German commission houses located in Barranquilla. This business will probably be disorganized, but the effect should not be serious except to the growers of the Magdalena Valley.

VENEZUELA.

As in Colombia, coffee forms the principal export of Venezuela. The figures for 1912 were 79,000,000 bolivars out of a total trade of 131,000,000 bs. The value of the bolivar is a little less than 20 cents. The United States takes about 40 per cent of the output, the balance being divided between France, Germany, Spain and the Netherlands, in the order named. Exports of cocoa amounted in the same year to 12,000,000 bs., nearly one-half of which went to France; United States was the next largest purchaser, with Spain third; Germany's share was unimportant. Of the 9,000,000 bs. of balata exported, Germany was the largest customer, but with France very slightly below her. Of the 6,500,000 bs. hides, most of them went to the United States. In her customers Venezuela is less happily situated than her neighbour to the west, and for that reason her commerce is more likely to suffer from the interruption of trade.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

In the foregoing, commercial and financial conditions in South America have been described in rather drab colours, but there would be no object in attempting to disguise the situation, which is so plainly apparent. But if the present is depressing, the future contains much to inspire hope, and it is with that that Canadian exporters have chiefly to concern themselves. One factor which operates very powerfully in favour of South American commerce, is that almost without exception the exports can be classed as coming within the category of necessities or semi-necessities. There might be a difference of opinion with regard to the nitrate of soda of Chile, yet to the tillers of the wornout or poor soil, where this occurs in Europe, it is regarded as needful, and the same may be said of the copper of Chile and Peru, in its relation to one of the most important industries in the world.

Whilst all of the Republics must suffer from the shortage of capital that is likely to ensue, for a period of years, still, idle money is constantly seeking remunerative investment, and it will have many openings in this continent. Another factor to be considered is that of immigration. There is much reason for believing that with the return of peace, many people of the continent of Europe will seek new homes in the western hemisphere, where they may hope to enjoy the fruits of their labour in greater tranquility, and escape from the enormous burden of taxation, which is likely to be the aftermath of the present struggle. Unless the cataclysm which has fallen upon the continent should in turn descend upon South America, it should be reasonable to look forward to a large measure of prosperity when normal conditions once more hold sway. The people of this continent are receiving a severe and most salutary lesson. They are learning to economize and to do without luxuries, that not long ago were considered necessities, and they are realizing the immense ultimate disadvantage of attempting to do too much at once. Speaking particularly of the Republics of the east coast, it may be said that they are undergoing nature's treatment for those who grow too fast, but they will recover in time and go on carefully for a period of years, then perhaps faster and faster, until there is another breakdown. Under ordinary circumstances, however, that event should take place so far in the future that it may be neglected for all present practical purposes, and in any case it will be as easily foreseen by those with far vision, as has been the present one.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CANADIANS.

The above brief survey has been made, in an attempt to demonstrate the reasons for basing a prediction of an era of reasonable and steady prosperity for the greater part of South America. The bare facts have been given in the hope that they will be weighed by Canadian manufacturers, and that if they seem sufficient will cause them to take more interest in this part of the world, and to endeavour to secure a share of its trade.

The Dominion has an exceptional opportunity to secure a footing in South American markets. There is a chance for her to gain a position that otherwise might take ten years to accomplish. However the present struggle may end, there seems no doubt that for a considerable period of years Germany, Belgium and France will find themselves prostrated, and that their export trade will be completely disorganized and that it will be long before they can recover. Intelligent efforts should be directed towards securing oversea trade in every part of the world, so that it may be retained or brought within the British dominions.

In the next report the annual trade statistics showing countries of origin will be analyzed with a view to showing the part which continental nations have taken in the commerce of this country, so that it may be a guide to Canadian exporters in their future policy.

PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES.

Shortly after the commencement of the war the press of the United States entered upon a campaign directed towards spurring manufacturers and exporters of the United States to assail the South American markets with all the energy possible. Apparently this propaganda was not participated in by either the Director of the Pan-American Union or the Department of Commerce. Two translations of press cables, appearing in two local papers, *La Nacion* and *La Prensa*, are given below:—

AUTHORITATIVE WARNINGS.

'Washington, September 18.—Mr. Redfield, Under-Secretary of Commerce, stated to-day in the Senate that he did not consider the present an opportune time for the United States to initiate a general commercial campaign in the South American Republics. Replying to a question put by a Senator as to the probable cost of equipping and conducting a floating exhibition of United States products to the principal ports of South America, in national transport ships, Mr. Redfield is reported to have said that the fitting out of such an exhibition, carrying private produce, should not be carried out under the auspices of the Federal Government. He added that the effects of the war in Europe had not affected the purchasing power of South America, but had only affected its current credit resources and its importing capacity. Finally, Mr. Redfield said, "The most appropriate policy just now would be the application of measures tending to assist South America to reinforce its credit before expecting it to increase imports."'

'Washington, September 21.—After having received replies from thirty-four capitals and cities of Central and South America, to the telegraphic inquiry as to the situation created by the war, Mr. Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union, made a statement advising the public as to the economic conditions created by the conflict, and declaring that the true situation of the countries of the southern hemisphere presents only an opportunity for co-operation, investigation and preparation for better times, rather than an opportunity for selling products. Mr. Barrett stated that economically the various countries are now passing through critical situations, which make commercial interchange with the United States impossible under the conditions in which it is usually effected. He further stated that the commercial situation of Central and South America requires active financial co-operation in the form of monetary advances and reasonable credits in order that the exportations of raw material may be deflected from Europe and attracted towards the United States.'

THE ACTUAL SITUATION.

These statements represent the actual situation, and the advice given might be assimilated by Canadian exporters. Much has apparently been made of the elimination of German, Belgian, French and Austrian competition, without, or but imperfectly, understanding that this has been more than offset by the heavy falling-off in trade. Except in certain lines which have been exclusively supplied by one or more

of the countries mentioned, this derangement of trade is perhaps more important for the effects which it will have upon the future than for those it is likely to exert upon the present. The advice given to manufacturers in Canada is, that they should not expect too much from the South American Republics in immediately recuperating themselves for loss of orders either at home or abroad, but that they should look upon the next year as a period for careful and thorough preparation for the better times which are likely to ensue. Markets, and the wants of the people, should be carefully studied and no effort should be neglected to form the most satisfactory connections in the various Republics. It takes time, energy and money to create a business in Canada and it will require time, energy and money to secure business in South America, and Canadians should make these sacrifices if they are desirous of attaining full success.

CHINA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. W. Ross.*)

SHANGHAI, September 25, 1914.

POSSIBILITIES FOR CANADIAN TRADE.

The present war in Europe, involving as it has so many of the leading industrial and commercial nations, must of necessity bring temporary advantages at least to those more fortunate countries removed from the field of conflict. There is given below a summary of certain articles which have heretofore been supplied to the markets of China by the countries now engaged in the war, and of which Canada may probably now be able to supply a part. Mention may also be made of the leading exports of each country.

In the case of certain articles exported to China from the countries at war Canada is not in a position to supply. As an instance of such there may be mentioned analine dyes and artificial indigo, of which Germany in 1913 supplied no less than tls. 5,000,000, or \$3,750,000 Canadian currency, while of metals of various kinds, Belgium in the same year exported to China to the value of tls. 1,150,000 or \$747,500.

The latest complete statistics available are those for 1912. It will therefore be necessary to employ this source of information in providing figures for the present report.

GERMAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

The expansion of German trade with China has attracted attention in recent years. Her relative position in this trade however is still only eighth. Hong Kong, Japan, Great Britain, United States, Russia, British India, and France all enjoy annual greater direct trade with China than Germany. It should be stated, however, that trade with France shows a very small importation of French goods, but a great preponderance of exports to that country, particularly in silk and silk products.

The total German trade with China in 1912 amounted in value to Hk. tls. 35,-168,771, and in 1913 to Hk. tls. 45,327,627, imports from Germany, in the latter year, amounting to Hk. tls. 28,302,403, and exports to Germany to Hk. tls. 17,025,224.

The direct trade with Germany increased in 1913 by tls. 10,000,000 over the preceding year (and by tls. 22,000,000 over the figures for 1906), while Great Britain increased her trade in the same year by tls. 23,000,000 (the figures for the years 1906-12 remaining practically stationary, with slight variations year by year). The trade of Japan with China in 1913 expanded by no less than tls.

88,500,000, British India showed no increase over 1912, but its trade expansion in that year was tls. 10,000,000 over that of any preceding year, and this amount was maintained in 1913.

RELATIVE POSITION.

Leaving Hong Kong out of consideration, Great Britain's trade with China is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times greater than that of Germany, Japan's trade is 4 times greater, and that of the United States over $1\frac{1}{2}$ times in excess of Germany's.

Nevertheless German trade with China has been steady and progressive for the past eight years. For the period 1906-9 no great expansion is to be observed, the figure for the latter year being tls. 22,718,430. The succeeding four-year period, however, shows great expansion culminating in the results for 1913, tls. 45,327,627, being an increase of 100 per cent over the figure for 1909.

GERMAN EXPORTS TO CHINA.

The total exports of German goods into China in the year concerned amounted in value in Hk. tls. 21,000,000, or \$13,125,000 Canadian currency. Among the chief articles supplied were:—

	Hk. Tls.
Textiles of all kinds: Sheetings, shirtings, drills, jeans, tea cloths, chintzes, sateens, and cotton goods of every description, both plain, printed, and coloured; also woollen cloths, velveteens, reps, and tapestries, cotton mixtures, cotton flannels, handkerchiefs and towels, and miscellaneous piece goods.....	1,537,617
Iron and steel and metals.....	1,415,320
Arms and munitions of war.....	4,536,514
Cordage.....	56,000
Clothing and boots and shoes.....	300,000
Cutlery and electro-plated ware.....	60,000
Dyes, colours and paints.....	4,915,123
Electrical materials and fittings.....	547,225
Enamelled ware.....	122,000
Glass and glassware.....	120,000
Hosiery.....	255,600
Lamps and lampware.....	222,500
Machinery and machine tools.....	1,041,801
Margarine and artificial butter.....	9,515
Milk, condensed.....	39,300
Needles.....	328,391
Paper.....	612,108
Stationery and books.....	170,000
Vehicles; railway and tram cars, automobiles, &c.....	936,000

(Hk. Tls. 1 = $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents Canadian currency).

ARTICLES WHICH CANADA MIGHT SUPPLY.

Leaving out those articles which Canada does not produce or is not likely to be in a position to advantageously supply, and including others unenumerated above, there are still to be mentioned the following extensive list of commodities, for which Germany has in the past found a market in China:—

	Hk. Tls.
Asbestos	10,160
Belting	7,087
Books and engravings	30,122
Brick and tiles	11,490
Butter (including margarine)	24,000
Caviare	1,389
Cement	30,933
Cheese	9,272
Clothing and boots and shoes	300,000
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	8,168
Confectionery	17,751
Enamelledware	122,000
Emery and corundum, cloth, paper and powder	19,388
Fish and fish products	11,376
Gloves, leather	366
Glue	15,236
Hops	8,423
Hosiery	255,600
Pianos and musical instruments	24,692
Iron, galvanized, sheets	37,151
“ “ wire	31,503
Milk, condensed, in tins	39,303
Paper (including cardboard)	612,000
Printing and lithographing material	25,324
Stationery	140,000
Stoves and grates	95,000
Wines, beer and spirits	220,000
Woollens: Woollen flannels	3,442
“ Broad cloth, habit cloth, and Russian	302,000
“ Unclassed	60,000
Woollen and worsted yarn and cord	415,000
Wood pulp	28,307

(Hk. Tls. 1 = 62½ cents Canadian currency).

Miscellaneous goods of every description comprise the total importation of German goods into China, which during the year stated (1912), amounted to tls. 21,000,000 (\$13,125,000 Canadian currency). Full statistics for 1913 not yet being available, it can only be stated here that German exports to China increased during 1913 by the sum of tls. 7,000,000 over the figures for the preceding year, and it must be assumed that the increase was fairly distributed among all commodities. Attention, however, may be called to the figures for the following items: Textiles, iron and steel and metals, dyes, paints and colours, and arms and munitions of war. The aniline dye and artificial indigo trade has wonderfully increased during recent years, and now represents one of the largest items of export from Germany.

EXPORTS TO GERMANY FROM CHINA.

Of the exports from China, Germany took in 1913 practically the same amount as Great Britain, the figures being for Germany tls. 17,025,224, and for Great Britain tls. 16,346,413. The leading exports to Germany were:—

	Hk. Tls.
Beans	200,000
Bristles	160,000
Coal	73,000
Cotton, raw and cotton waste	1,450,000
Egg, albumen and egg products	1,061,500
Feathers, duck and chicken	291,300
Fibre, hemp and jute	150,000
Ground-nuts	208,817
Oils, bean and vegetable	800,000
Seeds, sessamum	3,500,000
" cotton, rape, &c.	700,000
Silk, raw and woven	400,000
Skins, hides and furs	1,702,604
Straw braid	500,000
Tea	30,000

GERMAN COMMERCIAL METHODS.

Much might be written with regard to the business methods of German merchants wherewith to extend their trade in China. Among others there may be mentioned the long credits given to Chinese merchants; the electric light installations in Chinese cities on long periods of payments; the co-operation of the home Government in conjunction with the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank in assisting merchants in financing enterprises; the special trade officials in connection with the consulates; and the close association of loans to China, carrying with them special concessions for industrial enterprises. The following extracts from German newspapers may be given as indicating the close attention paid to the Chinese trade by the Government in Berlin:—

The Peking correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* writes urging his fellow-countrymen to make a resolute effort to obtain a similar share in the industrialization of China to that already obtained by the French, Belgian and English groups. He then announces the double fact that a German-Chinese Association has been founded for the introduction of German culture into the Middle Kingdom and that a German financial group is being formed, quite apart from the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, in order to further German industrial interests in China. This group intends to leave all purely financial matters to the care of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, as hitherto, and to confine its attention wholly to industrial matters. Austrian financial interests will be included in the group, and the idea is that this German group, domiciled in China, shall have a parallel group of German manufacturers associated with it in Germany.

The British Consul in Leipzig reports to his Government that, according to the local press, the Far Eastern market is becoming of greater importance, in view of the stagnation of trade in South America. The German iron industry in particular is stated to be exploiting the Japanese and Chinese markets with success, and other industries are recommended to follow this example. The sales of German textiles, however, it is said, leave very much to be desired. It is suggested that banks should direct their attention to this market, and should lend their support to such undertakings as are likely to stimulate export to the Far East. Such support, it is considered, would be amply repaid.

TRADE WITH FRANCE.

France enjoys a greater direct trade with China than does Germany. In the year under review the value of the French exports to China was tls. 2,932,373, and the imports from this country into France amounted to tls. 38,809,138, or a gross total

trade for the year of tls. 41,741,511. The total German trade on the other hand for the same period was tls. 35,468,771, consisting of exports to China of a value of tls. 21,129,947 and imports of a value of tls. 14,338,824. The balance of French trade is therefore shown to be in favour of China and in the products of the country, particularly in silk, France is one of China's best customers.

The principal exports from France to China in 1912 were:—

	Hk.	Tls.
Textiles of all kinds: Cotton, linen and silk, including velveteens, plushes, and silk piece goods (the latter representing $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total) in value	1,000,000	
Arms and munitions	38,000	
Clocks and watches	107,000	
Dyes, colours and paints	336,000	
Electrical materials and fittings	27,000	
Haberdashery	34,000	
Instruments, musical, automatic	22,000	
“ scientific	24,000	
Iron and steel and metals	40,000	
Perfumery and cosmetics	12,000	
Ribbons, silk and cotton	240,000	
Stores, household, unclassified	33,000	
Motor cars, bicycles, and rickshas	95,000	
Wines and liquors	275,000	

OTHER IMPORTS FROM FRANCE.

France also exported the following articles in greater or less amount, many of which Canada might supply:—

	Hk.	Tls.
Asbestos	721	
Belting, machine	835	
Butter in tins	17,000	
Cheese	6,574	
Clothing, hats, boots, shoes and gloves	38,270	
Cocoa and chocolates, prepared	3,726	
Confectionery	6,527	
Hosiery	1,074	
India rubber and gutta percha manufactures	13,156	
Milk, condensed	3,571	
Paper	12,000	
Safes, and strong room doors	3,372	
Tinned fruits and vegetables and stores	33,500	
Stationery	30,000	
Soap, toilet	7,300	

PURCHASES FROM BELGIUM.

Belgium has for many years had extensive financial and other interests in China. Being a small kingdom and supposedly not looking for territorial aggrandisement, China has been disposed to grant to Belgian financiers, mining and railway and other concessions which she has withheld from the subjects of other nations, and only recently some very important railway concessions and loan privileges have been acquired by certain groups of Belgian and French financial interests. A Belgian bank was also established in China some years ago. The consequence has been that Belgium, for a good many years, has enjoyed a considerable annual trade with China, amounting to about tls. 20,000,000 (\$13,000,000 Canadian currency), with little variation year by year since 1906. Of this total trade, imports from Belgium amounted on an average to tls. 12,000,000 per annum.

The principal exports to China in 1912 were:—

	Hk. Tls.
Textiles of all kinds: including manufactures of cotton, woollen, linen and silk; also cotton yarn and thread.....	545,567
Iron and steel and metals	1,150,261
Arms and munitions of war	142,000
Clothing, hats, boots and shoes, and gloves.....	29,000
Dyes, artificial indigo	2,836,294
“ aniline	988,149
“ unenumerated	16,800
Electric material	67,453
Glass, window	387,616
“ table, &c.....	106,813
Leather	64,000
Machinery	850,000
Needles	209,000
Paper	67,000
Vehicles: Railway	175,000
“ Motor cars	35,500
Wines and beer	100,000

OTHER IMPORTS FROM BELGIUM.

The articles of which Canada might supply a part are practically the same as those imported from France. In 1912 Belgium also exported to China the following articles:—

	Hk. Tls.
Asbestos	1,350
Belting, machine	1,220
Butter	3,000
Cement	4,300
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	1,478
Confectionery	2,137
Enamelledware	9,246
Fish and fishery products	1,280
Hops	4,456
India-rubber and gutta-percha manufactures.....	5,300
Paper	67,000
Safes and strong room doors	1,775
Soap	24,000
Stationery	13,120

CHINESE TRADE WITH ITALY.

Italy, like France, buys a considerable amount from China, but sells very little in exchange. The total importations of Italian goods into China in 1912 were valued at only tls. 500,000. One-third of which was made up of textile products, including silk piece goods. Articles which Canada might successfully supply are:—

	Hk. Tls.
Condensed milk, imported in 1912	31,300
Cheese	3,460
Clothing, hats, boots, shoes and gloves	56,154
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	3,000
Confectionery	2,300
Paper and cardboard	3,000
Provisions and stores	4,375
Stationery	3,500

TRADE WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Austria-Hungarian interests in the Far East are not great. They maintain a subsidized line of steamers sailing on a monthly schedule to China and Japan, and do a considerable trade further south, with Hong Kong, the Malay States, and with India.

Exports from Austria-Hungary to China in 1912 represented a total of tls. 2,275,380. Of this amount, over 25 per cent was made up of textiles (tls. 665,000). Metals and enamelledware account for another 25 per cent. It is somewhat remarkable that of the enamelledware coming into China, consisting of washbasins, jugs, cups, plates, etc., of a value of about tls. 1,000,000, over 50 per cent was supplied by Austria-Hungary. Commodities which Canada might supply are not many, as follows:—

	Hk. Tls.
Paper	110,000
Soap	201,008
Stoves and grates	3,268

SWEDEN.

The trade of Sweden with China is peculiar in the fact that out of a total export in 1912 amounting to tls. 708,560, over 80 per cent or tls. 578,129, is made up of paper and a small quantity of pulp. The exports from this country for 1913 have increased to tls. 1,540,989, or over 100 per cent. Unfortunately statistics of the classification of goods for the latter year have not yet been issued, but as scarcely any other goods come from Sweden to China, it is probable that the increase was made up by further exports of paper. This would seem to indicate that the trade for paper, strawboard, &c., is expanding, and that now is the time for Canadian manufacturers of paper to break into the China market.

At one time Sweden did a large trade in matches with the Far East. Ten years ago Swedish were the only matches to be seen from Bombay to Peking. They are now very rarely seen, this trade having been captured by Japan. The latter country supplies about seven-eighths of all the matches imported into China.

CHINESE TRADE WITH DENMARK.

The trade of Denmark with China is very small. Danish exports to China amounted in 1912 to tls. 85,000. A small quantity of Danish butter in tins (tls. 2,000), and paper to the value of tls. 7,200 are about the only articles in which Canada might compete. Danish beer is a regular article of consumption in China. At one time Danish condensed milk was to be found in many of the shops, but is now no longer seen in this market.

Chinese goods imported into Denmark in 1912 were valued at tls. 15,000.

PAPER FROM NORWAY.

Out of a total export from Norway in 1912 of tls. 84,000, nearly the whole amount was made-up paper as follows:—

	Hk. Tls.
Paper and strawboard	68,894
“ “	151
Wood pulp	13,911
	<hr/> 82,956 <hr/>

CHINESE IMPORTS OF PAPER.

It will be observed from the foregoing that nearly every European country has been sending to China a large quantity of paper. This is particularly so in respect to importations from Germany, Belgium, and the Scandinavian countries.

China imported from foreign countries in 1913 paper (including strawboard and cardboard) to the value of Hk. tls. 6,140,494 = about \$4,000,000 Canadian currency.

Contracts for wood pulp given to Scandinavian exporters previous to the war cannot be fulfilled and importers of this product are now looking to Canada for their supplies.

THE TEXTILE SITUATION.

The demand for textiles at the present time is not great. Stocks in Shanghai are large, and Great Britain, the United States, and Japan are free to send in sufficient quantities to supply immediate demands. It will be observed, however, that there is an extensive list of goods of other kinds which might find a market in China now that supplies are shut off from other sources.

NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. W. A. Beddoe.*)

AUCKLAND, October 6, 1914.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

There is very little alteration in the commercial conditions, and business proceeds slowly but smoothly considering the great upheaval in Europe. The extent and possible length of the war were not at first appreciated by the importers of New Zealand, and there was considerable 'scare' buying on the part of consumers, and to some extent among retailers, in view of the probable increases in prices. Now, however, the community has settled down to view the position more steadily. Supplies in many lines are light, such as chemicals and manures, and there has been an upward trend in prices. Business may be said to be below the normal, although a fair volume is being transacted.

REGULATING PRICES.

A commission has been appointed by the Government to take evidence with the view of regulating the price of foodstuffs. This commission will shortly submit a report, which will indicate the price at which wheat and flour should be sold wholesale.

WHEAT AND FLOUR

Many inquiries have been received for names of exporters of wheat and flour, and should the price make business possible there is a very substantial demand to be filled.

NEWSPAPER AND COLOURED PAPER.

Importers of newspaper have very scanty reserves, and the delay and probable non-arrival of the vessels from Montreal caused much anxiety. Some papers had only a few weeks' reserve in stock. Orders were therefore sent to England, but they cannot be filled and delivered under three months. The situation has been relieved somewhat by the arrival of supplies from British Columbia.

There is also some anxiety with respect to the arrival of the Vancouver boats. The importers, however, are anxious to give orders on the Pacific coast to save delay.

There is a good demand for red paper (a sample of which has been forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa). It is used for the covering of telephone books, and just now a number of firms are in need of it to fill contracts with the Government. It would save time in this case if samples and quotations were forwarded so as to be submitted at once to the importers.

MANURES.

New Zealand purchased \$230,000 worth of manures from Germany last year. The latest cargoes, however, were not landed, the vessels having received warning and cleared out for neutral ports. This has created a demand. Cable inquiries to Canada as to quotations for basic slag up to 1,000 tons, remain unanswered. The cutting of the Fanning Island cable and consequent delay may be the explanation.

IMMEDIATE MARKET FOR CERTAIN GOODS.

Inquiry among the large importers in New Zealand has elicited the information that a demand exists at present for the following goods, large quantities of which formerly came from Germany:—

Window glass.—Under this head the total importations in 1913 were £55,288, of which Germany sent £2,612, and Belgium £29,610. There is no duty on this article.

Glassware.—The total importations of glassware in 1913 were £40,860, of which Germany supplied £15,924, and Belgium £5,578. The duty is 20 per cent and 10 per cent preferential. Glassware not subject to duty or preferential rates was imported to the value of £15,722, of which Germany sent £3,060, and Canada, £4,818.

Letters leave New Zealand by this mail asking for prices and terms upon many kinds of goods, and it is to be hoped that the letters will be answered in full and promptly. They refer particularly to a class of business heretofore enjoyed by Germany.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Throughout New Zealand there is a general desire to do business in future within the empire. Many of the representatives of foreign houses annually call upon the leading New Zealand importers. They secure a large percentage of orders because they are on the ground and can deal face to face. Then again, prices of foreign goods, particularly German and Austrian, are sufficiently lower than the Canadian to offset the preference in the tariff. The further fact that goods can come from Germany, and be transhipped in England at a lower freight rate than charged by the direct boats, has contributed to the growth of German business. The additional accommodation afforded by the new direct German line of steamers created an obstacle to Canadian trade that was difficult to overcome.

These conditions have now changed, and importers announce that even with a disadvantage in price, they will purchase British goods in future. In this connection Canada will become a competitor of Great Britain in certain lines. The New Zealand merchants, however, have now realized that between Canada and themselves there is a reciprocal preferential tariff, and that as Canada buys in increased quantities the natural products of New Zealand, it is only reasonable to make the reciprocal preference practical by giving Canadians a fair share of the trade.

This new business will include articles used by the farmer such as nails, wire, agricultural implements, cheap motor cars and woodenware. The increase will be more noticeable in these commodities than in any other. There will be a large demand for manures, particularly basic slag. When the situation develops, other lines may be sold here to advantage. Canada can secure a practical monopoly of bent wood chairs, which formerly came from Austria in large quantities.

SHEEP IN NEW ZEALAND.

A return of the number of sheep in New Zealand has been laid before Parliament, and is as follows:—

	Number.
1911	23,996,126
1912	23,750,153
1913	24,191,810
1914	24,798,763

The increase in 1914 over 1913 of 606,953 is noticeable, considering that the exports in 1914 were a million carcasses in excess of 1913.

SHIPMENTS BY THE 'NIAGARA.'

The *Niagara* sailing to-day has the following cargo for Vancouver:—

6,000 boxes butter.
150 tons flax.
382 crates eggs.
3,200 sacks hides.
200 casks calf skins.
420 bales sheep skins.
130 bales wool.
1,200 cases gum.
600 sacks copra.
26 sacks rye grass seed.
26 tons jams.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. E. Ray.*)

BIRMINGHAM, October 23, 1914.

CONDITION OF THE BRITISH FRUIT MARKET.

According to Woodall & Co's weekly report the arrivals of apples to the 16th of October were 127,299 barrels (including 25,608 boxes), being 66,499 barrels more than during the corresponding period of last year. Messrs. Woodall & Co. state:—

'In the early part of the month the chief arrivals were from Nova Scotia and Virginia, the preference being given to the latter on account of the generally excellent quality, and under the circumstances prices were fairly satisfactory.

During the last ten days, however, the market has had to deal with over 70,000 barrels, and owing to this, coupled with New England fruit showing up poorly, prices were not maintained. The later arrivals from this district were fortunately better, without, however, a corresponding improvement in price. The low prices now ruling, we trust, will create a better demand in the country, although large stocks of English apples are still being marketed, the quality, however, is poor.'

The current prices are:—

NEW YORK.

	First.	Seconds and slacks.
Baldwins.....	9/6 to 14/3	8/3 to 10/6
Davis.....	8/- to 10/3	7/- to 8/6
Kings.....	12/3 to 12/6	10/- to 11/6
Keiffer Pears (brls.).....	13/3 to 17/6	
Keiffer Pears (boxes).....	5/- to 6/3	

BOSTON.

Baldwins.....	8/9 to 12/-	7/9 to 10/-
McIntosh Reds.....	14/9 to 16/6	11/- to 13/6
McIntosh Reds (boxes).....	5/3 to 6/6	
Hubbardston.....	8/9 to 9/3	7/9 to 8/3
Greenings.....	11/- to 11/6	8/6 to 10/-
Davis.....	8/6 to 9/-	7/- to 8/-

MAINE.

Baldwins.....	10/6 to 14/-	8/6 to 12/-
Kings.....	14/- to 14/3	9/- to 13/9
Snows.....	14/9 to 17/-	13/- to 14/9
McIntosh Reds.....	17/- to 18/-	15/- to 16/6

VIRGINIAN.

York Imperials.....	12/9 to 16/6	11/- to 14/8
Davis.....	11/- to 13/-	11/- to 10/6
Baldwins.....	14/8 to 15/-	12/9 to 13/-
Keiffer Pears.....	17/9	

WESTERN NEW YORK.

Kings.....	15/6 to 17/3	12/- to 12/6
Keiffer Pears.....	17/9 to 18/6	
Duchess Pears.....	22/6 to 23/-	

NOVA SCOTIAN.

Kings.....	10/6 to 13/3	9/- to 11/-
Wealtho.....	10/- to 11/6	7/3 to 10/-
Gravenstein.....	9/- to 10/9	6/6 to 9/6
Emperor.....	9/- to 9/3	7/- to 7/6

CANADIAN.

Kings.....	18/- to 18/6	14/9 to 16/3
Snow.....	18/- to 18/9	12/9 to 15/-
Greening.....	8/3 to 12/-	7/6 to 9/9
Duchess Pears (½ boxes).....	3/- to 4/-	
Anjou Pears.....	5/6 to 6/-	

INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

During the week, inquiries have been received for all kinds of household utensils, wood and enamelware, also hardware specialties and barbed wire. Names and addresses of inquirers are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike.)

MANCHESTER, October 12, 1914.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON INDUSTRY.

The August increase of unemployment was less than expected. The returns furnished by the leading trade unions show that the effect of the first four weeks of war on the labour market was to raise the percentage of unemployment from 2·8, the figure at which it stood at the end of July, to 7·1.

The precise effect of the war, according to the *Board of Trade Labour Gazette*, was obscured by such facts as the decline already apparent owing to trade causes, such as in the cotton industry.

INDUSTRIES AFFECTED.

Unemployment during the month was most marked in the tinplate, textile, furnishing, woodworking and pottery trades. All industries suffered to some extent with the exception of shipbuilding, where extra government work caused activity. The general decline was marked both in comparison with July and a year ago.

EMPLOYEES AND WAGES.

The returns from firms employing 352,840 workpeople in the week ended August 22, 1914, showed a decrease of 14·6 per cent in the number of people employed and of 29·1 per cent in the amount of wages paid, compared with the same week of July. In comparison with a year ago, there was a decrease of 15·5 per cent in the number employed and of 30·5 per cent in wages paid.

BRITAIN'S TRADE ROUTES.

Imports into Great Britain are being maintained, and in many cases increased, during hostilities. In fact there is uncertainty only with regard to one trade route, viz., the North Sea. Large shipments have been received from Scandinavia and the Netherlands, and especially from Denmark. As a consequence of the war food supplies from the continent will probably be curtailed in the near future.

DANISH PROVISION SHIPS.

Liverpool docks have latterly become so congested that cargoes from Denmark are coming to Manchester and from here are forwarded for the most part to London.

In three weeks thirty-one of these boats have been unloaded at the Manchester docks, the principal cargoes being bacon, butter and eggs. The extent to which Denmark has been supplying Great Britain provisions is shown by the following figures:—

Imports.	Month of August.	
	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bacon.....	198,325	180,144
Butter.....	136,487	132,516
Eggs.....	Great hundreds. 383,846	Great hundreds. 410,492

CULTIVATION OF SUGAR BEET.

The Development Commissioners have recently issued their report for the year ended March 31, 1914.

At the present time, when the war has caused a considerable advance in the price of sugar, the Commissioners' remarks on the cultivation of the sugar beet are of particular interest.

They state that they are not prepared to take directly or indirectly the responsibility of advising farmers to grow beet, which is still a somewhat speculative crop in this country. They, however, are prepared to spend money in providing information on pecuniary prospects for a farmer who is considering the growing of beet, and in providing practical instruction, demonstration and advice for those who decide to grow it.

During the year an advance of £11,000 was made to the Sugar Beet Growers' Society.

GERMAN RUBBER TIRES.

The solid and pneumatic tire business was largely in the hands of German manufacturers before the war, and efforts were being made to secure a monopoly of this important industry. Since hostilities began, attempts have been made, by the registration of new companies with different directors, to maintain the German tire business by production in England.

MANCHESTER'S STOCK OF GRAIN.

The following figures show the quantity of grain stored in the Manchester grain elevators for the week ending October 3, as compared with the previous week:—

	Oct. 3, 1914.	Sept. 26, 1914.
	Tons.	Tons.
Wheat.....	41,761	47,124
Maize.....	2,883	3,387
Oats.....	1,481	1,558
Barley.....	598	684
	46,723	52,753

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

It is interesting to note the various exports from Canada which reach this port, *e.g.*, on Saturday, October 3, the following goods were discharged at the Manchester docks:—

SS. *Briardene*, from Pictou, N.S., 93,177 pieces of timber.

SS. *Syndic*, from Parrsboro, N.S., 131,680 pieces of timber.

SS. *Manchester Corporation* from Quebec and Montreal, with the following cargo:—

- 201,893 bushels of wheat.
- 1,273 boxes of cheese.
- 5,300 bags of asbestos fibre.
- 300 bags of asbestos fibre (crude).
- 243 bales of paper.
- 276 bales of leather.
- 165 bags of talc.
- 50 cases of canned beef.
- 40 bags of nails.
- 150 cases of phosphorous.
- 442 pieces of silver bullion.
- 19,640 pieces timber.
- 108 bundles steel wire.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. E. D. Arnaud.)

BRISTOL, October 9, 1914.

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Board of Trade returns dealing with the foreign trade of the United Kingdom for September reflect in a marked manner the influence of the war upon overseas commerce. The total value of the imports for the month showed a decrease of £16,303,788 in comparison with the corresponding month last year, and amounted to £45,051,937, while the total value of the exports was £26,674,101, a decrease of £15,750,763. On the import side £8,550,769 of the decrease came under the head of manufactured articles, the falling off in this category being well distributed. The value of food, drink, and tobacco exports taken as a whole showed a decrease of two millions, although the grain and flour imports increased by £658,051. Raw material imports contracted in value by £5,516,859, raw cotton contributing £1,610,771 to this decrease, and wood and timber, £2,290,851. As regard exports, £11,767,305 of the total decrease of £15,750,763 is accounted for by manufactured articles. Cotton manufactures decreased £3,664,502, wool manufactures £1,327,275, iron manufactures £1,663,924, and machinery £1,423,511. Food, drink and tobacco exports were valued at £1,051,941, while exports of raw materials diminished in value by £2,254,009. Of this last decrease coal was responsible for £1,851,658.

IMPORTS.

The imports into the United Kingdom during September and the nine months for the last three years were as follows:—

	September.	Nine Months.
1914	£45,051,937	£522,517,311
1913	61,355,720	557,766,689
1912	57,178,601	528,963,612

EXPORTS.

The exports from the United Kingdom during September and the nine months were:—

	September.	Nine Months.
1914	£26,674,101	£350,748,363
1913	42,424,864	390,755,609
1912	43,204,469	354,282,595

RE-EXPORTS.

The re-exports from the United Kingdom during September and the nine months for the last three years were as follows:—

	September.	Nine Months.
1914	£5,274,041	£76,796,206
1913	6,853,013	82,370,432
1912	8,034,788	82,919,938

GOLD AND SILVER.

The imports of gold into the United Kingdom during September amounted to £790,417, as against £4,780,940 for the corresponding month last year, and for the

nine months to £48,421,752, as against £44,630,886. Silver imports during September were £1,448,628, against £1,212,123, and for the nine months £9,157,915, against £11,342,206. Gold exports during September amounted to £48,769, as against £7,912,582, and for the nine months £29,374,025, against £32,196,043. Silver exports during September were £636,392, against £651,492, and for the nine months £9,609,190, against £9,721,029.

PITPROPS SITUATION.

The following extracts were taken from the last copy of the *Timber Trades Journal*:—

‘Owing to the shortage of pitwood we hear that very large quantities of Archangel roundwood are being used for pitprops, as much as £7 per fathom having been obtained for this class of wood. Freights for the more recent cargoes have been at the rate of 60s. per fathom Archangel to London or East coast coal port. Though colliery owners may have demurred at the price, under the circumstances prevailing it is thought that they have value for their money, as the wood, though on its trial for colliery work, is superior to the ordinary pit props.

‘The appointment by the Board of Trade of a commission to visit Newfoundland and Canada *re* mining timber supplies confirms our report under this head last week, and the success of the mission will be heartily welcomed by coal owners. Pitwood supplies last week again reached satisfactory figures, and are an outstanding feature in the situation. The particulars are as follows: 12,028 loads French wood; 9,560 loads Spanish and Portuguese wood; total, 21,588. Newport received 720 loads from France; Swansea 5,875 loads, and Port Talbot 150 loads. Prices are gradually declining, 21s. 6d. to 22s. ex ship being now quoted.’

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. F. Dane.*)

GLASGOW, October 10, 1914.

LEATHER TRADE.

The scare of two months ago is now a thing of the past, and a steady amount of business is being put through. Prices are higher, but this is not preventing trade. Tanners are naturally in a very strong position. All classes of heavy leather are in exceptional demand owing largely to the military requirements. Makers of boots suitable for military purposes are said to be refusing orders, the pressure is so great. The demand for heavy leather has affected the medium and lighter weights. All descriptions of heavy bends are in active demand, and high prices are being paid. Medium weights, too, are selling freely, as a certain number of heavy soles can be obtained from them. As light averages have been scarce for some time, the prices for them are extremely firm. Bellies are somewhat scarce, and are in demand at advanced prices. There is a fairly steady demand for dressing and shaved hides, and prices have advanced. Waxed kip butts are higher in price than ever. The supplies are short and it is generally thought they will be even more so before the new lots are ready.

CONDITIONS IN IRELAND.

The opening up of business in the hides and skins branch of the trade in Ireland is continuing with satisfactory regularity. On all sides are heard hopeful anticipations for the future, and buying in advance is forming a feature of the current trading. The cattle dealers are sharing in the present and prospective prosperity, but the market last week showed a fluctuation consequent on the changing of contracts for supplies of dead meat to the military. As a result the call for choice cattle was less marked, and values fell slightly.

Hide buyers do not anticipate any material change in current prices, and with a steady market there should be no reason for renewed apprehension.

The leather supply trade in Dublin, Belfast and Cork is growing. Orders for materials suitable for saddlery, harness, belting and military boots are coming to hand satisfactory. The boot dealers are doing a fair amount of trade. An all-round advance of 1s. per pair on new goods has been put in force.

SALE OF APPLES.

The apple sales here this week have been anything but encouraging. This may be attributed to the condition of the fruit on arrival and the quantity of the early varieties arriving at this time. The prices varied according to condition from about 5s. up; a small quantity reaching 20s. It would be interesting to ascertain whether the damage to the fruit took place on the journey from the point of original shipment to the boat, or during the voyage. The opinion is that if the fruit had arrived in good sound condition very much better prices would have been obtained.

IRISH POULTRY SUPPLIES.

With so many people engaged in the continental struggle, the United Kingdom so far as poultry is concerned will no doubt have to rely on its own resources for some time to come. Great Britain, as well as being dependent on the British Dominions and foreign sources for her supplies of good food and drink stuffs draws very largely from Ireland. The importance of the Irish trade with Great Britain is being brought more into prominence on account of existing conditions. No other country has a larger account with Great Britain in this trade than Ireland.

DEVELOPMENT OF POULTRY KEEPING.

Ireland has a wonderful capacity for production, and its possibilities for development are growing every year. The Department of Agriculture has paid special attention, for instance, to the production of eggs, and thirty-six instructors are employed in advising keepers as to breeds of fowl suitable for egg laying. These instructors hold tutorial and practical classes and visit poultry keepers all over the country. For many decades Ireland has suffered from a lack of education in these matters, but recently a desire to acquire it has been shown.

While egg-production is the mainstay of the poultry-keeping industry of Ireland, the rearing of table poultry is in itself of sufficient importance to demand serious attention, and is, moreover, capable of very considerable expansion. The value of the exports of poultry from Ireland to Great Britain in 1912 were over £1,037,000, or nearly four times as much as that supplied by Russia, her nearest competitor.

About one-third of the Irish exports of poultry consists of live birds, the majority of which are imported by the English fatteners to be converted into 'Surreys.' The trade in poultry has been assisted by the egg-distributing stations, which have been established in connection with the Irish egg industry. A feature of the poultry trade

is the export of turkeys, which at Christmas rank after the English bird with respect to quality.

A splendid system for the improvement of the breeds of poultry has been introduced by the Department of Agriculture. Stations with this object in view have been established all over the country. The numbers are as follows: For hens only, 397; hens and ducks, 306; geese, 270; turkeys, 691. These stations are largely educative in addition to their primary usefulness for the purpose of distributing pure breeds of fowl. Proof of the progress that is being made is amply demonstrated by the fine specimens of fowl and turkey to be seen on the market. There should be an opportunity for Canada to secure a share of this trade.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE AND THE WAR.

The *Board of Trade Journal* in a recent issue publishes an official statement analysing the foreign trade returns of the United Kingdom for the two months succeeding the outbreak of the war. In Weekly Report No. 562, Mr. Harrison Watson, London, commented upon the September trade returns, as illustrating the effect of the war on the trade of the country. The August returns were previously dealt with in a similar manner. As further bearing out these notices, therefore, and in view of the great interest attached to this question, the official statement above referred to may be appended herewith:—

Many influences have contributed to reduce the volume of our foreign trade since the beginning of the present war. Not only have all commercial relations with the enemy countries been broken off, involving of necessity a large reduction in the value of our imports and exports, but the effect of the campaign in Belgium and France has been very greatly to restrict trade with those countries, while the obstacles to the free movement of trading vessels in the Baltic and through the Dardanelles have reduced our trade with Russia to very small dimensions. In addition to these interferences with trade with belligerents, trade with these and with neutral nations has been subjected to restrictions of various kinds imposed by our own and other governments, and though these restrictions and prohibitions have been modified to some extent in certain directions, they have been extended in others. Further, the financial and commercial disorganization brought about during the first week in August in all the principal commercial countries exercised an extremely powerful restrictive effect on international trade, the consequences of which are still being felt, while normal exchange relations are as yet by no means re-established throughout the world.

Under the influence of these hampering conditions, it is by no means to be wondered at that the values of our imports and exports in August and September of this year show very large reductions on the corresponding figures for last year. It is, however, of no small importance that the trade of September shows, in many respects, a recovery from the extreme of depression marked in the trade accounts for August. The actual recovery is, indeed, substantially greater than that made apparent by the figures, since the records for any month, as published, include particulars of part of the goods landed or shipped during the last few days of the month preceding so that the published figures for August include a certain proportion of pre-war trade, while those for September are entirely free from such admixture. Further, cargoes destined for German ports, which were at sea at the outbreak of war and have since been brought to this country, have probably added to the import figures for August considerably more than to those for September. The value of the September imports, £45,052,000, would thus have shown a larger increase than the £2,690,000 actually resulting from the comparison with August had the August figures not been affected by pre-war trade and had both months been equally affected by diverted cargoes. The value of

the exports of United Kingdom produce in September was £26,674,000, the increase of £2,463,000 on the figures for August being similarly an insufficient expression of the actual recovery in view of the pre-war trade included in the August total.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable facts in connection with the trade figures is that it is only necessary to go back ten years to 1904 to find figures of similar magnitude to those presented for the two months of the war. The question how rapidly our commerce is moving in the direction of normal conditions may probably be judged more accurately, both now and in the immediate future, by comparing the figures with those of corresponding months ten years ago than by measuring the extent of the reduction from the figures of exceptionally active trade recorded last year.

The imports in August, 1904, were valued at £42,440,000, or £78,000 more than in August, 1914. In September, 1904, the value of the imports was £43,074,000, a figure exceeded by £1,978,000 in September, 1914. Ten years ago the imports in September were $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent greater in value than in August; this year they were $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent greater.

The exports of United Kingdom produce in August, 1904, were valued at £26,860,000, while in August, 1914, they reached a value of £24,211,000; in September the comparison is between £25,929,000 ten years ago and £26,674,000 this year. From being in August £2,149,000 less than ten years ago they became £745,000 greater than ten years ago in September. The indication of recovery is substantially more emphatic than in the case of the import figures. The export figures for the last two months, it may be noted, are exclusive of the value of the supplies shipped to our troops at the front. This may be of particular importance in comparing the figures for the classes of commodities principally represented in those supplies.

So far as re-exports are concerned, the figures for August, 1904, were substantially in excess of those for August, 1914, while for September the comparison is inverted, so that for the two months the total value of re-exports this year (£9,694,000) was only half a million sterling less than the corresponding figure for ten years ago. It is only necessary to refer as far back as 1898 to find figures less than those of the two months just ended.

For comparisons of the details of the trade ten years ago and at the present time, it will probably be sufficient to take the aggregates for August and September, without dwelling in general on the relative degrees of difference between the two months at the ten-year interval.

In the class of 'Food, drink and tobacco,' the imports in August and September were valued at £38,237,000 in 1904, but were £44,474,000 in 1914. 'Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured' were imported in August and September, 1904, to the value of £24,250,000, while this year the imports of this class in the same two months were valued at £28,336,000. Thus both food and raw materials show substantial gains in the ten years. 'Articles wholly or mainly manufactured,' however, were imported to a much smaller value during the last two months than in the same months of 1904, the values being £22,637,000 in 1904 and £14,336,000 in 1914.

On the side of exports, the 'Food, drink and tobacco' class accounted for £3,545,000 in August and September, 1904, and for £3,669,000 in the two months just ended. 'Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured' were exported in the two months to a value of £5,868,000 in 1904, and to a value of £6,387,000 this year, the increase being mainly in value of the coal and wool exported. The average value of both of these commodities has risen in the course of the ten years, and so greatly has coal risen in price that the 7,000,000 tons shipped in August and September this year were valued at nearly £250,000 more than the 8,000,000 tons shipped in the same months of 1904.

The exports of 'Articles wholly or mainly manufactured' amounted in value during August and September, 1904, to £42,100,000, and in the last two months to £40,041,000. In this class, therefore, the present year's record falls somewhat short of that of 1904. Only £37,000 out of the deficiency of £2,059,000, however, arises in the September records, the whole of the remainder being the deficiency shown by the August figures.

It is interesting to note that the exports of iron and steel goods in the last two months have amounted to £4,752,000, which is £159,000 in excess of the corresponding exports ten years ago. The exports of machinery have been valued at £3,332,000, or £57,000 less than ten years ago, those of cutlery, hardware, &c., at £837,000, or £3,000 less than ten years ago, and those of chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours at £2,172,000, or £124,000 more than ten years ago.

The deficiency noted above in the aggregate exports of manufactured goods is due to the movement in cotton goods and woollen manufactures. Of the former, the value exported in August and September, 1904, was £14,991,000, while in the two months of the war only £12,060,000 has been recorded under this head. Manufactures of wool accounted for £5,098,000 in the exports of August and September, 1904, and for £3,774,000 in those of the latest two months.

Though the principal textiles compare thus unfavourably with the standard of ten years ago the value of apparel exported has increased from £1,148,000 in August and September, 1904, to £2,129,000 in the same months of 1914. For leather and manufactures of leather other than boots and shoes, the comparison is of £878,000 in 1904 and £538,000 this year; for earthenware and glass £534,000 in 1904 and £533,000 this year; and for paper, £301,000 in 1904 and £449,000 this year.

It thus appears that the iron and steel exports, the exports of chemicals, of apparel, and of paper have been larger during the two months of war than they were during peace ten years ago; cutlery and hardware, machinery, and earthenware and glass show but little change, though that change is a reduction in the values exported; while manufactures of leather, wool, and cotton were exported to substantially smaller values this year since war broke out than during the corresponding months of 1904.

Though the fact that prices have risen since 1904 has as its result that like values now and ten years ago do not represent equal quantities of goods handled, the fact that it is not necessary to refer further back than ten years in order to find our foreign trade on a level roughly similar to that shown since the war began enables us to regard the reduction which has occurred with much less uneasiness than the simple comparison of the figures with those representing the booming trade of the last two years might suggest.

POSSIBLE MARKET FOR CANADIAN APPLES.

The Department is in receipt of a communication which states that one of the largest fruit dealers in the United States with headquarters in Philadelphia, is interested in the possibilities of obtaining supplies of apples from Canada, or more especially from Ontario. During the last week of October this firm were selling Spitzenburg apples from Oregon, nicely packed in boxes holding one bushel, for \$2.50 per box. They buy by the carload, but insist on careful and attractive packing. It would seem that there is here an opening for Canadian exporters of apples. The name of the firm in question may be had on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR RISKS.

Mr. W. J. Egan, Trade Commissioner at Cape Town, writes the Department that the South African Government has decided to extend the operation of the Government guarantee of war risks on flour and wheat to cover shipments from Canada as well as from Australia and the United States. The risk which will be covered by the Government will be the 'King's Enemy War Risk,' as defined by Lloyds. This decision of the South African Government places the Dominion on an equal footing with other sources in respect to possible supplies.

FRENCH GUARANTEE AGAINST WAR RISKS.

Particulars as to the British Government's war risk insurance scheme at present in force were given in Weekly Report No. 558. The Department is now in receipt of a communication from the Hon. Philippe Roy, the Canadian Commissioner General at Paris, which states that the French Government has passed a decree to guarantee against war risks cargoes carried by ships under a French, Allied, or Neutral flag, under the following provisions:—(1) That such cargo is for import to or export from France; (2) That the cargo is insured against ordinary navigation risks.

The guarantee of the French Government covers the full value of the cargoes as fixed in the ordinary risk policy. In consideration of the guarantee, a premium will be levied, not to exceed 5 per cent of the value mentioned. The rate fixed for a voyage only holds good if the vessel leaves before the 15th day from the conclusion of the contract, but the days during which a ship is prevented from sailing by force of circumstances are not to count.

The State guarantee also applies to French, Allied or Neutral vessels, under the same conditions, provided they are insured against all maritime risks for at least 25 per cent of their value. In the case of ships, however, the State guarantee will not exceed 80 per cent of the ordinary amount of the maritime risk, and the guarantee is cancelled if the vessel wilfully disobeys in any way the instructions of the competent French or Allied authority, or if the ship is retaken and handed to the owner within six months of its capture. The payment of any sums due for guarantee will be effected through the Department of Finance. These provisions refer equally to cargoes shipped from and to French colonial ports and to French ships abroad.

EXPORT OF PIANOS FROM GERMANY.

Tables are given herewith showing the export from Germany in the year 1912 of pianos, piano mechanisms, mechanical players, &c. Some indications may be thereby afforded as to the extent of the opportunity for producers of other countries resulting from the cutting off of these supplies. To turn first to pianos and parts thereof, an export from Germany in 1912 may be found of 75,068 pianos valued at 46,280,000 marks. This is an increase of 1,581,000 marks over 1911 and of 8,310,000 marks over 1910. The United Kingdom has been the principal market for German pianos, taking in the year under consideration, 17,241 pianos of a value of 10,332,000 marks. Australia is another large purchaser of pianos from Germany, the figures for 1912 being 35,882 pianos of a value of 7,438,000 marks. To British South Africa, Germany exported in 1912, 6,462 pianos, valued at 1,407,000 marks, and to New Zealand in same year 5,168 pianos, valued at 1,050,000 marks. An opportunity should therefore exist for Canadian piano manufacturers to increase their sales within the Empire now that supplies from Germany cannot for some time at least be obtained. Another country to which Germany has been exporting pianos in considerable quantities is Russia. In 1912 this export consisted of 4,852 pianos of a value of 3,879,000 marks. Following in order of importance come Argentina, Italy and the Netherlands, to which Germany in 1912 exported pianos to the value of 2,732,000, 2,431,000 and 2,079,000 marks respectively. Other countries to which Germany sends pianos to a value of over 1,000,000 marks are Brazil, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Switzerland, Chile and Denmark.

The following table gives fuller particulars with regard to the export of pianos from Germany:—

EXPORTS FROM GERMANY, BY COUNTRIES, OF PIANOS, PIANO MERCHANDISE, MECHANICAL
PLAYERS, ETC.

(Year ended December 31, 1912.)

NOTE.—Mark = 23·8 cents; Kilog. = 2,204 lbs.

Classification and Countries.	Quantity.	Value.	Number of pianos exported.
	100 Kilogs.	Marks.	
Pianos, including parts of N.E.S.:			
To Belgium.....	4,934	1,256,000	1,927
Bulgaria.....	511	131,000	208
Denmark.....	5,725	1,013,000	2,714
France.....	1,718	717,000	579
Greece.....	308	88,000	123
United Kingdom.....	41,815	10,232,000	17,241
Italy.....	10,165	2,431,000	4,014
Netherlands.....	8,855	2,079,000	3,773
Norway.....	3,208	773,000	1,359
Austria-Hungary.....	3,315	1,315,000	993
Portugal.....	1,059	289,000	456
Roumania.....	2,364	597,000	997
Russia.....	12,738	3,879,000	4,852
Finland.....	1,623	457,000	663
Sweden.....	1,137	317,000	420
Switzerland.....	4,269	1,232,000	1,728
Spain.....	661	215,000	219
Turkey.....	767	170,000	351
Egypt.....	749	197,000	328
Br. South Africa.....	6,462	1,407,000	3,051
Br. India.....	923	260,000	371
China.....	182	53,000	75
Japan.....	161	54,000	64
Netherlands, India....	682	188,000	222
Phillipines.....	368	97,000	149
Argentine Republic.....	9,605	2,732,000	3,700
Bolivia.....	167	57,000	64
Brazil.....	5,896	1,803,000	2,224
Canada.....	343	57,000	39
Other British America.....	137	34,000	67
Chile.....	3,631	1,062,000	1,418
Colombia.....	340	101,000	144
Cuba.....	883	112,000	401
Ecuador.....	132	45,000	50
Mexico.....	2,364	744,000	976
Peru.....	499	144,000	210
Uruguay.....	1,373	404,000	513
United States.....	10,205	504,000	99
Australia.....	35,882	7,438,000	15,299
New Zealand.....	5,168	1,050,000	2,489
Other Countries.....		346,000	493
Total Exports 1912.....		46,280,000	75,068
" " 1911.....		44,699,000	
" " 1910.....		37,970,000	

PIANO MECHANISMS.

The export of piano mechanisms and keyboards from Germany was valued in 1912 at 4,699,000 marks. This was a decrease of 332,000 marks in comparison with the previous year, but an increase of 162,000 marks over 1910. In this case also the United Kingdom is the most important market for the German producers, the export

to this country in 1912 amounting to 1,687,000 marks. To Russia there were exported from Germany in 1912, piano mechanisms and keyboards to the value of 936,000 marks, while to Austria-Hungary in the same year there was exported under this head to the value of 634,000 marks. Other German markets for these goods of importance are Switzerland, Australia, Sweden and Denmark.

MECHANICAL PLAYERS.

Exports from Germany under the above head in 1912 amounted to 2,919,000 marks, a decrease over 1911 and 1910 of 421,000 marks and 332,000 marks, respectively. All sorts of mechanically contrived musical instruments—musical boxes, pianolas, &c.—go to make up this large export. The principal German markets for these goods are the United States, to which there was exported to the value of 530,000 marks, Russia to the value of 387,000 marks, Austria-Hungary to the value of 358,000 marks, Belgium to the value of 241,000 marks, and the United Kingdom, 227,000 marks. The following table shows the exports from Germany by countries of the articles comprised under the two heads, above reviewed:—

EXPORTS FROM GERMANY, BY COUNTRIES, OF PIANOS, PIANO MECHANISMS, MECHANICAL PLAYERS, ETC.

(Year ended December 31, 1912.)

NOTE.—Mark = 23.8 cents; Kilog. = 2,204 lbs.

Classification and Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
	100 kilogs.	Marks.
Piano mechanisms and keyboards:		
To Belgium.....	261	83,000
Denmark.....	229	106,000
United Kingdom.....	8,447	1,887,000
Italy.....	115	53,000
Netherlands.....	186	49,000
Norway.....	110	50,000
Austria-Hungary.....	2,034	634,000
Russia.....	2,072	936,000
Sweden.....	401	184,000
Switzerland.....	663	268,000
United States.....	20	10,000
Australia.....	610	232,000
Other Countries.....		207,000
Total Exports, 1912.....		4,699,000
" 1911.....		5,031,000
" 1910.....		4,537,000
Musical boxes without cases, and apparatus for mechanically reproducing musical pieces (Pianolas, &c.), and parts of; music for mechanical players:		
To Belgium.....	717	241,000
France.....	363	194,000
United Kingdom.....	369	227,000
Italy.....	188	93,000
Netherlands.....	378	140,000
Austria-Hungary.....	698	358,000
Russia.....	857	387,000
Switzerland.....	160	104,000
Argentine Republic.....	299	159,000
Chile.....	114	71,000
United States.....	1,569	530,000
Australia.....	165	141,000
Other Countries.....		274,000
Total Exports, 1912.....		2,919,000
" 1911.....		3,340,000
" 1910.....		3,251,000

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended October 14, 1914:—

Cheese—

Bristol.....	75/	76/6 per cwt.
Liverpool.....	74/6	76/ "
London.....	75/	77/ "
Glasgow.....	75/	77/ "

Butter—None reported.

Bacon (Sides)—

Bristol.....	75/	77/	"
Liverpool.....	71/6	73/6	"
London.....	72/	76/	"
Glasgow.....	—	—	"

Bacon (Cumberland cut)—

Bristol.....	—	—	"
Liverpool.....	78/	81/	"
London.....	—	—	"
Glasgow.....	77/	78/	"

Hams (long cut, green)—

Bristol.....	78/	80/	"
Liverpool.....	70/	74/	"
London.....	75/	79/	"
Glasgow.....	—	—	"

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended October 17, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves.....	357	19
Sheep and lambs.....	—	—
Swine.....	—	—
Horses.....	134	123
Fresh meat:—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)..... Cwts.	161,342	44,266
Mutton " " "..... "	46,370	33,515
Pork " " "..... "	16,550	21,029
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)..... "	13,100	11,537
Salted or preserved meat:—		
Bacon..... "	98,779	90,436
Beef..... "	1,501	462
Hams..... "	12,360	7,357
Pork..... "	4,062	4,415
Meat, unenumerated, salted..... "	2,293	2,596
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)..... "	8,168	15,901
Dairy produce and substitutes:—		
Butter..... "	60,590	51,974
Margarine..... "	30,460	29,101
Cheese..... "	70,458	35,043
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums..... "	—	—
" cream..... "	224	71
" condensed..... "	23,168	29,309
" preserved, other kinds..... "	875	201
Eggs..... Gt. Hnd.	441,886	285,391
Poultry..... Value £	1,760	439
Game..... "	3,870	4,514
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)..... Cwts.	13,294	10,356
Lard..... "	29,017	39,293
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—		
Wheat..... "	1,837,600	1,939,500
Wheatmeal and flour..... "	334,100	263,300
Barley..... "	998,800	512,000
Oats..... "	124,100	55,000
Peas..... "	105,405	3,680
Beans..... "	13,190	107,460
Maize or Indian corn..... "	1,704,300	952,800
Fruit, raw:—		
Apples..... "	101,667	177,384
Pears..... "	30,616	26,140
Hay..... Tons.	441	—
Hops..... Cwts.	7,855	1,232

UNITED KINGDOM DEMAND FOR PINOLEUM.

The High Commissioner for Canada forwards two samples of pinoleum or reed blinds which may be seen at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. This has been so far a German production and British buyers are now desirous of placing their orders, if possible, in Canada. It is asked whether the Dominion produces such a substance, and the Department would be glad to receive the names of any persons making it.

VALUE OF DIRECT REPRESENTATION.

In Weekly Report No. 542, a reference was made to the visit to New Zealand of the Foreign Trade Commission, sent abroad under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States to study and report upon conditions in foreign countries. This commission has now returned home after having made extensive inquiries with regard to trade conditions in Australia, New Zealand, Japan and China. In the October number of *American Industries*, Dr. A. A. Snowden, the secretary, reviews some of the principal points which were brought to the attention of the commission during the course of their investigations. Special emphasis is laid on the value of direct representation. The manufacturer, says Dr. Snowden, who wishes to build up an export trade must send his own representative direct to the foreign country. Although a few manufacturers' agents or commission houses have been able to introduce certain lines of goods with success, nevertheless the plan of having a factory representative on the ground is by far the best way to capture permanent trade. Even where a resident agent has been appointed it is generally advisable to send a factory salesman to co-operate with him and to see to it that sales are not neglected.

Some of the manufacturers' agents have taken on so many agencies that they fail to give any of them the attention they deserve. Again they push one or two lines to the neglect of others which they represent. Many of them lack capital and a proper selling staff, and after bottling up a large territory they are unable to cover it outside of the home town.

The above applies not only to Australasia, about which Dr. Snowden is more especially concerned, but so far as can be learned it is excellent advice in relation to any selling campaign abroad. The influence of the personal contact upon trade is not to be gainsaid. The dealer wants to talk with the-man-from-the-house—'the man who knows.' Very few agents can know the goods or the factory conditions as thoroughly as does the direct representative.

SALESMEN SHOULD BE ALLOWED FULL SCOPE.

This brings up another point: The travelling representative in Australia and New Zealand must not only know his goods, but he should be a man of sufficient ability and integrity to be given rather wide latitude in his position. The principal to be followed in this connection is: Send out men of ability and character, and give them full scope. Certain adjustments are best made by the factory representative, who understands the conditions thoroughly. In the machinery line, for instance, the usual plan does not provide for trial time. This cannot always be satisfactorily arranged through agents, and very few direct representatives are given the authority they require.

Salesmen abroad should not overstate the facts. You are taken at your word in Australasia, if you are believed at all, and it goes hard with the house whose representations do not confine themselves to the rigid truth.

IMMEDIATE RESULTS NOT TO BE EXPECTED.

The manufacturer should not expect results too soon from the foreign field. In some lines and under certain conditions sales may be immediate, but this is not to be expected when entering foreign country. A case in point that will show the amount of perseverance often demanded in order to bring ultimate success, is the following: Some years ago a large woodworking machinery concern in the United States sent out a capable man to Australia with instructions to persevere until he got results.

'The first year,' to quote the salesman's own words, 'I did not make enough to pay the postage on the firm's Australian correspondence; the second year I did not make my salary.' At length, through perseverance, pluck and industry he has built up a large and profitable business for his house. This firm had the good judgment to send out a competent salesman, and the further good sense to take his word for it that trade could be worked up. Certain concessions were also made as to a trial of the machines. The result was an enormous business with every indication of permanency.

Canadian manufacturers should endeavour to profit from the above advice which is given as the result of careful investigation by men well equipped for the study of foreign problems.

GERMAN REGRET AT LOSS OF TRADE.

The following extract from a source available in the Department is of interest as showing how the Germans view the probable loss to their trade on account of the war, and as further bearing out the remarks on the opportunity for the enlargement of Canadian trade in previous numbers of the Weekly Report:—

There is no doubt that expert German opinion is deeply anxious about the future of German markets, and those who are interested are issuing warnings to German exporters not to alienate foreign sympathies any more than can be helped. The head of a large German exporting house writes in the *Berliner Tageblatt*:—

It will need enormous efforts for our export trade to recover even some part of the markets that were open to us before the war. England and all her colonies, France, Russia, Belgium, Japan—what vast territories are covered by these names, and what a very large part of our exports of about £500,000,000 went to these parts of the world? Of course not the whole export to those countries will cease, but we may be sure that they will not take from Germany anything but what they cannot get at all elsewhere or can only get on very much less favourable terms. . . . It seems that everything ought to be done to render the reduction in the demand of these countries as small as possible. It is important already to observe that it would be a mistake to take measures which might influence the populations of the countries affected in their behaviour towards Germany.

NOTES ON GERMAN TRADE.

A campaign is being actively conducted in the United Kingdom to secure for British manufacturers and exporters the trade in foreign and colonial markets formerly in German hands. In this campaign the Government Department known as the Board of Trade is taking the leading part, and through its Commercial Intelligence Branch has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades, resulting from the withdrawal of competition from Germany and Austria-Hungary in neutral markets. Extracts from these memoranda are published below, and may serve as further amplification of the special articles dealing with the opportunity for the enlargement of Canadian trade, presented through the interruption to German exports.

The following extracts deal with paints and colours, leather wares, jewellery and trinkets, and brasswares:—

Paints and Colours.

GENERAL.

The aggregate value of painters' colours and materials (including varnish) exported to all destinations from Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom respectively, in a recent year, reached the following amounts:—

From Germany (1912)	£3,162,000
From Austria-Hungary (1913)	219,500
From United Kingdom (1913)	3,286,300

While the United Kingdom is quite an important market for these products for both Germany and Austria-Hungary, the United Kingdom sends little to them in return.

The principal descriptions of paints, &c., exported by Germany and Austria-Hungary to (1) all destinations, and (2) colonial and neutral markets, in a recent year, so far as the particulars are available, were as follows:—

Article.	Exported from Germany (1912).		Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913).	
	To all Destina- tions.	To Principal Neutral Markets.	To all Destina- tions.	To Principal Neutral Markets.
	£	£	£	£
Zinc, white	448,500	338,000	142,400	41,600
Zinc, grey	113,000	38,000		
White lead	256,500	216,000		
Ultramarine, lakes, &c., of ultramarine	100,000	61,000	15,000	9,340
Bronze metal colours	316,000	273,000	2,900	800
Natural and artificial iron oxide (including yellow ochre), roasted, &c.	72,500	30,000	15,800	3,650
Umber, sienna earth, and other unspecified mineral colours	153,500	92,500		
Lithopone (white sulphate of zinc), Griffith's white ..	166,000	115,060	6,400	4,500
Colours for colour printing on paper prepared from lamp-black or Frankfurt black, printing ink and Frankfurt black	155,500	65,000	5,600	4,915
Barytes	208,000	152,000	12,300	7,150
Zinc powder	102,000	53,000		
Pure and mixed blues, lakes, &c., of Prussian blue, chrome green, zinc green	115,000	75,000		
Chrome colours	102,000	51,000	6,100	5,170
Red lead	196,500	142,500	(Colours in cakes, small bags, pastes, tubes, bladders, flakes, glasses, shells, and boxes).	
Copper colours (except Schweinfurt green) and other unspecified pigments and lakes, dry or paste ..	151,000	103,500		
Prepared colours not specified (ground with oil, oil varnish, glycerine, &c.); unprepared colours in small bags	259,000	166,500		
Varnishes and lacquers	247,000	140,000	12,360	9,665
Total	3,162,000	2,112,000	219,500	90,160

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that Germany's exports to the United Kingdom and the principal colonial and neutral markets amounted to £2,112,000 or 67 per cent of her total exports to all destinations, valued in 1912 at £3,162,000.

As regards Austria-Hungary, the exports from that country to the same markets amounted to only £90,160, or 41 per cent of her total exports to all destinations, valued in 1913 at £219,500.

The particulars as to British exports to the more important colonial and neutral markets in 1913 were as follows:—

Article Exported.	To all Destinations (1913).	To Principal Colonial and Neutral Markets (1913).
Painters' colours and materials—		
Barytes	£ 20,100	£ 7,500
White lead	504,700	127,200
Zinc oxide	54,900	21,700
Unenumerated (including varnish)	2,706,700	1,888,500
Total	<u>£3,286,400</u>	<u>£2,044,900</u>

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS (1912).

The following detailed particulars show for a recent year the value of various descriptions of painters' colours and materials (including varnish) exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary, respectively, to the markets specified:—

Barytes—		
To United Kingdom		£ 98,000
Canada		5,000
France		4,000
Russia		26,000
Argentina		4,000
United States		17,000
Zinc, white—		
To United Kingdom		138,000
Canada		15,000
British India		4,000
Norway		22,000
Sweden		33,000
Denmark		18,000
France		25,000
Russia		19,000
Dutch East Indies		6,000
Brazil		4,000
United States		51,000
Mexico		3,000
Zinc, grey—		
To United Kingdom		32,000
Norway		2,000
Sweden		4,000
Red lead—		
To United Kingdom		75,000
Canada		5,000
British India		14,000
Sweden		7,000
Denmark		6,000
France		4,000
Portugal		4,000
Italy		2,000
Russia		7,000
Dutch East Indies		2,500
Brazil		6,000
Argentina		7,000
United States		3,000
White lead—		
To United Kingdom		152,000
British India		2,000
Sweden		8,000
Denmark		10,000
France		5,000
Spain		4,000
Portugal		7,000
Russia		6,000
Turkey		5,000
Argentina		17,000

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS. (1912).—*Continued.*

Pure and mixed blues, lakes, &c., of Prussian blue, chrome green, zinc and green—

To United Kingdom	£ 20,600
British India	5,000
Sweden	4,000
Denmark	3,000
Italy	8,000
Russia	11,000
China	2,000
Japan	4,000
Brazil	3,000
United States	8,000
Mexico	1,000

Ultramarine, lakes, &c., of ultramarine—

To United Kingdom	33,000
Spain	14,000
Italy	3,500
Japan	5,500
United States	5,000

Zinc powder—

To United Kingdom	17,000
British South Africa	3,000
Denmark	2,000
China	4,000
United States	25,000
Mexico	2,000

Lithopone (white sulphate of zinc)—

To United Kingdom	47,000
Canada	5,000
Denmark	3,000
Sweden	4,000
France	43,000
Italy	4,000
United States	9,000

Natural and artificial iron oxide (including yellow ochre), roasted, &c.—

To United Kingdom	4,000
Australia	2,000
Sweden	2,000
Denmark	2,000
France	6,000
Italy	1,000
Russia	5,000
Brazil	2,000
Argentina	4,000
United States	2,000

Umber, sienna earth and other unspecified mineral colours—

To United Kingdom	16,000
Australia	2,000
British India	3,000
Norway	3,000
Sweden	7,000
Denmark	5,500
France	8,000
Spain	3,500
Italy	7,000
Russia	11,000
Egypt	4,000
Brazil	6,000
Uruguay	1,000
Argentina	3,500
United States	12,000

Bronze (metal) colours—

To United Kingdom	38,000
Canada	3,000
British India	2,000
Sweden	1,000
France	45,000
Spain	5,000
Italy	9,000

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS. (1912).—*Continued.*Bronze (metal)—*Con.*

Russia	£ 40,000
Turkey	1,000
China	3,000
Japan	3,000
Brazil	3,000
Argentina	2,000
United States	118,000

Chrome colours—

To United Kingdom	23,000
Sweden	5,000
Denmark	3,000
France	5,000
Italy	5,000
Russia	4,000
Japan	2,000
United States	4,000

Copper colours (except schweinfurt green) and other unspecified pigments and lakes, dry or paste—

To United Kingdom	39,000
British India	2,000
Sweden	7,000
France	8,000
Italy	10,000
Russia	5,000
China	1,500
Japan	7,000
United States	24,000

Colours for colour-printing on paper, prepared from lamp-black or Frankfurt black, printing ink and Frankfurt black—

To United Kingdom	8,000
British India	2,000
Norway	5,000
Sweden	6,000
Denmark	6,000
France	8,000
Spain	7,000
Italy	6,000
Russia	5,000
Brazil	4,000
Argentina	8,000

Prepared colours, not specified (ground with oil, oil varnish, glycerine, &c.) ; unprepared colours in small bags—

To United Kingdom	17,000
Australia	3,000
British India	3,000
British West Africa	3,500
Norway	5,000
Sweden	10,000
Denmark	10,000
France	8,000
Spain	9,000
Italy	19,000
Roumania	3,000
Russia	8,000
Turkey	7,000
Egypt	1,000
China	5,000
Japan	6,000
Brazil	15,000
Uruguay	3,000
Argentina	10,000
Chile	5,000
United States	13,000
Mexico	3,000

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS. (1912).— *Concluded.*

Lac varnish, lacquers (not containing spirit); asphalt, varnish, coach-maker's varnish, Japan varnish—

To United Kingdom	£28,000
Norway	8,000
Sweden	11,000
Denmark	20,000
France	9,000
Spain	5,000
Italy	22,000
Russia	7,000
Turkey	3,000
China	3,000
Brazil	4,000
Argentina	6,000
Chile	2,000
United States	12,000

SUMMARY.

Owing to the lack of detail as to the precise nature of the United Kingdom, exports of painters' colours and materials, no useful comparison can be made with the much more detailed returns available as to German and Austrian exports.

A perusal of the details given, however, brings out clearly the large market there is in the United Kingdom for all such goods, as well as the numerous and valuable opportunities now thrown open in colonial and neutral markets.

The following figures summarize the value of German and Austrian trade now thrown open to the British manufacturer:—

(a) In the United Kingdom market—	
German trade (1912)	£ 791,000
Austrian trade (1913)	11,450
	<hr/> £802,450
(b) In the Colonial and Neutral markets—	
German trade (1912)	£1,321,000
Austrian trade (1913)	78,710
	<hr/> £1,399,710
Grand total	<hr/> £2,202,160

Leather Wares.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows the value of leather wares exported from Germany, Austria-Hungary and the United Kingdom, to all destinations in a recent year:—

Exported from Germany (1912)—	
(a) Saddlers' wares, &c.—	
Saddlers' goods, travelling bags and hand-bags of leather	£ 111,000
(b) Other leather wares—	
Trunk makers' wares: purses, cigar, &c., cases, fitted cases for sewing and for travelling, chatelaine bags of real or artificial leather	1,378,600
Tents, cleaning cloths, &c., of leather of all kinds, of raw hides, &c., of coarse spun materials or of rope makers' work: embroidery on leather; wall paper of leather	869,500
Leather wares—other	126,800
Total	<hr/> £2,485,900

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS.

The following statement shows for the year 1912 the value of the under-mentioned descriptions of leather wares exported to each of the markets specified:—

Country to which exported.	Saddlers' goods, travelling bags and hand-bags of leather.	Trunkmakers' wares, purses, cigar, &c., cases, fitted cases for sewing and for travelling; chatelaine bags of real or imitation leather	Tents, cleaning cloths, &c., of leather of all kinds, of raw hides, &c.; of coarse spun material, or of rope-makers' work; embroidery on leather, wall-hangings of leather.	Leather goods of other sorts.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	21,500	602,500	72,100	1,200
British South Africa.....	100	6,000	3,600	
British West Africa.....	150	750	1,700	
British India.....	200	4,100	3,900	
Canada.....	100	9,400	1,000	200
Australia.....	700	66,500	4,800	
New Zealand.....	150	7,500	200	
Norway.....	450	7,100	10,500	1,100
Sweden.....	3,300	35,600	21,100	
Denmark.....	3,300	37,400	15,700	2,000
Netherlands.....	12,200	86,500	23,600	250
France.....	1,800	54,400	17,700	9,700
Switzerland.....	13,500	41,200	93,700	41,600
Portugal.....	2,300	11,100	5,000	2,700
Spain.....	1,600	10,700	4,700	4,500
Italy.....	5,600	21,500	33,300	31,500
Russia.....	1,900	19,200	39,500	
Roumania.....	1,500	16,000	9,800	1,000
Bulgaria.....	50	650	5,300	150
Greece.....		900	9,100	150
Servia.....		1,000	2,300	50
Turkey.....	5,600	31,900	69,200	1,000
Egypt.....	650	4,100	2,500	550
Portuguese West Africa.....		300	1,300	
China.....	200	1,100	10,700	
Japan.....		150	6,500	
Dutch East Indies.....	1,800	8,300	5,000	
Siam.....	100	350	1,200	
Argentina.....	7,100	36,900	47,400	2,300
Bolivia.....	500	2,000	4,500	
Brazil.....	7,700	26,300	20,500	50
Chile.....	1,000	14,300	156,300	550
Colombia.....	50	1,700	3,200	50
Ecuador.....	150	800	600	
Peru.....	150	2,700	1,500	50
Uruguay.....	1,500	8,100	3,400	150
Venezuela.....		600	1,900	50
Guatemala.....	300	850	1,400	
Cuba.....	1,000	2,600	3,200	850
Mexico.....	750	11,600	5,800	700
United States.....	650	34,700	8,100	400
Total to above markets.....	99,600	1,229,350	732,800	102,800
Total to all destinations.....	111,000	1,378,600	869,500	126,800

Germany's principal markets for saddlers' wares, &c., are the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Switzerland, Brazil, Argentina, Turkey and Italy, but small consignments are sent to many other markets.

One half of Germany's exports of bagmakers' wares are sent to the United Kingdom, much of which might well be produced here. A large trade in such goods is

also done with Western Europe, Turkey, Australia, South America and the United States.

For miscellaneous leather wares Germany's principal markets are Chile, £156,850; Switzerland, £135,300; United Kingdom, £73,300; Turkey, £70,200; Italy, £64,800; Argentina, £49,700. The various countries of Western Europe also take considerable quantities of such goods.

SUMMARY.

To sum up, the aggregate value of the trade in these goods which might be diverted to British manufacturers under present conditions would appear to be as follows:—

	In the United Kingdom markets.	In Colonial and Neutral markets.
	£	£
(a) <i>German Trade</i> (1912):—		
Saddlers' goods, travelling bags and handbags of leather.....	21,500	78,100
'Trunk-makers' wares, purses, cigar, &c., cases, fitted cases for sewing and for travelling, chatelaine bags of real or artificial leather.....	602,500	626,850
Tents, cleaning cloths, &c., of leather of all kinds, of raw hides, &c., of coarse spun materials or of rope-makers' work; embroidery on leather; wall-paper of leather.....	72,100	660,700
Leather wares, other.....	1,200	101,600
Total.....	697,300	1,467,250

	In the United Kingdom markets.	In Colonial and Neutral markets.
	£	£
(b) <i>Austro-Hungarian Trade</i> (1913):—		
Saddlery and harness.....	150	32,650
Trunk-makers' wares.....	4,150	33,450
Leather wares, not specially mentioned.....	1,700	18,950
Leather wares, with mountings of gold and silver.....		8,050
Miscellaneous leather wares for technical purposes.....	200	8,160
Total.....	6,200	101,200

Making a grand total of £2,271,950.

Jewellery and Trinkets.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows the value of jewellery and trinkets exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary to all destinations in a recent year. The figures for the United Kingdom have been added for comparison:—

Exported from Germany (1912)—

Real pearls, set or unset, or combined with other materials.....	£ 72,250
Worked red coral, set or unset, &c.....	1,550
Articles of wax, pearls and other imitations of real pearls, or of coral	43,900
Precious stones worked: glaziers' diamonds, writing diamonds, gems, cameos; articles combined with precious stones.....	192,600
Semi-precious stones worked, set, cut, or otherwise made into finished articles	132,550
Trinkets and jewellery of silver, plaited silver, silver tissues, &c. Articles of adornment and toilet, and trinkets—	563,150
Of gilt or gold-coated base metals.....	492,750
Of silvered or silver-coated base metals.....	69,100
Rosaries of all kinds	3,000
Articles of adornment and of decoration, and other articles of luxury of base metals, fine worked, &c.; cloisonné wares, &c. Glass and porcelain beads, glass bugles, &c., and the like for use as jewellery; trimmings of glass beads, &c.....	151,900
	59,050
Total	£1,781,800

Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913)—

Imitation gems, unset	£ 56,700
Ornaments for men and women, of common metals, neither gilt nor silvered, combined or not with common or fine materials, except aluminum	710,500
Diamond or pearl ornaments set in silver	6,600
Articles made of garnets or semi-precious stones.....	24,200
Bracelets and necklaces of glass: articles of glass beads (except imitation pearls), of imitation gems, glass tablets, spun glass, &c., combined or not with common or fine materials.....	629,200
Total	£1,427,200

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS.

The above particulars cover Germany's export trade in jewellery containing precious, semi-precious or imitation gems to all destinations, the aggregate value thereof amounting to £442,850. The aggregate exports to the above-named markets amounted to £396,550, or 90 per cent of the total.

Germany's principal markets for this class of goods and the value of the exports to each were as follows: United Kingdom, £101,500; United States, £100,150; France, £78,100; Italy, £21,400; Russia, £19,500; Argentina, £14,850; and Switzerland, £12,750; these seven markets between them taking the bulk of Germany's exports of such goods.

Country to which Exported.	Trinkets and Jewellery of Silver, Plated Silver, Silver Tissues, &c.	Articles of adornment and toilet, and Trinkets.		Articles of adornment and of decoration, and other articles of luxury of base metals, fine worked, &c. Cloisonné wares, &c.	Rosaries of all kinds.
		Of gilt or gold-coated base metals.	Of silvered or silver-coated base metals.		
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	101,200	97,300	3,300	12,700	300
British India	2,300	7,500	750	2,200	
British South Africa	150	3,000	600	1,000	
Australia	4,500	1,400	400	750	
Canada	9,000	2,800	400	1,100	50
Norway	3,100	2,700	900	1,700	
Sweden	5,900	10,200	2,100	4,500	
Denmark	20,300	9,700	4,400	3,800	50
Netherlands	21,600	5,300	2,600	9,100	600
Belgium	62,300	11,100	3,100	6,300	
France	52,600	35,100	6,500	24,600	
Switzerland	44,200	16,600	6,000	5,200	400
Spain	6,100	9,200	1,200	5,200	50
Italy	44,600	12,600	7,300	6,300	250
Greece	1,200	550	350		
Roumania	5,600	4,800	500	1,800	
Servia		850	150	300	
Russia	8,500	97,400	2,900	10,900	
Turkey	2,900	3,900	440	1,500	
Persia				200	
Egypt	4,400	750	250	750	
Dutch East Indies	1,600	3,400	800	1,800	
Japan	50			200	
Brazil	14,400	37,800	4,600	4,300	150
Uruguay	2,000	8,800	1,700	300	
Argentina	15,100	33,200	3,700	5,000	50
Chile	6,300	4,400	1,900	3,000	50
United States	20,400	12,200	1,300	11,100	50
Mexico	4,100	2,700	1,000	2,600	100
Cuba	3,400	600	200	850	
Total to above markets..	467,800	435,850	59,350	129,050	2,100
Total to all destinations.	563,150	492,750	69,100	151,900	3,000

The exports of silver, or base metal gilt or silvered jewellery constitute the most important feature of Germany's export trade in jewellery, the exports to all destinations of the goods covered by the particulars given in the first three columns amounting to £1,125,000. In 1912 the value of such goods sent to the markets specified was £963,000, or 85 per cent of the total. As usual the United Kingdom was Germany's most important market, the value of the exports sent to this country

having been valued at £201,800. Among other important markets and the amount sent to each may be mentioned Russia, £108,800; France, £94,200; Belgium, £76,500; Switzerland, £66,800; Italy, £64,500; Brazil, £56,800; Argentina, £52,000; Denmark, £34,400; United States, £33,900, and Netherlands, £29,500.

The exports of articles of finely worked base metals go in the main to the same markets.

The export trade in rosaries is quite a small affair.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN EXPORTS.

The following statement shows the total value of the various descriptions of jewellery, &c., enumerated above exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary to their principal markets:—

Country to which Exported.	Exported from Germany (1912)	Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913.)
	£	£
United Kingdom.....	316,300	198,400
British India.....	17,000	2,400
British South Africa.....	5,100	
Australia.....	9,950	
Canada.....	16,650	80
Norway.....	8,700	1,520
Sweden.....	23,600	11,180
Denmark.....	41,050	8,740
Netherlands.....	40,400	12,460
Belgium.....	85,150	18,200
France.....	196,900	114,120
Switzerland.....	85,150	8,380
Spain.....	29,000	12,800
Italy.....	92,450	26,050
Greece.....	2,150	1,140
Roumania.....	15,900	4,410
Servia.....	1,300	3,200
Russia.....	139,250	44,400
Turkey.....	9,050	4,780
Egypt.....	11,200	4,540
Persia.....	200	1,380
Dutch East Indies.....	8,150	
Japan.....	250	1,610
Brazil.....	63,900	340
Uruguay.....	17,200	
Argentina.....	71,900	750
Chile.....	17,050	680
United States.....	145,200	20,780
Mexico.....	10,950	680
Cuba.....	9,650	600
Total to above markets.....	1,490,700	503,620
Total to all markets	1,722,750	798,000

SUMMARY.

It appears that in the present circumstances the maximum value of German and Austrian exports of jewellery and trinkets which might now be diverted to British traders is as follows:—

	In the United Kingdom. Market.	In Colonial and Neutral Markets.
<i>German Trade (1912):—</i>	£	£
Real pearls, set or unset, &c.	25,100	46,750
Worked red coral, set or unset		1,500
Articles of wax pearls, &c.	3,500	33,600
Precious stones, worked, glaziers' diamonds, &c.	42,900	125,750
Semi-precious stones, worked, &c.	30,000	87,450
Trinkets and jewellery of silver, &c.	101,200	366,600
Articles of adornment and toilet and trinkets:		
of gilt or gold-coated base metals.	97,300	338,550
of silvered or silver-coated base metals.	3,300	56,050
Rosaries of all kinds.	300	1,800
Cloisonné wares, &c.	12,700	116,350
Glass and porcelain beads, &c.	6,400	49,150
<i>Austrian Trade (1913):—</i>		
Imitation gems, unset.	2,700	17,920
Ornaments for men and women of common metals, &c.	193,000	274,940
Diamond or pearl ornaments set in silver.		3,900
Articles made of garnets, &c.	2,700	8,400
Bracelets and necklaces of glass, &c.	370	625,579
Total.	321,470*	2,154,340*
Making a grand total of.	£2,675,810*	

Brass Wares.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows the value of brass and other copper alloys, and wares thereof, exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary to all destinations, in a recent year, so far as the particulars are available. Figures for the United Kingdom have been added for purposes of comparison.

Exported from Germany.	£6,428,550
“ “ Austria-Hungary.	1,057,750
“ “ United Kingdom.	1,653,000

Both the German and Austrian figures unavoidably include a number of articles not strictly brass and the figures given are, therefore, somewhat more favourable to them than to those for the United Kingdom.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS.

The following statement shows the value of the exports of this class of goods from Germany to all destinations during the year 1912:—

Brass, tombac, and similar metallic alloys.....	£ 549,650
Bronze and other copper alloys.....	134,200
Rods, sheets, plates, and other forms, hammered or rolled—of brass, tombac, &c.....	1,088,700
Wire of copper alloys, &c.; iron wire with such wire plaited or twisted round it	314,200
Wire rope and cable, neither lacquered nor polished, coated with aluminum or nickelled, coloured or "vernier"	130,800
Cemented wire	23,100
Cylinders of copper or copper alloys, &c., for textile dressing works or printing, including the machines and parts thereof connected	24,100
Printing plates of all kinds of common metals or alloys thereof..	93,700
Gauze for industrial purposes, drying cylinders for printing establishments	190,800
Coarse wares, not specified elsewhere, of cast brass (including kitchen and domestic utensils); upholstery springs of brass wire, unpolished, not lacquered	228,100
Brass tubes of all kinds	208,000
Wares, other than coarse, of cast brass, not specified elsewhere; lacquered or polished wares of cast brass (including kitchen and domestic utensils); wares of sheet brass and brass wares not specified elsewhere; wares of tombac; brass foil, &c....	2,368,200
Wares of copper, tombac, and brass, "vernier," coloured, coated with with aluminum or nickel	1,075,000
	<hr/>
	£6,428,550

The following statements show the exports of some of these articles to the United Kingdom, and a number of the more important neutral markets:—

Brass, tombac, and similar metallic alloys—

Exported to—

United Kingdom	£ 35,600
Belgium	16,500
France	241,000
Italy	9,000
Netherlands	5,700
Switzerland	67,600
United States	38,500

Total to the above destinations.....	<hr/>	£413,900
--------------------------------------	-------	----------

Bronze and other copper alloys—

Exported to—

United Kingdom	£ 35,000
Belgium	34,000
France	11,000
Italy	12,000
Netherlands	4,500
Russia	6,000

Total to the above destinations.....	<hr/>	£102,500
--------------------------------------	-------	----------

Rods, sheets, plates, and other forms, hammered or rolled, of brass,
tombac, &c.—

Exports to—

United Kingdom	£ 17,300
Italy	121,300
Netherlands	85,600
Denmark	47,500
Sweden	45,400
Switzerland	74,300
British India, &c.....	397,500
Norway	24,000

Total to above	<hr/>	£812,900
----------------------	-------	----------

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS.—*Continued.*

Wire of copper alloys, &c.; iron wire with such wire plaited or twisted around it, &c.—

Exports to—	
United Kingdom	£ 53,700
Roumania	22,500
France	20,200
Netherlands	19,600
Switzerland	25,700
Italy	13,200
Spain	11,000
United States	12,000
Total to above	£177,900

Wire rope and cable, neither lacquered nor polished, coated with aluminum or nickelled, coloured or “vernier.”—

Exports to—	
Spain	£52,900
British India	20,200
Australia	9,000
Norway	5,900
Roumania	5,400
Total to above	£93,400

Printing plates of all kinds of common metals or alloys thereof—

Exports to—	
United Kingdom	£ 7,900
France	14,800
Switzerland	14,100
Italy	6,600
Russia	6,100
Netherlands	5,600
Total to above	£55,100

Metal cloth for industrial purposes; drying cylinders for printing establishments—

Exports to—	
United Kingdom	£ 18,200
France	16,400
Russia	20,000
Norway	14,300
Sweden	10,800
Netherlands	12,500
Italy	19,700
United States	17,100
Total to above	£129,000

Brass tubes of all kinds—

Exports to—	
United Kingdom	£ 27,800
Italy	37,600
Russia	21,600
Switzerland	25,800
Netherlands	10,800
France	14,100
Total to above	£137,700

Wares of copper, tombac and brass, “vernier,” coloured coated with aluminium and nickel—

Exports to—	
United Kingdom	£126,100
Australia	12,900
British India	8,700
Italy	43,700
Netherlands	59,000
Norway	15,200
Denmark	27,000
France	81,400
Roumania	10,500
Russia	216,700

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS.—*Concluded.*

Wares of Copper, tombac and brass, " verniert," coloured coated
with aluminium and nickel.—Con

Exports of—Con.

Sweden	£20,600
Spain	20,200
Turkey	10,100
Argentina	55,400
Chile	12,800
United States	35,300

Total to above	<u>£755,600</u>
----------------------	-----------------

Coarse wares of cast brass, not specified elsewhere (including kitchen
and domestic utensils) upholstery springs of brass ware, not
polished nor lacquered—

Exports to—

United Kingdom	£ 14,500
Russia	33,500
Italy	17,600
Netherlands	37,500
Switzerland	16,600
Denmark	7,700

Total to above	<u>£127,400</u>
----------------------	-----------------

PRINCIPAL AUSTRIAN MARKETS, 1913.

The following statement shows the value of the exports of this class of goods
from Austria-Hungary to all destinations during the year 1913.

Brass	£ 141,500
Bronze	11,700
Brass sheets and plates (rolled or flattened) not further worked..	42,500
Brass sheets and plates hollowed or perforated	4,900
Bars, rods, and wire of copper and copper alloys of all thicknesses over 0.5 mm.	31,700
Pipes and cylinders not further worked, of copper and copper alloys	43,600
Printing type (also lines, edgings, and ornaments for the same) of brass and other base metals	1,750
Pins and needles, hooks and eyes, buttons, buckles, clasps, thimbles, &c., of base metals and alloys.	419,500
Articles, not specially mentioned, of copper and other not other- wise mentioned base metals or alloys thereof, combined or not with common materials—	
(1) Ordinarily worked	129,000
(2) Finely worked	229,000
Copper and brass cylinders and plates, engraved or not for national tissue printing and dressing factories.	2,600
	<u>£1,057,750</u>

SUMMARY.

The following statement shows the aggregate value of this class of goods exported from Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom to the under-mentioned markets in a recent year.

Country to which Exported.	Exported from Germany. (1912).	Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913).	Exported from United Kingdom. (1913).
To--	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	452,000	88,700	
British India.....	483,700	36,600	129,900
Australia.....	44,100	500	304,200
Norway.....	104,500	5,000	15,900
Sweden.....	170,100	20,800	14,600
Denmark.....	166,200	6,700	25,900
France.....	618,500	26,300	88,200
Spain.....	144,400	17,300	36,600
Italy.....	408,500	90,400	23,700
Roumania.....	106,900	79,000	900
Russia.....	691,900	98,700	18,200
Turkey.....	52,200	37,700	6,100
Egypt.....	28,600	20,300	8,500
Dutch east Indies.....	51,000	20,000	5,000
China.....	53,200	5,200	18,000
Mexico.....	38,000	*	5,100
Brazil.....	112,700	4,400	58,400
Uruguay.....	24,000	*	10,200
Argentina.....	165,000	12,400	98,700
Chile.....	49,500	*	31,900
United States of America.....	146,200	14,000	34,500
	4,111,200	584,000	934,500

As already stated, the German and Austrian figures unavoidably cover a somewhat greater range than those for the United Kingdom; but even when a large allowance is made for this it is evident that German competition is very severe in all the colonial and neutral markets specified.

FRENCH STORAGE SURTAX REMOVED.

The Hon. Philippe Roy, the Canadian Commissioner General at Paris, has informed the Department that the storage surtax (surtaxe d'entrepot) upon all goods transhipped in a British port, when intended for France or subsequently imported into that country, has been removed by the French Government, although the official decree dealing with this question had not up to the time of writing been published. In all cases where direct shipment to France has been prevented by the war, the original direct bill of lading must be presented, together with certain proofs of identity of the goods during their transshipment, as to which French Consular agents at the port of landing will furnish details and certify the required documents. The average storage surtax on such products as cereals, vegetables, foodstuffs, lumber, fruit, leather, wearing apparel, &c., has been 3.60 francs (\$0.72) per 100 kilos (about 210 lbs.). Until further notice therefore goods intended for France may be shipped to a British port and forwarded by vessels plying direct to French ports, or by rail-road, without incurring these charges.

NEWFOUNDLAND TARIFF CHANGES.

The following statement which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal*, shows the recent revisions of the Newfoundland tariff, the new rates of duty on the various articles affected, as well as the rates previously in force, being given:—

The Board of Trade have received copy of Act No. 12 of 1914 (5 Geo. V.), which amends the Revenue Act, 1905, with effect from September 2, 1914, regarding the rates of customs duty leviable on various articles imported into Newfoundland.

The following statement shows the rates of duty leviable under the present Act on the various articles affected, as well as the rates previously in force:—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Old Rates. (a)	New Rates. (a)
Sugar:		
Loaf, cut loaf, cube and castor..... per lb.		3 cents.
All other kinds of sugar, granulated or otherwise, white, brown or yellow..... "		1½ "
Tea..... "		5 "
Flour, wheaten, including duty on package..... per barrel.		25 "
Kerosene oil..... per gallon.		5 "
Beef, when salted in barrels, including duty on package..... per barrel.		\$1 00
Pigs heads, jowls without tongues, hocks, feet and ribs, when salted in barrels, including duty on package..... "	Free	\$1 00
Pigs jowls and tongues, when salted in barrels, including duty on package..... "		\$1 50
Pork in barrels and half barrels, viz:—		
Mess family, prime mess, rump, extra prime bean, clear butt, and ham..... "		\$1 50
Belly pork, or family mess or loin pork, including duty on package..... "		\$2 00
Automobiles and other similar motor vehicles, <i>and parts for same, and tyres</i> ad. val.	30 %	45 %

[The italicised words are new.]

(a) In addition to the above duties, a surtax of 10 per cent of the amount of duty leviable at the rates given is imposed by Section 4 (a) of Act No. 26 of 1914 (4 Geo. V.).

A rebate equal to the amount of duty paid shall be allowed upon all kerosene oil imported to persons using the same in motor fishing boats, upon the production to the assistant-collector of the necessary evidence.

The Governor in Council is empowered to remit, by proclamation, the whole or any part of the duties imposed by the present Act, whenever he shall deem it necessary.

NOTES ON FORREIGN TRADE.

MARKET FOR PIANOS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In a report from this office in 1911 with reference to the piano trade of British South Africa the following statements were made:—

‘Germany easily holds the first place among the people at large, mainly because of the low price, coupled with mechanical excellence, good tone, &c. England supplies about half as many pianos as Germany. As shown by the statement of imports, these two countries sent into British South Africa, via the Cape of Good Hope, nearly 90 per cent of all the musical instruments (phonographs excepted) that were landed in this province during 1910. The German pianos most popular here are the “Thermer” and the “Schiller.”’

In the same report a dealer, who had travelled all through South Africa, is quoted as saying of American pianos:—

‘The models are too heavy. The prices are too high. If Americans will build a piano having a light touch and brilliant tone at a price to compete with the German makes, it will secure a ready sale.’

It was suggested in the report that if American piano manufacturers would cater more to the tastes of South African buyers, and follow more closely the styles of the German and English makes, turning out instruments equally good in style, finish, tone and durability, a much larger share of this trade could be secured. The price of such pianos, it was stated, should not be over \$90 to \$120 c.i.f. Cape Town. As Germany is shut out of this market for the time being, the attention of American manufacturers of pianos (especially those making medium and low priced instruments of the types demanded by the people and heretofore supplied by Germany) is drawn to the exceptional opportunity which has arisen to secure a large portion of this trade. The report above mentioned contains sufficient data to give a fairly clear idea of the particular type of piano referred to, and also points out the reasons given by local dealers why the American pianos have not heretofore secured a satisfactory foothold in this market.

The imports of musical instruments (not including phonographs) into the Union of South Africa, by the principal countries of origin, for 1911, 1912 and 1913 were as follows:—

Imported from--	1911	1912	1913
	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	205,089	210,165	185,389
Canada.....	14,643	14,035	15,252
Austria-Hungary.....	1,849	4,244	2,487
Belgium.....	4,375	1,299	3,163
France.....	7,826	5,207	5,630
Germany.....	508,379	595,995	606,896
United States.....	44,918	54,660	51,362
Other countries.....	2,793	4,702	3,119
Total	789,872	890,307	873,298

(U.S. Consular Reports.)

THE GERMAN VARNISH INDUSTRY.

The American Consul-General at Hamburg states:—

‘The German varnish industry began to develop about the middle of the last century and is now one of very large proportions. The manufacture of varnish includes two principal classes, in one of which are varnishes produced by dissolving resins in volatile solvents so that the coating of resin dries as soon as the solvent is volatilized, and in the other the resins are dissolved in oils, or more recently in benzine or similar substances, and fatty oils are used as a base instead of resin.

‘The raw materials principally employed in this country in making varnish are turpentine oil, copal, and colophony (rosin). These substances are used for making volatile varnishes as well as for lacquers. Shellac is also used, the shellac being dissolved in alcohol and linseed and dammar gum for making oil lacquers. In the manufacture of oil varnishes, copal, dammar gum, amber, &c., are brought together with fatty oils under the influence of heat; the mass is then cooled down and mixed with solvents and drying matter and afterwards purified by means of filter presses.

‘Because of the high cost of turpentine imported into Germany from the United States and France, domestic manufacturers have recently employed substitutes for their cheaper products, benzine especially being used in this way. Although the export trade in varnishes is made difficult by high tariffs in many countries, the German industry is said to be in a very satisfactory state, as shown by recent export and import statistics.’—(*British Trade Report*.)

SWISS WHEAT REQUIREMENTS.

Switzerland requires hard winter wheat No. 2. The Swiss Military Department, with headquarters at Berne, is in charge of the purchase of cereals for the entire country. Offers should be made for full cargoes c.i.f. Bordeaux or St. Nazaire, France, in dollars and cents per bushel. Several cargoes have already been purchased. The bills of lading are to be made out in favour of the Swiss Government, which assumes the war risk, and they must be certified by both the Swiss and French consuls at or nearest the port of shipment.

Other cereals required are good-quality rice, white beans, dried yellow peas, oats for fodder, rolled oats, corn, and barley, both for army and private consumption. The war risk on all merchandise intended for the Swiss Government will be borne by Switzerland. Offers should be made c.i.f. Bordeaux or St. Nazaire for the above products similarly as for wheat. Any cable or letter offers addressed to the Swiss Military Department, to the Getreide-Fürsorge (Grain Office), or to the Ober-Kriegs-kommissariat (Chief Commissary Department) will reach the proper offices.—(*U.S. Consular Reports*.)

BRITISH MEAT SUPPLY.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office furnishes the following return of the registered supply of fresh and refrigerated meat abroad in the United Kingdom, in the months of September, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	BEEF.		MUTTON.		PORK.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sweden	-	-	-	-	138	60
Denmark	2	-	-	-	119	-
Netherlands	159	116	15,271	24,094	39,625	81,066
Belgium	-	-	-	-	354	-
France	-	-	223	-	6	-
United States	445	2,079	-	-	892	173
Chile	-	-	33,836	603	-	-
Uruguay	44,913	19,824	8,958	-	-	-
Argentine Republic	549,937	158,200	50,763	42,926	-	155
Australia:—						
West Australia	985	-	-	-	-	-
South Australia	765	281	1,864	-	-	-
Victoria	9,970	6,982	36,484	4,890	-	-
New South Wales	8,247	2,839	50,776	18,257	-	-
Queensland	193,667	147,637	36,410	4,175	-	-
New Zealand	32,230	35,441	220,114	62,676	4	253
	841,320	373,399	454,699	157,621	41,138	81,707
Deduct to correct:—						
Argentine Republic	-	501	21	9	-	-
New South Wales	-	6,590	-	-	-	-
	841,320	366,308	454,678	157,612	41,138	81,707

SEWING MACHINES IN JAPAN.

The following were the values of sewing machines and parts and accessories thereof imported into Japan from the under-mentioned countries in 1911, 1912 and 1913:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	5,036	5,746	5,434
Germany	4,776	2,315	3,271
United States	84,043	97,378	68,692
Canada	12,898	21,769	11,957
All Countries	106,950	127,573	89,530

The United Kingdom has a poor position in the Japanese market, but has succeeded in improving it somewhat during the last three years. Germany was the only country from which imports in 1913 showed an increase as compared with the previous year.

The following information is extracted from a recent report by the American Commercial Agent at Tokio:—

'The use of sewing machines continues to increase in Japan faster than the uneven import figures would suggest, and the purchases of needles for machine as well as hand use, though comparatively small items, are indicative of the industry of the people. The adoption of occidental clothing and styles, which is especially noticeable in the cities, will naturally enlarge the demand for sewing machines. If the native prejudice against stitches showing could be overcome, or a machine could be devised for invisible stitching, the making of kimonos alone would add wonderfully to the demand for machines. Most Japanese garments are basted together so they may be taken apart for washing, and the threads are saved for use over and over again.

'Kobe and Yokohama receive practically all of the imports of sewing machines, the only other ports figuring last year being Osaka for \$37 and Nagasaki for \$17. Important as is the large city of Osaka in manufacturing, most of its import trade is handled by Kobe.

'The prices of treadle machines range from \$20 to \$40, and one agent was reported as advertising to rebate half the price to the buyers of the first fifty machines. Hand machines for table use are sold for \$3.50 to \$8, some German single stitchers selling the lowest, but results are not satisfactory. The use of the latter style of machines is probably an educator or educative to the early purchaser of standard treadle machines, and manufacturers can probably afford to charge them off to advertising and relegate them to the scrap heap.

'All in all, the sewing machine trade in the Far East promises to expand rapidly.'—(*British Trade Report.*)

BRITISH SUPPLY OF HOPS.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office has furnished the following statement of the registered supply of hops from abroad in the months of September, 1912, 1913, and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Russia	100		
Norway.....	1	2	
Germany.....	11,516	841	
Netherlands		7	
Belgium.....	5,743	3,029	782
France.....	150	52	75
Austria-Hungary.....	2,114	65	
United States.....	3,644	4,458	1,919
New Zealand.....	2		57
Canada.....		12	
Total	23,270	8,466	2,833
London.....	10,070	6,157	2,831
Liverpool.....	940	5	
Boston.....	21		
Bristol.....	322	70	
Cardiff.....	15	17	
Folkestone.....	2,335		
Goole.....	129	38	
Grimsby.....	670	95	
Harwich.....	1,706	359	
Hull.....	310	2	2
Manchester.....	3		
Queenborough.....	5,980	223	
Southampton.....	590	1,474	
Leith.....	179	126	
Total	23,270	8,466	2,833

CHINESE DEMAND FOR LEATHER GOODS.

With the introduction of foreign ideas, the Chinese are using more leather goods than ever before, and there is a constantly increasing demand for the foreign product. This is due partly to the adoption of western dress and partly to the increased military activity which is noticeable in every part of China. Foreign shoes are becoming more and more popular among the Chinese, and since they travel about a great deal more than formerly, they are commencing the use of leather trunks, suit cases, handbags, and hat boxes to a great extent. Foreign saddlery of all kinds is also enjoying a wider sale, and leather belts and straps for wrist watches are coming more and more into vogue. Not only are these articles used by the increasing military population, but leggings, cartridge cases, and other accoutrements are enjoying a wider sale.

Although the Chinese are able to imitate the leather goods from abroad, the materials which they use are, as a rule, of very inferior quality. The native leather is poorly tanned and is generally odoriferous. It is spongy and easily affected by moisture. The wearing quality is poor, and it generally has a dull and lifeless appearance.

The Japanese have not been slow to take advantage of the demand for leather goods of foreign manufacture, but the goods which they sell have not been altogether satisfactory to the Chinese. Frequent complaints are made with regard to the quality, durability, and the appearance of their products, and the prices, while comparatively low, do not mean economy in the long run.

There is a demand for almost every class of leather goods which may be purchased for personal use. Leather belting and leather goods of a similar character intended for manufacturing purposes would not, however, sell to any extent at present, but most of the articles named could be sold to advantage. It is important, however, that prices be as low as possible consistent with good workmanship and fair quality. As the per capita wealth in China is low, it is difficult, as a rule, to obtain large prices for any class of goods. The prices of foreign competitors must therefore be met as far as possible in order to obtain a share of the trade. Shoes should be made to sell here for the equivalent of \$2.50 to \$3. United States currency. Pointed toes are preferred to the broad, rounding toes which are often characteristic of American shoes. The demand would be chiefly for men's sizes. The average size would be somewhat smaller than in the United States. Both brown and black shoes enjoy a ready sale. The former, however, are generally preferred.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

JAPANESE TRADE IN PAPER.

The total capital of the thirteen companies forming the Association of Japanese Paper Mills is about 30,000,000 yen (£3,062,500), and the number of mills owned by them is twenty. The paper mills which are outside the association number eleven, including the Government Paper Mill and eight strawboard factories. The production of European styles of paper (except strawboard) in 1913 by the associated mills was, as follows:—

	Lbs.
Printing paper	96,332,282
News paper	125,953,117
Simili	8,148,159
Imitation Japanese	10,112,556
Match	9,328,833
Coloured	4,703,959
Wrapping and packing	17,679,198
Imitation Chinese	7,857,204
Miscellaneous	15,782,613
Total	£295,892,821

The following table shows the quantity and value of the various grades of paper imported into Japan during 1912 and 1913:—

	1912.		1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin.	Yen.	Kin.	Yen.
Printing paper not weighing more than 58 grammes per square metre.....	6,442,323	598,345	9,496,645	840,664
Other printing paper.....	20,870,090	2,360,278	23,293,764	2,704,610
Writing paper.....	2,250,308	465,224	2,573,298	443,508
Drawing paper.....	1,338,098	247,071	649,299	147,279
Packing and wrapping paper.....	5,079,824	453,675	7,579,422	690,442
Match paper.....	1,811,855	158,803	1,247,838	110,987
Cigarette paper.....	6,184	1,795	2,656	892
Pasteboard and cardboard.....	4,075,879	413,306	819,232	392,969
Chinese paper.....	237,187	48,383	333,537	67,426
Imitation Japanese and tissue paper.....	12,597,254	1,292,141	7,541,012	978,574
Imitation parchment, paraffin wax papers..	1,175,002	181,502	1,369,897	208,892
Other papers.....	2,991,557	887,420	2,898,671	830,231
Total	59,476,081	7,113,943	62,505,271	7,237,474

Kin = 1½ lbs.; yen = 2s. 0½d.

Imports of packing and wrapping paper in 1913 show an increase in value of 236,700 yen as compared with 1912 and 410,000 yen as compared with 1911. This increase may be accounted for by the fact that the manufacture of such paper in the home mills does not keep pace with the growing demand all over the country for wrapping paper.

Although for several years the paper trade of Japan had been dull partly owing to the keen competition of foreign goods, at the commencement of 1913 the market began to show signs of improvement owing to the active demand for the products of the home mills. It was realized that their capacity was getting inadequate for the growing demand and consequently several companies decided to extend their plants, some of which have already been completed. A sudden setback, however, was experienced in the summer of 1913 and towards the end of the year all the mills were more or less overstocked in all lines except newspaper.—(*Board of Trade Journal*.)

CONDITIONS IN ARGENTINA.

After the first month of the war in Europe popular opinion, as expressed in the newspapers, is to the effect that the war has not so far, and in all probability will not in the future, intensify the critical financial and industrial condition of Argentina. The crisis that began here in 1912 has been so severe for the past two years that there were few speculative values to be injured by a world-wide financial stringency. The September reports for the crop to be harvested at the end of the year are optimistic, owing to a prolonged spell of most favourable weather. The market that the present European conditions must create for Argentine grain, meat and horses for army use will certainly be large and the prevailing prices will undoubtedly be high.

At present there are some 2,000,000 tons of corn in the country from last year's crop. How much of this corn is unfit for shipment as a result of the wet winter season is not stated. In the southern part of the province of Santa Fe, in the south-east of the province of Cordoba, and in the north of the province of Buenos Aires locusts are causing some damage, but it is expected that the energetic measures taken by the Government and by the planters will eliminate this pest.

It is pointed out by the newspapers that apart from the cessation of many Government and civic works and of enterprises financed by foreign capital, the war has affected this country unfavourably only in so far as it has interfered with the cargo movement of the ports, and that this must be a temporary matter since Argentina must shortly be looked upon as a most important source of supply for grain and meat.

Meanwhile banks are loaning little money and at conventional rates only. Foreign drafts for the most part can be purchased only in gold, while payments of incoming drafts are made in paper currency at the established rate of exchange. This is the present practice of the foreign banks, and Government action in this connection is being urged. Projects for an international moratorium have been discussed by the Government, but so far no action has been taken. The 30-day moratorium that expired September 1 was not renewed.

From a police census taken of the unemployed in Buenos Aires it appears that the two classes of labour most seriously affected have been dock workers and men engaged in the building trades. The census showed 80,000 unemployed, the great majority of whom belonged to these two lines of industry.

The effect on the building trades has been cumulative for the last two years. It is stated that with the possible exception of San Francisco, immediately after the earthquake and fire, no city in the world has experienced a greater building boom than Buenos Aires from 1910 to 1912. Since 1912 building has decreased steadily, so that the men usually engaged in those trades are practically all unemployed, and in wholesale and large retail houses a system of half time and half pay has been rather generally adopted.

The lowering in the price of ordinary day labour, which in the past six weeks has dropped from \$1.76 United States currency to 74 cents, illustrates the present condition of the labour market.

Purchases in foreign markets are few and are being cautiously made. The general feeling is that the country has no money to spend for the present and must get along as far as possible with the available supplies. Coal is the one great exception. —(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended October 29, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Wheat—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard.....	14,360	39,337	95,604	149,351
No. 1 Northern.....	1,337,609	93,466	1,364,750	2,795,825
No. 2 ".....	3,101,683	34,307	3,252,395	6,388,385
No. 3 ".....	4,028,023	22,416	1,441,447	5,491,886
No. 4 Wheat.....	2,171,446	1,550	587,980	2,760,976
No. 5 ".....	.....	.....	288,677	288,677
No. 6 ".....	.....	.....	43,409	43,409
Other.....	1,533,444	6,211	230,424	1,770,079
Totals, Wheat.....	12 186,565	197,337	7,304,686	19,688,588

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Oats—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 C.W.....	11,709	.....	.....	11,709
No. 2 ".....	649,163	14,838	207,020	871,021
No. 3 ".....	351,452	7,471	254,405	613,328
Ez. No. 1 Feed.....	297,630	.....	125,654	423,284
No. 1 Feed.....	.....	579	171,954	172,533
No. 2 ".....	.....	.....	35,478	35,478
Other.....	728,013	.....	514,771	1,242,784
Totals, Oats.....	2,037,967	22,888	1,309,282	3,370,137

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Barley—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 3 Extra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 C.W.....	141,481	.....	16,809	158,290
No. 4 ".....	184,452	.....	51,582	236,034
Feed.....	89,999	.....	.....	89,999
Rejected.....	55,742	.....	7,650	63,392
Other.....	40,535	.....	120,621	161,156
Totals, Barley.....	512,209	.....	196,662	708,871

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Flax—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Northwestern Canada.....	945,402	.....	78,386	1,023,788
No. 2 C.W.....	177,806	.....	23,906	201,712
No. 3 C.W.....	17,683	87	.....	17,770
Rejected.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	27,627	.....	.....	27,627
Totals, Flax.....	1,163,523	87	102,292	1,270,902
Total quantity in store.....	15,905,264	220,312	8,912,922	25,038,498

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

1104. **Lobsters.**—A Wolverhampton firm inquires for quotations.

1105. **Lobsters.**—A West Bromwich firm inquires for quotations.

1106. **Lobsters.**—A Birmingham firm is open to receive quotations.

1107. **Gold leaf.**—A London firm who seeks supplies of gold leaf invites quotations from Canadian manufacturers.

1108. **Apples.**—A London firm wishes to negotiate with Canadian exporters of apples with a view to selling such produce on commission.

1109. **Wood pulp.**—A correspondent in Spain reports a demand in that country for Canadian wood pulp, in consequence of the suspension of Swedish supplies.

1110. **Beans.**—A correspondent at Havre, France, makes inquiry for names of Canadian exporters of beans.

1111. **Aniline dyes.**—Inquiry is made by a London firm for names of Canadian firms able to manufacture aniline dyes.

1112. **Poultry.**—A Nottingham firm is open to receive quotations.

1113. **Potatoes.**—A Leicester firm wishes to sell potatoes on commission.

1114. **Poultry.**—A Nottingham firm inquires for exporters of poultry.

1115. **Potatoes.**—A Nottingham firm is open to receive quotations on above.

1116. **Lobsters.**—A Nottingham firm inquires for quotations and samples.

1117. **Liquid hen yolk.**—A firm of produce importers at Liverpool wishes to be placed in touch with Canadian exporters of liquid hen yolk, preserved with not more than 2 per cent of boracic acid.

1118. **Commission agent.**—Commission agent returning to England would like to hear of any Canadian firm requiring Liverpool office address, assistance, &c.

1119. **Hardware.**—A Glasgow importer and commission agent is desirous of either purchasing or representing Canadian firms with goods to offer suitable for the hardware trade.

1120. **Apples.**—A Welsh firm is in a position to dispose of one thousand barrels of Canadian apples weekly, and would be glad to hear from reliable shippers.

1121. **Cooperage stock.**—A Cornish firm of china clay proprietors wants to buy slack cooperage stock c.i.f. Fowey. They can take about 1,000 St. Petersburg standards, if quality and price are right, of the following dimensions:—70 per cent $41\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{7}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in. wide; 7 per cent $41\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{7}{8}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 in. wide; 20 per cent 27 in. x $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 to 7 in. wide; 3 per cent 26 in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in. wide. Send samples and prices.

1122. **Barbed wire.**—A South African manufacturing firm is prepared to take up agency or purchase direct, barbed wire from Canada if quotations are satisfactory. Immediate correspondence requested.

1123. **Chemicals (dyeing materials).**—A Japanese importing firm wishes to get into communication with manufacturers and exporters of chemicals, such as analine colours, alizarine, indigo, &c.

1124. **Vegetable volatile oils.**—A Japanese importing firm wishes to get into communication with manufacturers and exporters of vegetable volatile oils.

1125. **Pulp.**—A Japanese importing firm wishes to get in touch with exporters of Canadian pulp.

1126. **Household utensils, iron, enamelware and woodenware.**—A Birmingham firm is open to represent manufacturers of household utensils—iron, enamelware and woodware.

1127. **Apples.**—A Nottingham firm is open to receive quotations. Sales on commission.

1128. **Hardware specialties.**—A Birmingham agent wishes to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of hardware specialties. Has represented German firms for fifteen years.

1129. **Candles.**—Inquiry is made by a north of England firm for names of Canadian manufacturers of candles.

1130. **Soap.**—An English firm inquire for the name of a Toronto firm making a specialty of soap used in the trade of wiredrawing.

1131. **Chair stock.**—An English firm of chair manufacturers desires to correspond with Canadian manufacturers of stock for cane and Windsor chairs.

1132. **London agent.**—A London correspondent is desirous of securing agencies for sale of Canadian produce.

1133. **Flour and meal.**—A Belgian merchant established at Alexandria, Egypt, makes inquiry for names of Canadian exporters of flour and meal.

1134. **Calcium carbide.**—A London firm desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of carbide of calcium for shipment to Australia.

1135. **Potash and Montreal pearl ash.**—A Glasgow firm desire the addresses of Canadian exporters of potash and Montreal pearl ash.

1136. **Engineering specialties.**—A London firm of engineers, claiming a good connection among contractors, builders and merchant houses, would be glad to hear from Canadian manufacturers of engineering specialties, tools, and articles associated with the building trades, who seek an export connection.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

Imports into and Exports from Canada.

(Itemized and General Statements.)

PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

With Foreign Countries.

(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Bounties.

Lumber and Staple Products.

Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.

Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.

Tonnage Table.

Trade Commissioner Service.

PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS.

PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PART VII.—TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics.

Trade and Commerce.

Weekly Report.

(Circulated within Canada only.)

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Miscellaneous Publications.

Canada Grain Act.

Canada Year Book.

Census Returns.

Commercial Arrangements between Canada and Foreign Countries.

Export Directory.

Inspection and Sale Act.

List of Licensed Elevators.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable Address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne, *Cable address, Cancoma.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable address, Canadian.

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighting, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable Address, Canadian.

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood & Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Austria-Hungary:

Trieste, British Consul General.

Belgium:

Antwerp, British Consul General.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.

Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

China:

Harbin, British Consul.

Colombia:

Bagot, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.

Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.

Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul.

St. Petersburg, British Consul.

Vladivostock, British Consul.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.

Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Turkey:

Constantinople, British Consul General.

Turkey-in-Asia:

Smyrna, British Consul General.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Argentina (Mr. H. R. Poussette)	2011
China (Mr. J. W. Ross)	2017
New Zealand (Mr. W. A. Beddoe)	2024
Great Britain—	
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	2026
Manchester (Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike)	2028
Bristol (Mr. E. D. Arnaud)	2030
Glasgow (Mr. F. Dane)	2031
United Kingdom Trade and the War	2034
Possible Market for Canadian Apples	2035
South African War Risks	2035
French Guarantee against War Risks	2036
Export of Pianos from Germany	2036
Canadian Produce Prices in England	2039
British Agricultural Produce Imports	2040
United Kingdom Demand for Pinoleum	2040
Value of Direct Representation	2041
German Regret at Loss of Trade	2042
Notes on German Trade—	
Paints and Colours	2043
Leather Wares	2047
Jewellery and Trinkets	2050
Brass Wares	2053
French Storage Surtax Removed	2057
Newfoundland Tariff Changes	2058
Notes on Foreign Trade	2059
Canadian Grain Statistics	2066
Trade Inquiries	2068
Commercial Intelligence Service	2071

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, November 16, 1914.

No. 564

CANADA'S CAMPAIGN FOR LARGER MARKETS.

COMMISSIONER OF COMMERCE.

(*Mr. R. Grigg.*)

OTTAWA.

The vital importance to national upbuilding of industrial production and exports is being more and more brought into evidence by the action of leading industrial countries.

For many years British manufacturers have urged the appointment of highly trained men only for duty in commercial capacities abroad, distinguished Americans, among them Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Elihu Root, have protested against the old method of political appointment regardless of fitness, and decided improvement in the commercial quality of both British and American consuls has resulted.

It is now announced that following the example of Great Britain, the United States have appointed nine gentlemen as Commercial Attaches. All of these are carefully selected by examination and in nearly every case are university graduates speaking French, German, Italian, Spanish and even Chinese, and in all cases commanding more than one language. This was rendered possible by an appropriation of \$100,000 resulting from representations made by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has been selected as Commercial Attache in London. The duties of the Attache shall be 'to investigate and report upon such conditions in the manufacturing industries and trade of foreign countries as may be of interest to the United States.' The examination for these appointments was both written and oral and exhaustive tests were applied with regard to personal fitness on the ground of economic information, familiarity with trade details and the literary equipment which will enable the attache to give expression to the result of his work in a form that will command respect and attention. The field of their labours is so open to the competition of all nations, so broad and difficult to work, that those who would hold the foremost position must have the best information and the best men. Commercial work is likely to become increasingly important and increasingly difficult if agents are to act as the eyes and ears of commerce. It will be necessary for commercial experts to gauge the consuming power and exporting capacities of the countries in which they are stationed in relation to foreign trade and for such men a knowledge of the language of the country is an asset of increasing value. The need of to-day is for commercial and financial experts of a high order, and this fact has been grasped by Germany, by the United States, and by Japan. It is hoped that Canadian interests will keep in touch with changing conditions and that they will realize that their position can only be secured by the high standard of their representatives in a field of enormous value and of world-wide competition.

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. D. H. Ross.)

MELBOURNE, September 25, 1914.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH COUNTRIES AT WAR.

For the reference of Canadian manufacturers and exporters, this report should be read in conjunction with Weekly Report No. 558, which contained statistical particulars relative to Australian importations from Germany in 1912, and Weekly Report No. 560, in which appeared a summary of the 1912 imports from France, Belgium, Austria and Russia.

During the last two years, there has been little variation in the value of the Australian imports from the continental countries now involved in war, as is illustrated in the following comparative return of the trade between the Commonwealth and the countries indicated:—

Imports into Australia.

Country—	1912.	1913.
Germany.....	£7,153,609	£7,029,331
France.....	2,293,293	2,222,631
Belgium.....	1,192,034	1,151,720
Austria.....	381,956	360,649
Russia.....	166,386	178,522
Total.....	£11,187,278	£10,942,853

Exports from Australia.

Country—	1912.	1913.
Germany.....	£7,441,246	£6,873,441
France.....	8,022,319	9,684,362
Belgium.....	6,584,532	7,465,742
Austria.....	446,324	615,508
Russia.....	135,609	99,891
Total.....	£22,630,030	£24,738,944

IMPORTS FROM GERMANY, FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

From the recently published trade returns of the Commonwealth for the calendar year of 1913, the following detailed classification of the Australian importations of the articles enumerated, together with the values of the importations from Germany, France and Belgium, has been prepared and, for comparative purposes, is herewith submitted for the information of Canadian manufacturers and exporters:—

	Total Australian Imports. £	Total From Germany. £	Total From France. £	Total From Belgium. £
Cheese.....	17,334	1,446	216	10
Egg albumen, dry.....	1,046	701	.....	.....
Fish, potted, etc.....	37,644	364	.....	.....
Fish, in tins.....	525,996	2,652	1,960	206
Fish, smoked or dried.....	46,599	22	.....	.....
Fish, n.e.i.....	24,006	941	.....	142
Isinglass, sheet.....	6,677	156	.....	.....
Bacon and hams.....	6,301	773	.....	.....
Meats, potted, etc.....	46,940	2,546	535	.....
Meats, in tins.....	22,033	909	142	.....
Sausage casings.....	92,110	1,486	.....	.....
Milk, condensed, etc.....	2,913	5	.....	148
Milk, unsweetened.....	23,652	33	4	.....
Biscuits.....	17,238	837	.....	.....

	Total Australian Imports.	Total From Germany.	Total From France.	Total From Belgium..
	£	£	£	£
Caramel paste, etc.	34,292	2,681	963	255
Confectionery, n.e.i.	448,619	11,984	4,498	3,152
Dried fruits, other.	45,521	104	5,340	2
Fruits and vegetables, n.e.i.	369	.....	123	
“ ½ pints and over ½ pints.	1,738	.....	124	162
“ pints and over ½ pints.	23,618	529	2,524	8,557
“ quarts and over pints.	19,153	173	789	189
“ exceeding quarts.	5,862	130	1,001	220
Grain and pulse, unprepared.	7,001	642	.....
Malt, etc.	31,071	1,421	.....
Grain and pulse, prepared.	6,186	138	.....
Beans and peas.	19,242	197	19	
Peas, split.	64	32	.....
Hops.	92,602	16,151	.....
Oilmen's stores, free.	112,095	1,681	1,411	493
Liquorice, crude.	12,291	30	2,225	
Liquorice, other.	3,254	12	384	
Macaroni and vermicelli.	6,893	204	494	
Malt extract.	1,390	169	.....
Mustard.	50,599	517	283	20
Nuts, edible, etc.	29,578	177	2,069	
Almond paste and meal.	1,491	700	.....
Nuts, edible, n.e.i., etc.	69,899	140	4,394	
Peel, candied, etc.	1,466	.....	174	116
Peel, preserved in liquid.	4,736	9	.....
Pickles, sauces, etc.—				
“ ½ and over ½ pints.	91,101	59	.....
“ pints and over ½ pints.	37,922	64	169	254
“ exceeding quarts.	4,036	107	106	
Salt, rock.	7,938	113	.....
Salt, n.e.i.	27,178	6,488	.....
Seeds, canary, etc.	45,929	350	.....
Spices, unground, n.e.i.	83,234	147	.....	32
Starch flours.	1,439	139	.....
Glucose.	51,958	2,619	.....
Sugar, n.e.i.	774	461	.....
Vegetables, dried or concentrated.	8,355	359	249	
Vinegar, malt, etc.	36,238	.....	123	
Aerated and mineral waters.	14,152	8,348	1,458	27
Cocoa beans.	50,215	5	.....
Cocoa shells, etc.	8,222	1,144	.....
Cocoa and chocolate (in powder).	172,295	2,222	108	1,165
Cocoa and chocolate (not powder).	123,337	802	.....	310
Ale, beer, etc., bottled.	525,489	131,941	195	233
Ale, beer, etc., in bulk.	21,749	1,505	.....
Cider and perry.	628	.....	17	
Brandy, bottled.	125,901	25	125,784	
Brandy, bulk.	66,345	.....	65,768	
Rum, bottled.	5,067	.....	1,049	
Spirits, n.e.i.	32,876	1,717	11,608	
“ collodion.	690	420	.....
“ denaturated.	37	26	.....
“ essences, etc.	86,644	1,868	1,524	57
“ perfumed, etc.	60,052	24,204	16,807	6
“ sulphuric ethers.	1,139	1,060	.....
Wines, sparkling.	138,563	6,456	129,874	4
“ still—bottled.	17,458	1,631	7,386	20
“ still—in bulk.	15,855	129	1,430	39
“ n.e.i.	1,484	.....	275	
Tobacco, cut.	56,060	1	.....
“ manufactured.	108,388	728	.....
“ unmanufactured.	701,268	572	139	70
Cigars.	187,325	15,805	239	836
Cigarettes.	61,050	102	1,073	65
Animals, live.	9,827	569	79	
Cements, prepared.	16,176	1,657	165	29
Gelatine, and glue.	57,488	3,250	16,026	5,329
Hair, human.	7,509	1,066	789	
Hair, other—free.	8,237	756	.....
Hides and skins, cattle.	238,543	1,365	162	
“ “ other.	31,322	177	.....
Printers' composition.	1,430	308	.....
Wool, scoured and washed.	1,426	364	292	
“ n.e.i.	22,847	556	.....
Broom, millet, &c.	9,048	631	214	

	Total Australian Imports.	Total From Germany.	Total From France.	Total From Belgium.
	£	£	£	£
Corks, bungs and rings.. . . .	63,180	833	2,312	11
Cork mats and mfrs. of n.e.i.. . .	25,880	1,746	119	7
Fibres, bass.. . . .	3,267	1,016	.....	.....
" other.. . . .	10,594	2,459	101	288
Herbs, not medicinal.. . . .	2,752	.....	1,734	.....
Plants, trees and bulbs.. . . .	6,455	445	613	.....
Resin.. . . .	101,426	1,655	27,185	200
Seeds, other.. . . .	77,995	14,068	6,477	7
Sponges.. . . .	10,374	844	141	.....
Starch.. . . .	12,023	451	.....	.....
Yarns, coir.. . . .	12,455	5	.....	.....
" cotton mercerized.. . . .	8,216	112	.....	.....
" cotton, n.e.i.. . . .	32,024	176	.....	.....
" jute, hemp and flax.. . . .	16,298	622	.....	.....
" hosiery, &c., n.e.i.. . . .	252,595	12,136	576	11,278
Apparel and attire of fur.. . . .	76,525	3,734	1,266	587
" n.e.i. and materials cut into shape.. . . .	1,875,231	326,673	54,443	6,961
" minor articles.. . . .	368,121	116,834	15,230	5,110
Boots and shoes.. . . .	484,239	12,447	6,053	90
Goloshes, sand shoes, &c.. . . .	99,256	154	.....	.....
Gum and wading boots.. . . .	6,490	.....	.....	4
Slipper forms and piece goods.. . .	8,673	1,013	.....	.....
Boot uppers and tops.. . . .	2,284	422	.....	.....
Boots and shoes, minor articles.. . .	63,767	8,109	1,524	2,813
Corsets.. . . .	263,746	4,168	2,916	15,023
Feathers, dressed.. . . .	130,742	15,632	32,340	795
Fur and other skins.. . . .	30,167	9,975	1,889	243
" hatters'.. . . .	15,401	1,215	102	389
Gloves, driving, &c.. . . .	6,245	322	.....	.....
" n.e.i.. . . .	361,531	167,255	58,276	52,358
Hair nets and articles.. . . .	27,382	3,298	8,776	30
Caps and sewn hats.. . . .	17,424	633	272	.....
Hats and caps, felt fur.. . . .	180,982	2,675	5,636	.....
" " felt wool.. . . .	62,497	1,482	681	.....
Hats and bonnets.. . . .	242,579	2,007	5,552	.....
Hats and caps, minor articles.. . .	140,565	29,090	2,351	507
Socks and stockings, cotton.. . . .	237,042	195,444	123	.....
" " wool, &c.. . . .	570,173	38,206	952	.....
Artificial flowers, &c.. . . .	87,549	26,806	37,028	92
Trimnings, &c., for millinery.. . .	372,086	68,275	73,596	1,140
Umbrellas, parasols, &c.. . . .	7,456	460	107	17
" minor articles.. . . .	33,363	619	.....	.....
Textiles, articles, n.e.i.. . . .	46,880	3,060	1,276	43
Blankets and blanketing.. . . .	35,869	2,163	1,480	1,045
Carpets, carpeting, &c.. . . .	286,155	4,317	2,155	1,858
Cosies, cushions, &c.. . . .	488,651	55,500	3,988	9,956
Curtains and blinds.. . . .	102,644	10,281	703	559
Floorcloths and linoleums.. . . .	661,646	6,256	216	1,261
Canvas and duck.. . . .	344,333	5,345	530	8,852
Cotton, linen in piece.. . . .	4,574,469	142,205	47,158	85,156
Hessians and jute in piece.. . . .	373,032	230	123	333
Horsehair and hop cloth.. . . .	42,073	7,356	.....	53
Piece goods, silk or partly.. . . .	975,933	85,321	279,790	629
Velvets, velveteens, &c.. . . .	907,973	220,748	107,219	16,157
Flannels, woollen.. . . .	16,756	408	3,929	39
Piece goods, wool or partly.. . . .	2,129,311	90,862	194,621	7,232
" not wool or silk.. . . .	130,933	6,290	807	629
" free.. . . .	131,909	11,830	2,868	5,825
Rugs, n.e.i.. . . .	52,909	2,013	1,800	327
Sewing silks.. . . .	390,829	2,995	2,402	667
Tents, tarpaulins, &c.. . . .	1,490	418	.....	.....
Waddings and cotton wool.. . . .	10,812	281	.....	.....
Cordage and twines.. . . .	131,063	2,647	.....	1,981
Fish nets, hooks, &c.. . . .	19,346	65	.....	.....
Twine, reaper and binder.. . . .	29,214	.....	.....	622
Cordage and twines, n.e.i.. . . .	145,374	4,415	.....	1,169
Mats, matting of coir.. . . .	16,652	.....	.....	195
Greases and axle grease.. . . .	21,750	281	.....	5
Lard, oils and refined fats.. . . .	23,900	624	5,391	.....
Wood naphtha, acetone, &c.. . . .	905	800	.....	.....
Oils, ½-pints and smaller.. . . .	13,397	127	.....	.....
Benzine.. . . .	373,086	3	.....	.....

	Total Australian Imports.	Total From Germany.	Total From France.	Total From Belgium.
	£	£	£	£
Benzoline, gasoline, &c.	146,938	66	.....
Castor oil.	40,782	228	1,049	728
Colza oil.	14,421	.....	1,084	
Lubricating mineral oil.	217,019	1,753	347	424
Oil, mineral, petrol, &c.	20,564	12	.....
Olive oil.	19,304	51	5,251	
Turpentine.	61,173	22	5,931	
Oil, n.e.i.	48,400	843	1,686	193
Oil, other, free.	38,610	568	.....
Stearine.	312	140	.....
Beeswax.	480	146	.....
Waxes, &c.	11,067	3,889	35	
Mixed or compound waxes.	19,742	163	.....
Paraffin wax.	65,782	2,309	.....
Paints and colours, barytes.	821	778	.....
“ “ blacks, &c.	2,828	705	.....
“ “ dry.	65,207	9,912	557	217
“ “ ground.	346,844	736	.....	960
Putty.	5,894	.....	.....	122
Ships' composition.	24,718	164	2,229	
Whiting.	7,544	1,054	.....
Paints and colours, other.	38,483	7,918	1,045	39
Varnishes.	111,014	498	.....	135
Coke.	33,684	26,929	.....	1,143
Plumbago, graphite, &c.	9,785	129	.....
Lithographic and emery stones.	21,255	513	.....	75
Marble and stone slabs, &c.	25,321	358	.....	108
Roofing slates.	68,921	1,208	19,143	475
Stone granite, &c., rough.	4,304	1,680	472	
Monumental marble.	5,180	.....	.....	491
Marble, n.e.i.	19,579	1,366	279	7,247
Stone, n.e.i.	6,602	118	.....	894
Antimony.	18,002	131	.....
Gold (bar, dust, ingot, &c.)	1,171,382	6	.....
Aluminium bronze, &c.	61,835	3,994	.....	211
Ores, fire-clay, mica, &c.	5,871	638	.....
Platinum.	2,640	261	.....
Quicksilver.	10,158	94	.....
Brass.	11,112	737	126	702
Copper.	31,749	2,521	.....	1,205
Iron and steel, bar rod, &c.	1,180,657	218,476	2,601	116,944
“ “ hoop.	88,807	35,590	319	10,324
“ “ ingots, blooms, &c.	72,748	23,427	.....	22,381
“ “ scrap.	95,434	3,311	186	
Iron and steel—				
Pig.	222,256	2,121	.....	137
Bolts and nuts.	168,747	5,530	1,905	613
Girders, beams, etc.	375,928	36,304	261	4,251
Plate, sheet, plain and corr'	1,005,845	894	144	1,955
Sheets, not galvanized.	483,033	93,198	1,222	34,852
Malleable castings.	16,576	374	.....	23
Cast iron pipes and fittings.	57,407	921	.....
Tubes or pipes.	812,872	79,151	.....	33,237
Water bore casing.	67,241	7,858	.....
Pipes and tubes, wrought.	126,177	9,675	.....	85,674
Wire—				
Netting.	337,943	112,717	.....	3,347
Barbed.	37,208	10,325	.....	193
Copper.	212,937	19,435	811	6,618
Iron and steel.	639,641	326,866	.....	2,047
Woven, etc., n.e.i.	72,091	17,020	360	563
Cable and covered.	637,426	56,450	237	2,349
Nails—				
Horseshoe.	14,642	326	.....
Rail—dogs or brobs.	21,282	1,643	.....	11,258
Brabs, spikes, wire nails, etc.	44,136	4,589	.....	1,075
Screws—				
For wood.	46,748	348	.....
With nuts, etc.	25,710	1,135	.....
n.e.i.	3,699	40	.....
Locomotives.	425,395	12,932	526	552
Rails, fishplates, etc.	1,282,355	56,717	219	12,482
Metal scrap.	7,901	.....	270	
Zinc (spcl'er) bar.	12,028	11,140	62	561

	Total Australian Imports.	Total From Germany.	Total From France.	Total From Belgium.
	£	£	£	£
Cash registers and computers.. . .	98,942	4,424	211	257
Chain and travelling blocks.. . .	129,078	81,134	379	1
Churns, refrigerators (factory).. . .	23,540	1,889	.....	.....
Cream separators.. . .	104,878	4,739	.....	4,706
Engines, gas and oil.. . .	192,423	818	830	260
Engines, portable and traction.. . .	144,942	1,233	.....	.....
Cultivators, harrows, etc.. . .	124,164	447	.....	.....
Combined cornshellers, etc.. . .	17,747	68	.....	.....
Drills, seed and grain.. . .	49,050	26	.....	.....
Attachments for drills.. . .	8,950	556	.....	.....
Implements, n.e.i., dutiable.. . .	42,698	1,109	1,128	.....
Implements, other free.. . .	50,538	149	.....	.....
Electrical machinery.. . .	392,644	48,435	3,096	1,159
Dynamo machines over 200 H.P.. . .	69,021	3,273	.....	.....
Electrical regulating apparatus.. . .	73,540	7,180	.....	58
Coal cutting machines.. . .	21,000	1,218	.....	.....
Excavating machinery, etc.. . .	58,282	7,140	.....	.....
Rotary, etc., rock drills.. . .	31,906	736	.....	.....
Machine tools, free.. . .	148,300	10,933	1,993	476
Motive machinery, flue heated, etc.. . .	107,707	10,508	.....	64
Motive machinery, n.e.i.. . .	877,431	20,484	4,985	763
Printing presses, etc.. . .	193,355	10,361	142	.....
Sewing machines, etc.. . .	258,928	60,737	.....	.....
Typewriters.. . .	98,217	1,969	.....	.....
Weighing machines, etc.. . .	39,386	1,662	149	.....
Machinery, machine tools.. . .	186,527	20,989	1,332	52
Machines and machinery, n.e.i.. . .	1,064,880	70,042	4,743	1,165
Machines and machinery, free.. . .	56,275	4,172	1,037	.....
Axles and springs, n.e.i.. . .	123,674	25,898	.....	7
Brass pipes and tubes, plain.. . .	52,710	4,765	94	1,593
Brass plate and sheet, plain.. . .	18,016	4,732	124	1,894
Brasswork, bronzework, etc.. . .	78,038	954	.....	759
Copper pipes and tubes, plain.. . .	139,880	8,328	1,677	5,189
Copper plate and sheet, plain.. . .	87,153	9,983	1,359	6,600
Cutlery, n.e.i.. . .	292,522	30,577	397	88
Droppers, patent steel, etc.. . .	3,774	364	.....	1,080
Electroliers, gaseliers, etc.. . .	41,623	2,796	136	.....
Electrical switches, fuses, etc.. . .	81,221	11,112	200	161
Electrical cooking, etc., apples'.. . .	9,817	645	.....	.....
Electrical appliances (not brass).. . .	210,783	54,689	733	1,079
Gas appliances (not brass).. . .	31,996	6,863	.....	6
Electric pipes, stereotypes.. . .	5,311	407	.....	.....
Lamps and lampware.. . .	153,740	40,848	1,084	242
Incandescent mantles.. . .	28,737	11,475	805	995
Lead, sheet and piping.. . .	2,331	34	.....	.....
Leaf and foil of any metal.. . .	40,329	28,983	224	.....
Locks.. . .	78,328	680	.....	.....
Plates and tubes of any metal.. . .	27,763	993	23	.....
Plates, for engravers, etc.. . .	5,046	1,535	2,600	62
Printers' circles, clumps, etc.. . .	4,726	523	.....	.....
Printers' types, etc.. . .	12,024	505	.....	.....
Retorts, pans, etc., platinum.. . .	1,184	.....	1,020	.....
Saws, n.e.i.. . .	20,194	123	292	14
Stoves, primus, etc.. . .	32,495	6,335	.....	27
Tanks.. . .	35,295	200	.....	.....
Telephones and switchboards, etc.. . .	173,978	7,244	338	25,168
Tin plates and sheets, plain.. . .	527,844	351	.....	.....
Tools of trade.. . .	651,143	38,135	2,265	455
Zinc (spelter) circles and ingots, etc.. . .	3,366	1,708	.....	1,252
Zinc (spelter) sheet.. . .	49,931	28,232	.....	11,745
Metal mfrs., n.e.i.. . .	1,350,976	158,217	4,121	6,668
Metal mfrs., 5 per cent and free.. . .	337,595	43,837	1,058	849
Metal, mfrs., free.. . .	186,363	37,506	230	2,178
Rubbered cloth, wool, etc.. . .	8,814	.....	.....	202
Rubbered cloth, n.e.i.. . .	21,028	500	.....	.....
Rubber, mfrs., n.e.i.. . .	658,520	255,910	52,948	1,937
Rubber and rubber mfrs.. . .	363,064	2,931	174	.....
Leather mfrs.. . .	5,226	40	.....	.....
Belting, canvas and composition.. . .	77,215	1,323	.....	.....
Belting, leather.. . .	31,946	1,302	.....	.....
Leather, calf, etc.. . .	29,381	16,791	1,188	.....
" patent and enamelled.. . .	120,114	43,061	130	.....
" n.e.i., including kid.. . .	272,591	18,143	13,166	57
" free, including chamouis.. . .	20,905	3,194	227	270
" mfrs., cut into shape.. . .	55,916	3,896	838	35
" minor articles.. . .	68,799	454	.....	.....

	Total Australian Imports.	Total From Germany.	Total From France.	Total From Belgium.
	£	£	£	£
Furniture, refrigerators, etc.	265,806	9,845	2,015	442
Furniture, minor articles.	81,937	4,629	667	2,749
Picture frames, etc.	18,925	3,249	236	61
Timber, bent or cut into shape.	2,073	240	.....	.....
“ dressed, n.e.i.	613,360	1,106	.....	.....
“ for making boxes (dres'd).	11,672	696	.....	.....
“ for boxes (undressed).	29,049	1,111	.....	.....
“ undres'd (less th. 7-in x 2½)	568,356	380	.....	.....
“ undres'd (7-in x 2½ & ov.).	494,546	45	.....	.....
Veneers, three ply.	51,897	5,412	.....	.....
Veneers, n.e.i.	3,477	1,582	244	.....
Wicker, cane, etc., articles.	12,978	165	.....	.....
Bamboo, canes, rattants, etc.	23,022	1,440	.....	.....
Basketware, n.e.i.	3,661	732	547	.....
Wood mfrs., n.e.i.	101,511	16,095	744	50
Brushmakers' woodware.	4,023	664	.....	.....
Toolhandles, unattached.	45,081	229	.....	.....
Lasts and trees.	2,934	911	.....	.....
Picture and room mouldings.	29,756	17,176	.....	82
Asphalt, mastic.	2,804	719	.....	.....
Bricks, fire and glazed.	26,072	1,889	1,703	.....
Cement (Portland).	264,251	159,969	.....	17,131
Chalk, French, etc., n.e.i.	774	104	308	.....
China, Parian, and porcelain ware.	173,245	72,711	3,387	578
Earthenware, stoneware, n.e.i.	257,540	25,043	787	208
Earthenware, stoneware, free.	23,861	1,562	.....	.....
Filters, n.e.i.	12,084	4,100	259	.....
Fire clay, fibre cement mfrs., etc.	74,530	13,784	8,668	2,266
Glass, bent, bevelled, etc.	15,294	1,343	.....	2,914
“ polished and patent.	62,296	9,612	287	48,475
“ polished and patent, n.e.i.	65,723	5,882	120	41,467
“ sheet.	115,419	16,329	.....	92,961
“ n.e.i., seltzogenes, etc.	61,136	3,898	3,584	5,489
Glasses, lenses, n.e.i.	7,079	2,566	1,303	.....
Glassware, empty bottles, etc.	6,083	914	.....	.....
Bottles, flasks and jars, empty.	101,601	45,225	1,695	169
Glass cells for batteries, etc.	2,163	.....	.....	182
Glassware, n.e.i.	178,157	65,098	1,699	30,559
Glassware, other, free.	10,475	1,859	.....	1,390
Plaster of Paris, etc.	41,157	19,342	.....	49
Tiles, roofing, flooring, etc.	78,240	5,963	16,273	1,579
Paper, apple wrapping.	9,174	2,287	.....	.....
“ bags not printed.	10,782	103	.....	.....
“ blotting.	15,518	495	.....	169
“ boards coated, n.e.i.	16,084	4,700	59	56
“ cardboard and pasteboard.	29,636	5,462	.....	410
“ cartridge.	8,763	832	.....	862
“ gummed, n.e.i.	4,606	177	.....	.....
“ manufactures of.	92,053	6,887	865	133
“ mill, grey and leatherboard.	64,205	12,148	43	324
“ felt or carpet paper.	288	163	.....	.....
“ paperhangings (wall).	62,651	2,847	535	38
“ parchment, true vegetable.	25,128	18,184	461	4,736
“ printing.	999,711	48,989	227	9,001
“ strawboard.	25,083	3,453	.....	393
“ wrapping, all colours.	165,201	29,877	106	7,674
“ writing and typewriting.	308,348	11,632	288	2,396
“ n.e.i., including boards, etc.	36,507	6,203	3,523	40
“ other 5 per cent and free.	25,806	2,962	114	127
“ other free.	97,350	25,729	1,320	5,119
“ books and music, printed.	678,148	9,968	1,588	761
News printing ink.	10,795	340	.....	.....
Printing and stencilling ink.	16,325	2,046	.....	.....
Writing inks and ink powders.	16,654	.....	243	.....
Stationery, mfrd. (30 and 25%).	257,267	43,716	10,062	383
Pictures, not advertising.	42,965	7,302	1,241	178
Stationery, mfrd (5% and free).	57,035	3,707	100	19
Stationery, mfrd. (free).	48,293	16,131	1,114	.....
Confectionery, not edible.	1,322	.....	112	.....
Fancy goods, card cases, etc.	408,800	137,053	15,559	265
Cameos, precious stones, etc.	287,970	14,645	7,103	43,762
Jewellery, imitation, n.e.i.	57,357	14,566	2,231	.....
“ chain, clasps, etc.	5,945	4,564	.....	.....
“ n.e.i.	219,865	45,268	3,224	73
“ unfinished.	3,097	799	.....	.....
“ other, free.	778	404	141	.....

	Total Australian Imports.	Total From Germany.	Total From France.	Total From Belgium.
	£	£	£	£
Pipes, smoking, clay..	395	127	.....	4
Pipes, smoking, n.e.i., etc..	152,743	7,855	52,331	2,013
Spectacle cases..	4,263	882	122	.....
Clocks..	83,604	18,926	2,277	97
Watches and chronometers, n.e.i..	184,351	5,660	2,258	.....
Cameras and lenses, n.e.i..	42,173	4,354	968	.....
Compasses of all kinds..	2,383	.....	108	.....
Scientific instruments, &c..	811	430	.....	.....
“ “ measuring	683	399	.....	.....
“ “ other free	57,924	16,025	641	78
Kinematographs and films..	212,732	8,177	38,410	.....
Magic and optical lanterns..	3,096	1,240	700	.....
Field, marine and opera glasses..	15,246	6,321	5,809	.....
Microscopes and telescopes..	5,550	2,120	625	.....
Spectacles, frames, glasses, &c..	34,949	14,597	6,638	.....
Photographic materials, plates, &c..	29,679	159	160	.....
Lantern slides, photo' mounts, &c..	3,414	1,173	.....	16
Rubber camera accessories..	1	1	.....	.....
Sensitized films, &c..	27,901	3,068	.....	176
Photo' materials, free..	4,487	3,094	.....	86
Surgical appliances, n.e.i..	6,948	603	.....	.....
Surgical and dental insts' free..	180,980	23,196	551	.....
Talking machines and records..	123,149	29,191	806	3,273
Bacteriological products and serum..	15,306	451	421	.....
Bi-sulphites of calcium, &c..	745	172	.....	.....
Cream of tartar..	183,079	18,714	161,378	174
Foaming powders and liquids..	9,882	1,941	.....	.....
Food preservatives, n.e.i..	4,941	394	.....	.....
Insecticides and disinfectants	48,718	12,624	44	56
Medicines..	334,319	8,757	2,804	162
Oils, essential..	67,373	9,981	4,052	75
Opium for medicinal purposes..	1,281	152	.....	.....
Saccharin and sugar substitutes	1,597	650	.....	.....
Soda, bicarbonate and carbonate	24,951	334	.....	.....
Pharmaceutical products, free..	237,937	66,871	10,589	1,676
Acids, acetic..	2,044	365	.....	.....
“ boric..	10,563	80	.....	.....
“ muriatic, nitric and sulphuric	711	215	.....	.....
“ salicylic..	1,111	1,025	.....	.....
“ tartaric..	56,584	16,893	14,203	28
“ other..	21,235	6,765	3,328	2
Alum..	1,166	110	.....	4
Ammonia..	7,294	1,163	.....	.....
“ muriate..	4,334	1,370	.....	123
Cyanide of potassium, &c..	185,858	16,956	.....	47
Dyes..	34,287	21,013	820	376
Carbonic acid gas..	1,200	1,200	.....	.....
Naphthaline, n.e.i..	653	.....	.....	99
Perfumery and toilet goods..	136,540	12,402	28,778	102
Photo' goods, sulphite soda, &c..	3,860	1,570	129	107
Potash and pearlash, &c..	3,137	1,338	.....	354
Saltpetre..	12,903	4,034	.....	.....
Soda, acetates for acetic acid..	5,040	1,179	.....	3,835
“ crystals..	95	13	.....	.....
“ salicylate of..	1,278	917	230	.....
Sulphate of copper..	14,479	2	.....	.....
Sulphur, brimstone..	148,204	311	.....	.....
Superphosphates..	89,474	19,551	.....	1,143
Chemicals used as fertilizers, other..	52,803	31,995	.....	6,990
Guns, barrels or actions, n.e.i..	2,275	.....	.....	786
Revolvers and pistols..	13,703	1,421	.....	2,826
Guns and rifles..	78,662	2,277	.....	9,617
Arms, other..	4,450	148	.....	.....
Caps, percussion..	10,793	5,671	.....	2
Cartridges, n.e.i..	123,882	640	.....	770
Cartridge cases and wads..	27,885	1,114	.....	96
Detonators..	22,259	63	.....	.....
Dynamite..	4,184	206	.....	.....
Explosives, n.e.i..	54,030	738	.....	.....
Fireworks..	8,143	694	.....	.....
Gelatine blasting..	61,203	9,772	.....	.....
“ dynamite..	8,104	951	.....	.....
Gelignite..	228,263	74,655	.....	.....

	Total Australian Imports.	Total From Germany.	Total From France.	Total From Belgium.
	£	£	£	£
Powder, blasting..	51,291	1,511	.....
Military stores..	187,855	138	.....
Articles for Commonwealth.. . . .	3,039,876	401	.....
Articles, celluloid, asbestos, n.e.i.. . .	7,178	2,191	673	
Articles for Governor-General.. . . .	1,534	.....	239	
Articles, advertising..	30,265	7,372	994	72
Works of art..	13,555	766	1,824	440
Asbestos boards, yarn, cloth, &c.. . .	3,282	720	.....
Bags, purses, n.e.i..	294,648	130,369	4,425	50
“ “ minor, articles.. . . .	32,552	14,387	111	12
Blacking, dressings and polishes.. . .	24,646	645	269	
Brushware, artists, &c..	4,182	728	.....
Brushware, n.e.i..	154,190	24,796	9,091	595
Candles, paraffin wax, tapers, &c.. . .	4,052	223	138	
“ “ n.e.i..	12,279	242	.....	1,696
Combs, toilet, shaving sets.. . . .	31,737	12,842	2,640	13
Copying apparatus..	4,665	196	121	
Decorations, wall and ceiling, n.e.i.. .	4,793	805	.....	234
Accumulators, batteries, arc lamps.. .	166,759	43,195	1,377	288
Arc lamp carbons..	18,180	16,684	128	150
Fly papers..	6,627	600	.....
Gums, dry, not resin..	22,683	1,192	258	
Musical instruments, bands, &c.. . . .	36,306	9,597	3,453	
Organs, pipe and parts..	1,970	512	262	
“ “ other and harmoniums.. . . .	12,522	384	.....
Pianos, grand..	11,919	9,216	.....
“ “ upright..	374,492	300,008	152	84
“ “ parts, n.e.i..	496	255	.....
“ “ pianola records, &c..	32,191	18,609	1,572	
Musical instruments, n.e.i..	43,344	21,676	930	40
Matches and vestas, wax..	41,009	398	.....	12,264
“ “ “ wooden, &c..	104,683	367	.....	206
Oilmen's stores (dutiable)..	178,118	13,636	238	17
Packings, asbestos, &c..	50,137	3,958	334	275
Personal and household effects.. . . .	164,565	4,467	957	473
Pitch and tar..	26,591	5,230	100	18
Soap, toilet, fancy and medicated.. .	101,118	8,084	5,082	10
Soaps, n.e.i..	26,791	168	528	
Spraying appliances..	6,500	1,174	992	
Undertakers' goods..	19,250	241	534	
Bicycles, tricycles, &c., n.e.i.. . . .	11,272	582	.....
Cycle tubing and fork sides, rough.. .	1,985	373	.....
Cycle parts, plated, brazed, &c.. . . .	43,783	3,087	224	
“ “ “ n.e.i..	112,799	3,025	831	155
Motor cycles, tricycles, &c..	133,977	2,065	939	2,780
Perambulators, go-carts, &c..	22,015	139	.....
“ “ “ parts..	5,454	20	.....
Children's tricycles, &c..	4,643	148	.....
Vehicles and parts, n.e.i..	222,133	11,454	5,433	700
Bodies for motor cars, wagons.. . . .	216,381	4,291	7,735	1,122
Chassis for motor cars, wagons.. . . .	1,333,731	68,984	151,495	41,356
Minor articles for vehicles..	17,415	789	.....	31
Parts of vehicles, wheels, &c..	272,874	129,098	240	14,071
Vessels transferred from abroad.. . .	1,662,300	47,291	.....
Windows, stained glass..	1,621	175	.....
Articles, unspecified..	260,430	28,012	7,319	2,090

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the accompanying detailed schedule of the imports from Austria will be found many items of interest to Canadian manufacturers. Piece goods of cotton and linen, rubber goods and furniture (chairs), comprise a total value of £33,752, while a number of other lines could be furnished by manufacturers in the Dominion.

Austrian goods—

Imports, 1913.

Confectionery, n.e.i..	£ 84
Malt, &c..	2,300
Hops..	3,324
Peel, preserved in liquid.. . . .	217
Seeds, canary, &c..	58

Austrian goods—

Imports, 1913.

Ale, beer, &c., bottled	291
Spirits, n.e.i.	183
Gelatine and glue	1,097
Hair, other, free	224
Broom, millet, &c.	3,041
Fibres, flax, hemp, &c.	5,718
" oakum and tow	783
Herbs, not medicinal	188
Seeds, other	339
Apparel, n.e.i., and materials cut to shape.	4,701
" minor articles	48,423
Boots and shoes	24,770
" minor articles	890
Feathers, dressed	1,086
Gloves, driving, &c.	49
" n.e.i.	11,614
Hair nets and articles	5,204
Hats and caps, felt fur	10,340
" felt wool	7,338
Hats and bonnets	1,643
Hats and caps, minor articles	5,685
Artificial flowers, &c.	327
Trimmings, &c., for millinery	3,589
Umbrellas, parasols, &c.	169
" minor articles	749
Blankets and blanketing	409
Carpets, carpeting, &c.	960
Cosies, cushions, &c.	6,535
Canvas and duck	144
Cotton, linen in piece	1,670
Horsehair and hop cloth	1,796
Piece goods, silk or partly	9,879
Velvets, velveteens, &c.	4,004
Piece goods, wool or partly	1,287
" free	183
Cordage and twine	252
" n.e.i.	920
Lubricating mineral oil	5
Mixed or compound waxes	587
Paraffin wax	893
Paints and colours, dry	85
" other	124
Aluminum bronze, &c.	391
Quicksilver	488
Iron and steel, bar rod, &c.	2,787
" ingots, blooms, &c.	591
Electrical machinery	856
Machinery, machine tools	153
Machines and machinery, n.e.i.	344
Machines and machinery, free.	146
Cutlery, n.e.i.	206
Electrical appliances (not brass)	6,664
Lamps and lampware	1,215
Incandescent mantles	156
Telephones and switchboards, &c.	2
Tools of trade	558
Metal manufactures, n.e.i., including pins, in fancy boxes.	3,827
" 5 per cent and free.	1,115
" free	135
Rubber manufactures, n.e.i.	2,207
Rubber and rubber manufactures	164
Leather, patent and enamelled	71
" n.e.i., including kid	289
Furniture and refrigerators, &c.	28,254
" minor articles	122
Basketware, n.e.i.	187
Wood manufactures, n.e.i.	597
Bricks, fire and glazed	156
Cement (Portland)	2,168
China, Porcelain and porcelain ware	16,125
Earthenware, stoneware, n.e.i.	2,233
Filters, n.e.i.	1,634
Fire clay, fibre cement manufactures, &c.	172
Glass, n.e.i., seltzogenes, &c.	136

Austrian goods—

Imports, 1913.

Bottles, flasks and jars, empty	295
Glassware, n.e.i.	12,432
Paper, blotting	119
" cartridge	235
" mill, grey and leatherboard, &c.	4,621
" printing	8,427
" wrapping all colours	188
" writing and typewriting	2,211
" n.e.i., including boards, &c.	342
" other, free	545
" books and music, &c., printed	498
Stationery, manufactured (30 and 25 per cent)	1,233
Pictures, not advertising	253
Stationery, manufactured (5 per cent and free)	338
" " free	7,861
Fancy goods, card cases, &c.	14,810
Cameos, precious stones, &c.	962
Jewellery, imitation, n.e.i.	5,268
" n.e.i.	443
Pipes, smoking, n.e.i., &c.	12,415
Clocks	102
Scientific instruments, other, free	139
Microscopes and telescopes	26
Surgical and dental instruments, free	269
Insecticides and disinfectants	7,990
Medicines	1,455
Oils, essential	203
Pharmaceutical products free	2,649
Ammonia	638
Perfumery and toilet goods	204
Potash and pearlash, &c.	233
Chemicals used as fertilizers, other	625
Articles, celluloid, asbestos, n.e.i.	401
" advertising	226
Bags, purses n.e.i.	1,066
Brushware, n.e.i.	5,598
Combs, toilet, shaving sets	151
Accumulators, batteries, arc lamps, &c.	229
Arc lamp carbons	525
Cable and wire covered	1,527
Gums, dry, not resin	382
Matches and vestas, wooden, &c.	1,334
Packings, asbestos, &c.	5,003
Personal and household effects	160
Chassis for motor cars and wagons	1,826
Articles, unspecified	3,306

IMPORTS FROM RUSSIA.

The total value of the Australian imports from Russia is exceedingly limited. The timber shipments are made at Siberian ports, and, if shipping facilities are available, this trade may suffer little contraction. The timber, known in Australia as Pacific pine (a substitute for Canadian spruce), comprises the principal item, and veneers to the value of £36,127 represent a rapidly growing trade. Dressed furs valued at £12,118 came chiefly from Russia in Europe. A classification of the imports is submitted as follows:—

Russian goods—

Imports, 1913.

Fibres—flax, &c.	£ 11,787
Furniture	2,134
Furs, dressed	12,118
India-rubber manufactures	3,037
Oakum	673
Oils, lubricating	17,669
" other	1,357
Paper	2,512
Seeds, canary	128
Linseed and other	522

Russian goods—	Imports, 1913.
Timber, logs	56,680
“ undressed	9,754
“ veneers	36,127
Yarns, jute, hemp, &c.	1,388
All other articles	22,636
Total imports of Russian origin.....	£178,522

STATISTICAL DATA IN PREVIOUS SCHEDULES.

Under ordinary trading conditions, the statistical information submitted herewith would prove uninteresting except in the case of special investigation. As Australian importers hitherto depended very materially upon continental countries from which to obtain supplies of goods, there is no apology necessary in commending the various schedules to the serious consideration of Canadian manufacturers seeking oversea markets for their products. The particulars, to be full and comprehensive, could not be supplied in an amended form. When manufacturers are interested in any special lines, they are invited to send full and complete information for the purpose of having their representations brought under the notice of leading Australian importers. In sending catalogues and wholesale price lists, much invaluable time will be saved—at this great distance—by stating clearly the free on board steamer prices at Montreal or St. John. Australian importers invariably purchase United States goods on the f.o.b. steamer New York basis, and they expect the same consideration from Canadian exporters. Further, Australian buyers have no means of ascertaining the cost of inland transportation from factory to steamer. Unless quotations are upon the basis indicated it is futile to expect orders for the goods.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.

A glance at the accompanying schedules will disclose the magnitude of the Australian importations of iron and steel products, as practically all the requirements of the country come from oversea. Being the basis of many local industries, anything which affects the receipt of regular supplies has far-reaching consequences. The attention of manufacturers is directed, particularly, to the 1913 imports from Germany and Austria. The cessation of continental supplies of tube, casing, iron and steel wire, and netting—as outlined in the schedule—should increase Canadian exports of these lines to Australia.

Wire netting varying in mesh from $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to 4 inches, and made of wire from 22 to 16 gauge, is a feature of Australian trade. Much of this netting is for rabbit-proof fencing. The sizes of the rabbit-proof netting in chief demand are:—

Width.	Mesh.	Gauge.	Length.
36 inches.	1½ inches.	18 and 17	100 yards.
42 “	1½ “	18 17	100 “
36 “	1½ “	18 17	100 “
42 “	1½ “	18 17	100 “
36 “	1½ “	18 17	100 “
42 “	1½ “	18 17	100 “

Probably the best selling lines are 42 in. x 1½ in. x 18 and 17 gauge, and 42 in. x 1½ in. x 18 and 17 gauge. Rabbit-proof netting is also manufactured in Australia, and if the finished netting for export is not attractive to Canadian manufacturers there is also a market for the wire required by makers of netting within the Commonwealth.

MALLEABLE IRON PIPE FITTINGS.

The Australian importations of black and galvanized wrought iron—or mild steel—butt welded tube constitute large figures. While Canadian tube is becoming favourably known throughout the Commonwealth, it is an anomaly that few malleable iron pipe fittings—black and galvanized—of Canadian make are imported into Australia.

Illustrations of and quotations for large quantities of elbows (known here as bends) might lead to immediate business. All malleable iron pipe fittings used in Australia are of the standard English Pipe Committee (Whitworth) thread—no others are saleable. Catalogues of these goods, with prices for wholesale quantities on the basis of f.o.b. steamer Montreal and St. John will, if forwarded, be brought under the notice of large importers.

HARDWARE PRICES.

Practically every line of imported goods of metal and hardware has recently been advanced in price. It is claimed that prices have only been advanced sufficiently to safeguard the market from a rush of timid buyers and to prevent the schemes of the unscrupulous speculators. Many of the wholesale houses have instructed their travellers not to press sales, as they are anxious to conserve stocks until such time as arrangements can be made to obtain supplies from new sources.

ENAMELLED WARE.

Some years ago a considerable quantity of enamelled kitchen ware of Canadian manufacture was imported into Australia. Owing to the active domestic demand, the makers discontinued exporting but the connections then made with Australian buyers are favourably remembered by importers. A prominent firm of retailers in Melbourne states that the best German makes of grey enamelled ware, especially kettles and saucepans which are placed directly on the fire, were superior in quality to the goods obtainable from other countries. White enamelled ware has hitherto been chiefly obtained from the United Kingdom, and, for equal quality in the various lines, importers are always disposed to pay slightly more for British goods. There is no separate classification in the trade returns of the Commonwealth showing the value of the imports, but the immense stocks held by wholesalers give an indication of the magnitude of the trade. Canadian manufacturers—especially those familiar with Australian requirements—have now an opportunity of replacing German enamelled ware in the Australian market. Inferior or second-grade goods should not be exploited, as the trade, generally, calls for a reliable article at a fair price.

MOTOR CARS.

Upon reference to the accompanying schedules, it will be found that in 1913 Australia imported motor cars and chassis as follows:—

Bodies for cars	£ 216,381
Chassis for cars	1,333,731
Value complete cars	<u>£1,550,112</u>

Of these complete cars, the value from Germany was £73,275, from France £159,230 and from Belgium £42,478, the total value aggregating £274,983. Stocks now held in Australia are large, and while the demand is certain to show considerable contraction, there should be a larger market than hitherto for Canadian manufacturers to exploit.

MOTOR TIRES.

There is no distinct classification in the Commonwealth trade returns showing the exact value of rubber tires and tubes imported. The item is embodied with a number of other rubber lines of minor importance. In this mixed schedule, the Australian imports in 1913 are given at £658,520 (of which Germany supplied £255,910), the bulk being composed of motor tires.

On tires accompanying motor cars, the basis of duty is the net consumers price list in the country of manufacture. On tires shipped separately (not with cars) to

wholesale Australian importers of such goods, the basis of valuation for duty is the wholesale domestic list price—less discount—applying to similar quantities sold for home consumption in the country of origin. The customs duty under the general tariff is 25 per cent ad valorem or 1s. 6d. (36 cents) per pound and the preferential duty to the United Kingdom only is 20 per cent or 1s. 2d. (28 cents) per pound, whichever rate, in each instance, returns the higher duty. The bulk of the tires coming to Australia are dutiable at the specific rates.

The sizes of motor tires chiefly used in Australia, together with an approximate estimate of the proportion of each size (based on expert opinion) are as follows:—

Continental sizes in millimetres.		American sizes in inches.	Proportion of trade.
m.m.	m.m.		
760 x 90.....		30 in. x 3½ in.....	25 per cent.
810 x 90.....		32 in. x 3½ in.....	10 "
815 x 105.....		32 in. x 4 in.....	15 "
875 x 105.....		34 in. x 4 in.....	20 "
880 x 120.....		.....	7½ "
820 x 120.....		.....	5 "
Odd sizes.....		.....	17½ "

There are some 'oversized' covers and tubes sold in Australia, chiefly 815 m.m. x 125 m.m. and 875 m.m. x 125 m.m.

There are large rubber manufacturers in Australia making a specialty of tires, but hitherto the bulk of these goods has been imported.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

The Australian importations of Portland cement in 1913 were 2,511,828 cwt. (112 lbs.), valued at £264,251, of which Germany supplied £159,969, Belgium £17,131, and Austria £2,168. The cement is packed in paper-lined casks containing about 350 pounds. Under the general tariff the duty is 24 cents per 112 pounds, and the preferential duty to the United Kingdom only is 18 cents per 112 pounds. Particulars concerning the chemical composition of cement used by such large buyers as the Victorian Government railways can be obtained by interested manufacturers upon application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. The Victorian railways invited tenders, returnable in September, for 28,000 casks of cement. Local representation is absolutely necessary for this trade, owing to the short notice of tenders and on account of conditions of delivery. Canadian cement manufacturers, favourably situated for making shipment, should endeavour to obtain a portion of this business. Brands should be registered, and prompt measures taken for the submission of samples to the principal Australian importing centres to ensure Canadian cement being tested and placed upon 'the list of manufacturers' acceptable to the various government departments and other large users.

CONTINENTAL PAPER AND BOARDS.

Upon reference to the itemized schedules there will be found a complete classification of paper and allied goods imported into Australia in 1913 from Germany, France, Belgium, Austria and Russia. These sources of supply being cut off, there is, in the opinion of some of the largest importers, certain to be a strong demand for lines of Canadian paper and boards hitherto not exploited in this market. At the request of this office, a large importing company submitted a tabulated list of the lines which they had imported from the European countries named as follows:—

From Germany.	From Austria.	From France.	From Belgium.
Boards— Leather..... Wood pulp.....	Boards— Leather Wood pulp.....		
Printings— Coloured..... Cheap S.C.....	Printings— Coloured..... Cheap S.C.....		
Papers— Fancy box..... Sulphites..... Art..... Tissue..... Marble..... Flint glazed..... Leatherette..... Greaseproof..... Veg. parchment..... Cap..... Wrapping..... Fancy boxed..... Stationery.....	Papers— Writing..... Copying..... Tissue..... Fancy box..... Sulphite..... Cap..... Wrapping..... Fancy boxed..... Stationery.....	Papers— F.G..... Copying..... Tissue..... Veg. parchment.. Greaseproof.....	Papers— Cheap writing. Printing. Marble. F.G. Enamel and chromo. Greaseproof. Veg. parchment.

DRY GOODS.

The addresses of Canadian manufacturers of knitted goods, cotton underwear, hosiery, whitewear, and a number of other lines of dry goods have recently been supplied to some of the largest wholesale and retail importers in the various Australian importing centres. As emphasized in a recent report, cotton piece goods, flannelettes, drills, denims, ducks and canvas are in big demand. The large requisition of material suitable for making military tents is rapidly depleting the stocks held in the Commonwealth. Upon reference to the accompanying schedules there will be found many items of interest to Canadian manufacturers of dry goods, who have now an exceptional opportunity of introducing their lines into Australia. As in other lines of merchandise, capable representation is necessary to obtain satisfactory business.

FUR APPAREL AND DRESSED FUR SKINS.

Weekly Report No. 540, contained a complete summary of the manner in which the Australian trade in fur apparel and fur skins (for local manufacture) is exploited. In fur apparel, the continental countries now involved in war supplied goods to the value of £5,726 in 1913, and in the same year they supplied dressed fur skins to the value of £15,245. There is no distinct classification of undressed fur skins to enable the value to be determined, but this trade is limited. The bulk (£67,214) of the total Australian importations of fur apparel in 1913 came from the United Kingdom. Upon reference to the schedules herewith will be found details of the imports from each country. As previously advised, the Australian market for fur apparel and skins is worthy of the close attention of enterprising dealers and manufacturers in Canada.

EXPORTS OF FOOD PRODUCTS PROHIBITED.

By proclamation, the exportation of wheat, flour, meats and sugar from the Commonwealth is prohibited, unless with the consent in writing of the Minister of Trade and Customs. It is understood that there will be no difficulty in obtaining permission to export Australian frozen mutton and other meats to British Columbia, as heretofore, provided the Minister is satisfied that the shipments will be used only for home consumption in Canada.

Consent has been obtained for exporting some flour and wheat to South Africa which was sold (for forward delivery) prior to the declaration of war.

Sugar is grown in Australia under a high protective tariff and it is probable that the local production this year will fall about 30,000 tons short of the requirements of the Commonwealth. It is anticipated that the price of sugar will shortly be fixed by the commission taking evidence on food products.

PRICES FIXED FOR WHEAT AND FLOUR.

In New South Wales, legislation has been enacted fixing the price of wheat at 4s. 2d. (\$1.01) per bushel, and flour at £9 10s. (\$46.23) per ton. Prior to the fixing of these prices wheat was sold at Sydney up to 5s. (\$1.22) per bushel, and flour at £11 10s. (\$55.96) per ton.

In Victoria the legal price of wheat has been fixed at 4s. 9d. (\$1.16) per bushel, and flour at £10 10s. (\$51.09) per ton of 2,000 pounds.

There is considerable disparity in the prices fixed by the two States, but it is probable that there may be some alteration made towards higher values in New South Wales.

MOVEMENTS OF CANADIAN CARGO AND MAIL STEAMERS.

The last steamer from Montreal to arrive at Melbourne was the *Anglo Egyptian* on August 17.

The *Knight of the Garter* from Montreal (July 24) is due at Melbourne to-day after a voyage of sixty-three days.

The *Canada Cape* arrived at Melbourne on August 4 from Vancouver (via San Francisco) and brought fair shipments of salmon, paper and breakfast foods. This steamer sailed on August 16 (via Sydney) taking some shipments of hides, dried fruits and wool for Canadian points.

The next sailing for Vancouver is the *Niagara* from Sydney on October 1.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. J. Egan.)

CAPE TOWN, September 24, 1914.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

In a report published in Weekly Report No. 557, under date of August 14, a statement was given showing the value of the imports into South Africa for the first six months of this year. An analysis has since been made of the imports and exports and the following table gives the increases and decreases for the six months ending June 30 of this year, as compared with the corresponding period last year.

IMPORTS.

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Animals, living...	.....	41,760
Apparel and slops...	.....	63,893
Bags (coal or grain)...	18,095	
Cement...	.....	27,863
Cotton manufactures...	34,053	
Electric cable and wire...	.....	22,826

	Increase. £	Decrease. £
Food and drink (articles)—		
Butter..		27,059
Cheese..		6,857
Coffee, raw..		115,248
Eggs..		14,377
Fish (preserved)..		34,789
Malze..		91,509
Meats..		62,999
Rice (including Paddy)..		58,891
Sugar..	25,410	
Wheat..		168,229
Wheaten flour..		100,337
Total articles of food and drink..		812,960
Furniture..		32,385
Fencing material..	8,231	
Haberdashery and millinery..		20,468
Implements, agricultural..	19,209	
Iron and steel manufactures..		119,417
Leather and leather goods..		25,486
Machinery, agricultural..		2,061
Machinery, electrical..	98,345	
Machinery, manufacturing..		26,376
Machinery, mining..	33,659	
Manures and fertilizers..	17,271	
Oils..	75,938	
Soaps..		9,500
Vehicles (bicycles)..		32,751
“ (carts, carriages, &c.)..		5,520
“ (motor cars and parts)..	52,329	
“ (motor cycles and parts)..		9,965
Wood and timber..		89,450
Woollen manufactures..		36,336

EXPORTS.

Bark..	43,956	
Coal..		69,095
Copper ore..	166,707	
Diamonds..		1,736,393
Feathers, ostrich..		572,587
Fish (preserved and dried)..	19,408	
Fruit, fresh..	34,428	
Gold, raw..		2,415,648
Hair, angora..	22,709	
Hides and skins..		131,250
Malze..	151,921	
Oil, whale..	20,644	
Tin ore..	68,630	
Wool..	35,739	

TRADE FIGURES FOR JULY.

The trade returns of the Union of South Africa for the seven months ending July 31 show that under most headings decreases are recorded. The total value of merchandise reported was £20,364,246, as against £21,887,138 for the seven months of the previous year. There was a falling-off in the values of woollen goods, wood and timber, railway material, leather and leather goods, iron and steel manufactures, hardware, furniture and foodstuffs, but there were increased importations of machinery and tramway material.

SITUATION AS TO EXPORTS.

The statistics of exports show large decreases, the total value for the seven months of this year stands at £35,422,000, as against £40,622,000 for the same period of last year. The most marked decrease was in diamonds which, this year up to July 31, amounted to £5,323,088, which is £2,587,688 less than last year. The gold exports were £2,785,847 less than in 1913, this year's total being £20,074,699. Under war conditions the export of gold will be restricted, but the mining of gold will continue and it is

expected that the output will continue normal. The diamond mines have been closed down, and this will restrict the buying capacity of such centres as Kimberley, Jagersfontein and Pretoria.

The value of the ostrich feathers exported has fallen off by £600,000, and that of hides and skins to the extent of £140,000. This difference of income to the farming community of South Africa is regrettable, coming as it does on top of the drought of the past two seasons, and will affect, in a particular way, the Oudtshoorn district of the Cape Province. In some aspects, however, this district will profit by the present loss, as attention will now and in the future be given more to mixed farming instead of depending on one commodity as in the past.

Up to the end of July there were two satisfactory features of export: one in mohair and the other in wool. The total value of mohair exported for this period was £646,401, which was an increase of £152,601 over 1913, and with wool the case was similar, the figures for this year being £3,279,486, as against £3,237,089.

Unless England, Canada and the United States develop as immediate markets, under present conditions the export of these commodities will not increase. Production, however, will continue, as the South African Government is making cash advances during the war on several articles produced by the farmers for export. In addition to this help, the farming community are putting more ground under cultivation for home consumption articles, so that trade in general will not suffer to the extent it otherwise would.

TRADE RETURNS, AUGUST, 1914.

The only statement issued to date giving figures of trade into South Africa for the month of August, with a comparison of last year's figures, is as follows:—

IMPORTS.		
	1914.	1913.
Cape Province ports..	£1,163,860	£1,841,558
Durban..	759,247	1,008,197
Lourenco Marques..	371,797	372,422
Other ports and stations..	31,915	60,259
G. P. O.. . . . .	.....	63,043
Totals..	£2,326,819	£3,345,479

CUSTOMS DUES.		
	1914.	1913.
Cape Province ports..	£155,727	£212,768
Durban..	86,563	93,894
Johannesburg..	61,411	62,560
Lourenco Marques..	19,863	18,532
Other ports and stations..	16,702	20,398
G. P. O..	10,499	9,006
Totals	£350,765	£417,158

The returns of customs dues in the above table show a decline of £67,607 in the customs revenue for August, and as most of the cargoes on which the duty was paid had been shipped before the outbreak of the war it is natural to expect further reductions as trade will be carried on upon a restricted basis. This restriction of trade, however, should not cover more than the total imports last year from Germany and Austria-Hungary, and with the further handicap which is placed on exports from Russia, France, Belgium and other northern countries owing to war activity, there is an opportunity for Canada to increase her exports to this market.

TAMBUTI GRASS FOR PAPER MAKING.

The Department of Agriculture has just issued a report on the possibilities of South African grass for paper making. Extracts from the report read as follows:—

‘The idea of utilizing “tambuti” (or “tambookie”) grass (*Cymbopogon validus*)

which grows in such profusion in Natal, the low veld of the Transvaal, and other parts of the Union, for the purpose of paper making, is no new one. The possibilities of the question have often been speculated upon, but nothing definite has hitherto been arrived at. A sample of tambuti grass was recently submitted by the Department of Customs and Excise to the Imperial Institute, and the report, which has just been received, is distinctly encouraging.

The sample of grass weighed 12 pounds, and consisted of lengths up to about 5 feet 6 inches, the stem measured about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter at the base. A chemical examination of the grass gave the following results, and the corresponding figures for Algerian esparto grass (which is at present largely used in paper-making) are included for the purpose of comparison:—

	Tambuti grass. per cent.	Esparto grass. per cent.
Moisture (on drying at 100 deg.—110 deg. C.) . . .	10.2	8.8
Ash (expressed on dry material)	7.4	3.0
Yield of unbleached pulp (dried at 100 deg.—110 deg. C.)—		
(1) Expressed on material air dry material.	37.1	29.5
(2) Expressed on material dried at 100 deg.—110 deg. C.	41.3	32.3
Loss on weight of pulp on bleaching	3.1	1.3
Yield of bleached pulp (dried at 100 deg.—110 deg. C.) expressed on original material dried at 100 deg.—110 deg. C.	40.0	32.0
Length of ultimate fibres	0.012	0.012
	to 0.188	to 0.12
	average	inch
	0.081	0.045

The report says that on heating with caustic soda solution under pressure, the tambuti grass was readily converted into a light fawn-coloured pulp, which was very easily bleached to a pure white product. It will be noticed that the yield of pulp is usually high, whilst the average length of the ultimate fibres is considerably greater than in the case of esparto grass.

SUCCESSFUL TRIALS.

Paper-making trials carried out at the Imperial Institute showed that a satisfactory paper of fairly good strength could be prepared from the tambuti pulp, and specimens of both the bleached and unbleached product have been received by the Department of Customs and Excise.

The report concludes: 'The high yield of pulp of good quality, and the ease with which the pulp is bleached show that the tambuti grass is well adapted for paper-making, and the crude material would probably be worth about £4 per ton in the United Kingdom. It would, however, probably be more remunerative to convert the grass into "half-stuff" in South Africa, and either ship this "half-stuff" to Europe or utilize it locally for the manufacture of paper.'

GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA.

The annual report for 1913 of the British Consul in German Southwest Africa has just reached this country. Extracts and reviews have been printed very extensively in the local press and the following are some particulars as taken from the *Cape Times* review:—

'At the present moment the colony has little more than an academic interest, so far as trade relations are concerned, and after the war is over the conditions of trade will probably be considerably altered; but the report embodies much information bearing upon the progress which has been made since the Germans took possession of the country and the possibilities of future development. The white population of the colony in 1913 is given as 14,830, as against 14,816 in 1912, an increase of only 14.'

Exact statistics of the native population are lacking. An estimate based on a census taken on January 1, 1913, puts the total for the colony, excluding the Caprivizipfel and Ovamboland, at 78,810, while the population of Ovamboland and the Caprivizipfel together 'may be anything between 150,000 and 200,000.' The difficulty in obtaining labour has hampered the exploitation of the mineral resources of the country, and the consul reports that, with a view to making labour on the mines more attractive to the natives of Ovamboland, improvements have been introduced in respect of the housing, clothing, feeding and transport of labourers, and in the hospital arrangements, and the standard wage has been raised 25 per cent. It was still necessary, however, up to the outbreak of war, to supplement local supplies of labour by the importation of Cape boys. The rapid development of diamond production which has been achieved in the last few years is a matter of common knowledge. The output in 1908 was only 39,375 carats; in 1909 it rose to 438,268 carats; in 1912 it was 985,882 carats; and last year it jumped to 1,570,000 carats. Copper mining, tin mining and marble quarrying have also made good progress.

The crops in 1913 are reported to have been a total failure, except—the exception is important—those under irrigation. There were 1,331 farms in private hands, averaging rather more than 10,000 hectares, or about 12,500 morgen each. A Land Bank was instituted, which helped the farmers to tide over the period of drought, and meanwhile, notwithstanding the shortfall of rain, the live stock increased at a fairly rapid rate, and the country seems favourable, on the whole to stock. The number of cattle rose from 171,784 in 1912 to 205,643 in 1913; there was 'very little sickness among the cattle,' and tuberculosis was 'conspicuous by its complete absence.' Woolled sheep increased from 46,901 to 53,691, but losses from scab and drought appear to have been fairly numerous. On the other hand, Angora goats seem to thrive in the country, as the number of pure-bred animals rose from 10,044 in 1912 to 13,340 in 1913, while half-bred Angoras increased from 10,387 to 18,163. The number of horses given in the statistical table was 15,916 in 1913, as compared with 13,340 in 1912, and the increase is regarded as very satisfactory, since 'it is principally due to successful breeding in the country itself,' while 'the quality of the horses continues to show an improvement.' The country is also described as 'excellent for the breeding of donkeys,' and the ostrich feather industry has been making rapid headway. Whatever may be the deficiencies of the country from the agriculturists' standpoint, it is clear that it has great possibilities as a stock-raising country.

SHIPMENTS FROM CANADA.

The ss. *Benguella* of the Elder Dempster line arrived in Cape Town on Thursday, September 24, with a total tonnage of freight from Canada of over 8,000 tons, of which 2,700 tons were discharged at Cape Town. The freight was in excellent condition and was made up of various commodities such as wheat, flour, Quaker oats, cheese, maple sugar, canned vegetables, canned meats, chairs, tables, organs, automobiles, lumber of different kinds, logs, calcium carbide, rifles, rails, binder twine, news paper and other articles.

The balance of the freight on the ss. *Benguella* is for delivery at the various South African ports as follows: Port Elizabeth, about 795 tons; East London, 1,738 tons; Durban, 2,466 tons, and Delagoa Bay, 685 tons.

The cheese and apples in cold storage arrived in the best possible condition.

To Cape Town alone there were eighty-nine consignments, and should Canadian producers and manufacturers learn to appreciate the full value of South Africa as an export market, greater efforts still would be made to secure a larger share of this trade.

ENERGETIC EFFORTS REQUIRED.

Confidence is again fairly restored, and the splendid efforts which were made to keep trade going has resulted in many orders being placed during the past three

weeks. The present is a favourable time to keep Canadian export possibilities before jobbers here by following up circular letters and by sending catalogues with complete information, such as any Canadian firm would expect under similar circumstances. The number of articles in a package, the number of packages in a case, the size of the case, and the weight of same should be stated. Prices should be marked in plain figures as well as discounts, if any. It should be remembered that if it is impossible to quote c.i.f. prices, f.o.b. seaboard prices must be quoted. If this is not done, all other information goes to the waste paper basket.

For the immediate future more orders will be placed by mail than through travellers. Owing to a system which prevails in South Africa of purchases, and particularly restricted purchases being made by British agents and confirmed by the home houses, the names of the South African buying agents' addresses have been secured and are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

In addition to sending circulars to the South African jobbers, it would be advisable to duplicate all such mail matter to their buying agents in Great Britain.

While recommending special efforts by mail and advertising matter for the immediate future, it is especially recommended that exporters should organize in a thorough way for personal representation in South Africa, as all indications point to trade being at or near normal in the near future.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. H. R. Poussette.*)

BUENOS AIRES, October 8, 1914.

OUTLOOK FOR IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

Much interest has been aroused in Canada amongst manufacturers over the possibility of securing some of the trade which has formerly been held by the countries now in a state of war. In view of this a statement of the imports for the year 1912, from the belligerent countries into Argentina, is of importance, and will be found on page 45 of the reprint of articles on the German war in its relation to Canadian trade. From a close perusal of the figures, an idea of the opportunities which are likely to present themselves to Canadian manufacturers in the future may be gleaned. Competition in the commodities enumerated will probably be eliminated for some little time from some of the countries, and even in the future for some time may be expected to be relaxed.

It is, however, very necessary that there should be no misconception with regard to the trade in the articles mentioned. They represent the high-water mark in Argentina's import trade, and with a few exceptions would be misleading were proper account not taken of the serious falling-off in imports which has occurred during the present year.

The point, however, to keep in view is that so soon as times improve Argentina will commence purchasing more or less as before, and it therefore behooves our manufacturers to begin now to vigorously prepare for the period of renewed activity. For so long as seed time is followed by harvest, and the world requires meat in its diet, so long will Argentina continue to be a heavy purchaser of manufactured goods. There will be a marked falling-off in the importation of luxuries, but that is of no regret to Canada, and it will enable the country to buy more largely of those commodities which are necessary in the course of daily life, and which are manufactured to advantage in the Dominion.

The elimination or relaxation of the competition mentioned above, referred of course only to that from those States whose trade is seriously affected by the war. The United Kingdom and the United States have if anything redoubled their efforts to strengthen their position, so that no less attention than formerly to the principles that govern success in foreign trade is necessary.

HOLLAND.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. T. Lithgow.*)

ROTTERDAM, October 22, 1914.

DRIED AND EVAPORATED APPLES.

Holland has for a great many years provided a large market for dried and evaporated apples and Rotterdam has been the great centre of distribution to Germany, Scandinavia, Russia, Belgium, &c.

Canada has in the past found a profitable trade in Holland for these commodities.

PRESENT OUTLOOK.

The prospects for the present season will be of interest to Canadian shippers, but it does not appear likely that any opportunity for shipment to this country will occur this year.

The only steamers plying between this country and the United States are those of the Holland-America Line. In the past practically all the Canadian shipments came by these steamers. Since the outbreak of the war, however, these boats have been stopped, taken into French or British ports, searched and, in many cases their cargoes discharged, meaning a detention of over two weeks.

GOVERNMENT SHIPMENTS ONLY.

The managers of this line have decided therefore that in future they would not accept any merchandise unless it was consigned to the Government of Holland, and as the Government is purchasing large quantities of wheat and flour, these steamers will have full loads of freight for some time to come, and by arrangement they will not be subjected to any delay.

MEETING OF DRIED FRUITS ASSOCIATION.

The importers of dried fruits held a meeting yesterday and decided that Canadian and American shippers would have to look after their shipments to Dutch ports.

When the importers here apply to the Government to have their goods consigned to the Government they must certify that these dried fruits will not be re-exported but will remain in the country for home consumption. Moreover, they must deposit a sum of money equal to the total value of the consignment.

It was pointed out that to place dried fruits on the list of goods which it is prohibited to export would not be a measure favourable to the trade; on the contrary contracts already made with firms abroad could not be fulfilled and all the fruits arriving here would remain on this market and an abnormal decline in price would be the inevitable result.

The suggestion was made to draw up a circular to the exporters giving a full explanation of the conditions here.

Canadian exporters must remember that by far the largest portion of the evaporated apples shipped to this port were transhipped and sold for consumption in Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Claude Dyer.*)

LEEDS, October 28, 1914.

RYE.

The market for imported rye in Great Britain is a limited one. In this district, the chief purpose for which it is used would appear to be for grinding into meal for use as cattle food, although in some parts of the country it is used to a slight extent as a breadstuff and more so for distillation.

This grain is grown in some parts of Britain and one feature which recommends it to farmers is its good straw. Canada sends small quantities to this market, the value of the total shipments last year being over \$100,000. In continental Europe, rye is grown extensively, more particularly in Belgium, Holland, Germany and Russia, where it is widely used as a breadstuff, and also for distillation.

Merchants who handle the grain in this district buy it by the quarter of 36 stones.

OILCAKE LARGELY IMPORTED.

Whilst various kinds of oilcake are made in the United Kingdom, considerable quantities are also imported, the average imports for the past three years having been over \$11,000,000 in value per annum. Of this amount well over one-half was made up of cotton-seed cake, about one-quarter of linseed cake, and the balance of rapeseed and other unenumerated cake.

Canadian manufacturers are increasing their shipments to this market, the total exports (mainly linseed cake) during the past fiscal year having been 324,136 cwts., as compared with only 182,456 cwts. in the year preceding.

On the day of writing, linseed cakes are quoted at from \$41.98 to \$42.58 per ton.

BONES.

In continuation of the particulars furnished in former reports having reference to the market in this district for cattle horns and bones, it is interesting to state that a shipment of ten tons of bones from Brazil were recently offered at auction and were sold for \$25.55 per ton.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

The export trade in clover seeds from Canada to this district is well established and local importers have business relations of long standing with Canadian shippers.

The present situation in the agricultural seed trade is set forth in a market report of to-day's date, reading as follows:—

‘Business in agricultural seeds is rather quiet and values generally are without much change. English red clover is in good supply and still favours buyers; white clover maintains its price. Trefoil is fairly steady on a slow scale. Italian and per-

ennial rye grasses are quiet. Winter tares move slowly and are inclined easier. In rye there is very little business passing. A good demand continues for the various grades of English blue peas coming on the market, and, in the absence of supplies from the continent, the tendency to advance is very marked.

CANADIAN PROVISIONS.

The under-mentioned are the current quotations ruling at Liverpool yesterday for different lines of Canadian products:—

Canadian oatmeal.	\$ 7 66 to \$ 7 78	per 240 lbs.
Canadian cheese—		
New white.	18 25	18 49 per 112 lbs.
New coloured	18 37	18 61 “
Canadian bacon—		
Wiltshire cut	15 57	16 30 “
Long r b.	18 25	19 22 “
Cumberland cut.	18 00	18 73 “
Long cut.	17 03	17 76 “

FRUIT IMPORTS.

Apples both from Canada and the United States are now reaching English ports. Liberal supplies are being sent to this country and it is thought by local importers that further large supplies will reach here throughout the season owing to the present situation on the continent which will preclude the shipment of apples to continental ports.

A considerable quantity of pears are reaching this market. Keiffers in boxes are realizing from \$1.23 to \$1.46 and Keiffers in barrels from \$3.52 to \$3.83. Virginians are ranging in price from \$3.95 to \$4.25, and Western New York State Keiffers from \$3.58 to \$4.56 per barrel.

CANADIAN HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

Yesterday between 200 and 300 Canadian horses for the army arrived in Leeds, and were taken to the local barracks to be trained for artillery purposes. The horses are described by the local press as being magnificent creatures of the finest stamp. They were extremely restive after the long voyage, followed immediately by the train journey from the coast, and some exciting scenes were witnessed in the streets of Leeds before the horses were safely stabled within the barracks.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF CANADA FOR SEPTEMBER.
One Month, Six Months and Twelve Months ending September 1912, 1913 and 1914.

	Month of September.				Six Months ending September.				Twelve Months ending September.			
	1912.	1913.	1914.		1912.	1913.	1914.		1912.	1913.	1914.	
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.												
Dutiable goods.....	38,548,173	37,997,562	22,375,997	\$	214,996,059	227,958,618	158,584,382	\$	393,398,455	453,580,567	341,656,238	\$
Free goods.....	19,307,335	16,342,995	13,991,575		110,190,287	111,104,854	93,103,705		206,425,905	229,396,748	190,197,251	
Total imports (mdse)	57,855,508	54,340,557	36,367,572		325,186,346	338,163,472	251,688,087		599,824,360	682,977,315	531,853,489	
Coin and bullion	783,712	204,762	15,885,221		2,679,256	2,566,419	28,649,741		17,017,730	5,315,142	41,318,627	
Total imports.....	58,639,220	54,545,319	52,452,793		327,865,602	340,729,891	280,337,828		616,842,090	688,292,457	573,172,116	
Duty collected.....	10,030,586	9,906,183	6,016,606		55,969,817	58,563,326	42,857,086		102,695,976	117,632,669	91,438,405	
EXPORTS.												
Canadian Produce—												
The mine.....	5,278,295	6,402,080	5,120,246		27,073,380	28,273,485	26,409,370		49,075,079	58,642,651	57,174,939	
The fisheries.....	1,275,957	1,881,166	1,987,669		6,370,988	8,416,404	7,737,743		16,339,370	18,382,137	19,964,899	
The forest.....	4,973,673	5,347,458	4,945,471		23,810,713	24,582,639	23,981,614		41,896,315	44,026,986	42,191,112	
Animal produce.....	5,114,155	6,540,720	7,063,312		24,314,427	24,441,739	33,127,196		45,456,620	44,911,905	62,034,576	
Agricultural produce.....	5,575,763	11,829,772	7,478,798		61,401,528	76,628,432	57,519,267		131,129,244	165,372,505	179,110,844	
Manufactures.....	3,587,085	5,041,465	5,188,314		19,416,556	26,004,838	31,917,279		39,047,806	50,280,990	63,355,893	
Miscellaneous.....	10,085	5,884	12,803		39,792	57,688	161,430		99,825	115,207	224,830	
Total Canadian produce.....	25,814,013	37,048,545	31,796,613		162,427,384	188,405,245	180,873,899		323,044,259	381,732,461	424,057,093	
Foreign produce.....	2,363,130	3,823,411	8,747,481		10,131,351	15,659,320	35,963,452		17,324,731	26,841,724	44,152,917	
Total exports (mdse).....	28,177,143	40,871,956	40,544,094		172,558,735	204,064,565	216,837,351		340,368,990	408,574,185	468,210,010	
Coin and bullion.....	790,294	248,023	354,451		5,841,068	6,807,977	3,459,420		11,483,302	17,130,611	20,212,147	
Total exports.....	28,967,437	41,119,979	40,898,545		178,399,803	210,872,542	220,296,771		351,852,292	425,704,796	488,422,157	
AGGREGATE TRADE.												
Merchandise.....	86,032,651	95,212,513	77,111,666		497,745,081	542,228,037	468,525,438		940,193,350	1,051,551,500	1,000,063,499	
Coin and bullion.....	1,574,006	452,785	16,239,672		8,520,324	9,374,396	32,109,161		28,501,032	22,446,753	61,530,774	
Total trade.....	87,606,657	95,665,298	93,351,338		506,265,405	551,602,433	500,634,599		968,694,382	1,113,997,253	1,061,594,273	

FOODSTUFFS IN DEMAND IN COLOMBIA.

The Department is in receipt of a communication from Mr. A. E. Beckwith, Commercial Agent at Medellin, Colombia, which states owing to the concurrence of the war and bad crops, the prices in Colombia for flour, corn, beans, provisions and other grains are steadily rising. This is especially the case in the Atlantic coast towns.

Canadian houses desirous of exporting to Colombia should communicate with the following firms:—

Pombo Hmos, Cartagena.

Rafael Castillo & Co., Cartagena.

Diego Martinez & Co., Cartagena.

Owing to the fluctuation in maritime freights at the present time, prices should, if possible, be quoted for delivery at Cartagena.

FRENCH MARKET FOR DRIED APRICOTS.

The Hon. Philippe Roy, the Canadian Commissioner General at Paris, has forwarded the Department the substance of an interview with the manager of one of the largest houses importing groceries and alimentary products into France. This gentleman stated that though France is for the most part self-sustaining as regards foodstuffs, there is nevertheless a fairly large demand for dried apricots, and that his firm have been importing considerable quantities from California. In view of the fact that apricots are grown extensively in British Columbia it would seem that here is an opportunity for an enlargement of Canadian trade if provision for drying this fruit was made. The name and address of the firm in question may be had on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

CANADIAN SAILINGS TO FOREIGN PORTS.

The Department publishes each month a list of steamship sailings by Canadian lines to British and other foreign ports, as furnished by the steamship companies. The explanation of the form in which these appear, as under, is simply that under the heading of countries are arranged the ports of destination for the various steamship lines, the ports of departure, and the names of vessels and dates of sailing.

The following information is for the month of December. Owing to present disturbed conditions it must be understood that the sailings appended below cannot be guaranteed by the steamship companies:—

Australia.

To Sydney—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Niagara*, December 23; from Victoria, *Niagara*, December 23.

To Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney—The New Zealand Shipping Company: From West St. John, *Borderdale*, December, 1914.

British West Indies.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara—Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.: From Halifax, *Chaleur*, December 4; from St. John, *Chaudiere*, December 20.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara—Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.: From St. John, December 6; from Halifax, December 18.

To Santiago, Cuba, and Jamaica—Pickford & Black Line: From Halifax, *Amanda*, December 24.

To Turk's Island, Santiago, Cuba, and Jamaica—Pickford & Black Line: From Halifax, *Anita*, December 10.

China.

To Hong Kong—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Calchas*, November 25.

Fiji.

To Suva—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Niagara*, December 23: from Victoria, *Niagara*, December 23.

Great Britain.

To Avonmouth—Dominion Line: From Portland, Me., *Manxman*, December 19.

To Bristol—Canadian Northern Steamships, Ltd.: From Montreal, *Principello*, November 10.

To Glasgow—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Calchas*, November 25.

To Liverpool—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Calchas*, November 25. Furness Withy & Co., Ltd.: From Halifax, *Tabasco*, December 5; *Durango*, December 16; *Queen Wilhelmina*. White Star-Dominion Line: From Portland, Me., *Arabic*, December 2; from Halifax, *Arabic*, December 3; from Portland, Me., *Irishman*, December 5; from Portland, Me., *Canada*, December 12; from Halifax, *Canada*, December 13; from Portland, Me., *Cevic*, December 19; from Portland, Me., *Dominion*, December 26; from Halifax, *Dominion*, December 27.

To London—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Calchas*, November 25. Furness Withy & Co., Ltd.: From Halifax, *Kanawha*, December 5; *Digby*, December 15; *Rapphannock*, December 24.

To Manchester—Manchester Liners Ltd.: From St. John, *Manchester Citizen*, December 11; *Manchester Corporation*, December 25.

Hawaii.

To Honolulu—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Niagara*, December 23. From Victoria, *Niagara*, December 23.

Japan.

To Yokohama, Kobe—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Calchas*, November 25.

New Zealand.

To Auckland—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Niagara*, December 23. From Victoria, *Niagara*, December 23.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin—The New Zealand Shipping Co.: From West St. John, *Borderdale*, December, 1914.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA.

On the outbreak of the war with Germany, proclamations were issued by the Governor General in Council in regard to the prohibition of exports to certain foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean. The first of these proclamations, under date of August 6, prohibited the exportation from Canada to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black sea with the exception of those of

France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal of the following articles:—

Aluminium; aluminium alloys; armour plating; armour quality castings and similar protective material; asbestos; cables, telegraph and telephone; camp equipment, articles of; cannon and other ordnance, and parts thereof; carbolic acid; carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and for machine guns, and parts thereof; coal, steam, large; compasses and parts thereof, including fittings, such as binnacles; cresol; engine and boiler packings; explosives of all kinds; fuel, manufactured; implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or of war material for use on land and sea; India rubber-sheet, vulcanized; manganese; mercury; mica; mineral jellies; mines, and parts thereof; molybdenum; nitroresol; nitrates of ammonium; nitrates of potassium; nitrates of sodium; nitratoluol; nitric acid; picric acid and its components; rope and steel wire and hawsers; saltpetre; sounding machines and gear; steam vessels, lighters and barges of all descriptions; sulphur; sulphuric acid; swords, bayonets and other arms not being firearms and parts thereof; tin; tinplates; torpedo tubes; torpedoes and parts thereof; tungsten; vanadium; four-wheeled wagons capable of carrying one ton and over; two-wheeled carts capable of carrying 15 cwt. and over; harness and saddlery of all kinds; brass wire for long spans, 450 lbs. per mile; horse and pony shoes; materials for telegraphs; wireless telegraphs and telephones; field glasses and telephones; field glasses and telescopes; railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock; men's marching and shooting boots; heliographs, portable forges; farriers', carpenters', wheelers' and saddlers' tools, and transport service sets; glycerine; alcohol as covering rectified spirits; uniform clothing and military equipment; accoutrement; rangefinders and parts thereof; walnut wood of scantling which can be made into rifle butts and fore-ends.

The second proclamation, under date of August 7, prohibited the exportation from Canada to any places other than the United Kingdom or any British possessions of the following articles:—

Arms of all kinds and their distinctive component parts.

Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds and their distinctive component parts.

Powder and explosives, specially manufactured or prepared for use in war.

Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.

Petroleum and its products, used for fuel or as a lubricant.

Saddle, draught and pack animals, suitable for use in war.

Chrome and ferrochrome; cotton suitable for use in the manufacture of explosives; cotton waste, dimethylaniline, fulminate of mercury; blast-furnace oil; fuel oil shale; mineral lubricating oil; silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread suitable for cartridge charges; surgical dressings and bandages.

Clothing and equipment of a military character.

All kinds of harness of a military character.

Articles of military camp equipment and their component parts.

Implements and apparatus, designed for the manufacture or repair of arms or war material.

And further, that the exportation from Canada, to any places other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions, the United States, Japan, France and Russia, of the following article be prohibited: Coal.

In addition to these two proclamations a further list of prohibited exports has been published in the *Canada Gazette* of October 30. By order in council the exportation from Canada of the following articles to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black seas, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal is prohibited:—

Graphite suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

Range-finders; motors of all kinds; motor tires; nickel and nickel ore; woolled sheep skins.

Warships, including boats and their distinctive and component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

Aeroplanes, airships, balloons and air craft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in connection with balloons, airships and air craft.

Feeding stuffs for animals and all foodstuffs and raw materials for the same.

Gold and silver in coin or bullion, paper money.

Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war, and their component parts.

Vessels, craft and boats of all kinds, floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.

Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

Copper, unwrought; lead, pig, sheet or pipe; hematite iron ore; magnetite iron ore.

Hides and skins, raw or rough tanned (but not including dressed leather).

Rubber.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

The following communication from His Excellency Basile de Timiriazeff, President of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce in Petrograd and formerly Minister of Commerce, taken from the *Westminster Gazette*, with reference to the exceptional opportunities for British merchants in the trade with Russia, is of interest as pointing out the efforts being made to foster Russo-British trade and as amplifying the contentions with regard to Russian commercial possibilities, appearing in Weekly Reports No. 561 and No. 562:—

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

‘I shall be obliged if you are able to communicate through the press to the English public the altogether exceptional conditions which now obtain for English trade with Russia, and promise to continue for some time to come, and the desirability of co-operative action in both the countries concerned.

‘It is difficult for those not closely acquainted with Russian trade and industry to realize how enormous is the gap created at this time of rapid economic development by the almost wholesale withdrawal of German trade from Russia.

‘The change has brought us in Russia face to face with an entirely new position. The Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, which was the first chamber of commerce established in this country, and of which I have the honour to be president, has now to deal with requests from all sides for assistance in the establishment of trade relations in every branch with Great Britain. The Russo-British Chamber of Commerce has for some time past collected and distributed information relating to Anglo-Russian import and export. The chamber has now appointed committees to deal with questions of trade routes, transport, and special branches of trade. This work, though partly occasioned by the special war conditions of the present, aims at providing a permanent basis for more normal times. The question is all the more urgent because of the immediate annulment of the commercial treaties of Russia with Germany and Austria-Hungary, so that at the end of the war it will be necessary to revise and establish on a new basis the whole international commercial policy of Russia.

'We hope that the interest in England may be such as to support similar action on the part of English chambers of commerce. In particular, we hope that it may be found possible to develop on both sides the facilities for acquiring the languages and the special knowledge necessary for Anglo-Russian trade.

'I am at one with many public men in Russia in thinking that economic co-operation is one of the strongest bonds of friendship; and in the case of England and Russia, where the question is not one of commercial rivalry but of mutual supply, this consideration has a special force.'

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE REVIEW.

The following extracts from the report of Sir R. Sothorn Holland, H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, on the trade of that country during 1913, published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, may be given herewith as affording excellent amplification of the various notices on South African trade, which have appeared from time to time in the *Weekly Report*:—

GENERAL TRADE.

In his report on the trade of South Africa during 1913, which has just been issued, H.M. Trade Commissioner for the Union (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) states that, as compared with the year 1908, the total trade of that country last year, which amounted to £109,456,629, shows an increase of £39,740,951, or 57 per cent. Of this astonishing increase the import trade accounts for £17,314,265, or an increase of 68 per cent, and the export trade for £22,426,686, an increase of 50·7 per cent. Unfortunately, the average rate of increase, as shown during this quinquennial period, has not been maintained during the last twelve months, but the apparent set-back is due to passing events and temporary causes rather than to any inherent weakness or to the effects of over-trading or unwarranted optimism in the four years preceding. It is remarkable, however, that, in spite of the severity of the drought and the dislocation of trade and loss to industry caused by social and industrial upheavals, the trade figures for 1913 show an actual increase on those of 1912, the import trade, including specie, having advanced from £39,845,210 in 1912 to £42,797,077 in 1913, and the export trade from £63,272,743 to £66,659,552. In order to appreciate the significance of these results one must consider the extent to which industry was affected in 1913 by the causes already alluded to, though it is quite impossible yet to estimate the full extent of the loss occasioned thereby, as the effects must necessarily be more apparent in the trade returns for the year 1914.

As regards the effect of the drought there has, on the one hand, been a considerable falling-off in the production of certain staple articles of export, while there has at the same time been a large increase in the imports of articles which compete with South African products, *e.g.*, the exports of maize decreased from £443,000 to £65,000, while, on the other hand, the imports of maize during the same period rose from £4,000 only, in 1912, to £94,000 in 1913. Other classes of grain also showed declines in the export returns, while the following figures, representing the value of imported foodstuffs, prove conclusively the disastrous extent to which production was affected in South Africa by the drought:—Imports of flour rose from £498,000 to £742,000, an increase of 49 per cent; wheat from £395,000 to £1,060,000, an increase of nearly 170 per cent.

That there has been less money generally available for spending purposes is reflected in the imports of manufactured and finished articles, such as clothing, textiles, and household goods. For example, imports of apparel and slops decreased by £90,000; haberdashery and millinery by £92,000; boots, shoes and footwear by

£21,000; cotton blankets and rugs by £101,000; woollen blankets and rugs by £83,000; enamelled ware by £19,000; furniture by £54,000; paraffin oil by £22,000; printed books by £33,000; and galvanized corrugated iron by £33,000.

As regards the effect of industrial troubles in South Africa, the efficiency or productive power of the Witwatersrand gold mining area was considerably impaired by the holding up of the industry and the subsequent native labour shortage caused by the industrial unrest which commenced with the July strike. Moreover, it would appear that the monetary loss of gold production during the critical period might reasonably be assumed to be anything from £1,000,000 to £2,500,000. At the low estimate of £25 and £2 10s. per month for wages paid for white and non-white labour respectively on the mines of the Witwatersrand, the loss in wages alone amounts to over £1,360,000 for the period July, 1913, to February, 1914.

IMPORT TRADE.

The following table shows the value of the principal classes of goods imported into South Africa in 1912 and 1913, exclusive of Government stores and species:—

	1912.	1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease(—).
Foodstuffs.	£ 6,253,226	£ 7,485,281	+ £1,232,055
Material for agriculture and farming . . .	1,729,850	2,030,399	+ 300,549
Mining material.	1,692,471	1,799,758	+ 107,287
Electrical material.	917,186	983,624	+ 66,438
Miscellaneous machinery and requisites therefor.	1,757,057	1,949,839	+ 192,782
Building and constructional material . . .	1,910,595	2,169,702	+ 259,107
Requirements for other local industries . .	4,219,084	4,323,999	+ 104,915
Clothing and wearing apparel	6,541,137	6,373,208	— 167,929
Textiles	3,528,178	3,347,395	— 180,783
Furniture and household requisites.	2,317,298	1,896,562	— 120,736
Goods indicating surplus spending power of the people.	2,341,987	3,072,374	+ 730,387
Educational and office supplies	752,210	753,526	+ 1,316
Drugs, chemicals, apothecary ware, surgical requisites, &c	633,410	630,082	— 3,328
Miscellaneous imports	1,640,378	1,592,849	— 47,529
Total	£35,934,067	£38,408,598	+ £2,474,531

It is at once apparent that the classes mainly responsible for the decreases represent goods required in connection with the home and the person, which, of course, means that the spending power of the people has been affected. Against this, however, it must be pointed out that the class specially designated 'Goods indicating the surplus spending power of the people' shows an actual increase of a very considerable amount; but this apparent paradox is explained by the fact that the increased imports of motor cars, motorcycles, and motor spirit actually exceeded by £2,180 the total increase in the whole class, which amounted to £730,387; that is to say, if the motor trade were withdrawn from the class in question, the figures would provide further evidence that the country had considerably less to spend on personal comforts and luxuries. In this connection, it should be remembered that in a country of great spaces, such as South Africa, the motor has come to be a necessary means of locomotion for business, farming, and trading purposes, as well as merely a pleasurable pastime.

The value of the motor cars and parts imported increased from £577,924 in 1912 to £1,100,867 in 1913, the share of the United Kingdom in the two years being about 54 per cent and 40 per cent respectively, that of Canada about 9 per cent and 14 per cent respectively, and that of the United States 25 per cent and 35 per cent respectively. Thus it will be seen that Canadian and American manufacturers are steadily overtaking United Kingdom firms in the value of the motor cars supplied to South Africa. Motorcycles representing a value of £223,524 were imported into the Union in 1913, as against £154,236 in 1912.

Of the total imports of agricultural machinery in 1913 the United Kingdom contribution represented 38 per cent, as against 33 per cent in 1912, while the importation of agricultural implements from the United Kingdom advanced from a share of 33 per cent in 1912 to 39 per cent in 1913. The share of the United States has, however, considerably declined, and British firms have every reason to be congratulated on the enterprise they are showing in studying the requirements and in meeting the wants of South African farmers.

It appears that a great deal of German electrical plant, bought and delivered in the years 1910 and 1911, could not be put into operation until the end of 1913, owing to the fact that the necessary supply of motive power was not available, and H.M. Trade Commissioner is informed that trouble with some of the foreign-made plant has recently occurred to an alarming extent, and that the faults are due not only to an over-rating by the makers of the capacities of the various machines, but, in some cases, to bad design and manufacture.

There is no doubt that British trade has made great advances in the production of larger electrical power units during recent years, though there is room for still further improvement. The keenness of foreign manufacturers makes a progressive policy imperative, if United Kingdom manufacturers are to hold their own in this branch of trade.

The imports of iron and steel piping and fittings in 1913 amounted to £49,200, and the item is one to which United Kingdom manufacturers should continue to give very close attention, especially in view of the great efforts which have been made by Germany to capture this trade by means of her 'solid-drawn' tubing.

The total value of cotton goods imported amounted to £3,210,741; although £26,317 less than the value of the imports of 1912 it is noteworthy that the United Kingdom increased her trade in 1913 by a sum of £57,474, and her relative percentage by 2.44. The only other country showing an increase in this trade was Italy, whose imports of cotton goods increased by £21,256, and her percentage by 0.68. On the other hand German trade fell by £48,527, and Belgium lost £43,966.

H.M. Trade Commissioner points out that it is interesting to note that a close examination of the trade returns for successive years from 1908 reveals the fact that this great expansion of trade synchronises exactly with the consummation of the political union of the four colonies, a fact which suggests that the notable change in the constitutional arrangements of the country and the consolidation of its financial and economic interests inspired the community and the oversea investing public with greater confidence, which awakened a new spirit of enterprise and industrial development in South Africa.

EXPORT TRADE.

Whilst the total export trade in 1913 maintained the steady growth it has shown for several years, the export of foodstuffs overseas decreased from £791,921 to £393,789, furnishing further evidence as to the effects of the drought. The principal items contributing to this decrease were maize, which fell by £378,323, oats by £30,535, and other cereals by £20,431. The exports of 'agricultural and farm produce' amounted to £12,031,980, an increase of £1,512,772, made up chiefly by increased exports of feathers, hides and wool. The increase in the exports of minerals amounted to £2,462,084, which would have been materially greater but for the industrial disturbances previously alluded to. Owing to these occurrences, the exports of gold actually showed a decrease; on the other hand, the diamond mining industry, which was not affected by the disturbances, not only made up for this loss, but converted what would have been a total decrease in this group into a substantial increase.

THE NEED FOR REPRESENTATION.

There is no doubt that the vigour of foreign competition and the steady expansion of industries in other countries, as well as the growth of nascent industries in

the Union market itself, is making the task of maintaining the position of United Kingdom trade a more difficult one from year to year. This pressure calls for a more active policy on the part of British manufacturers in perfecting their selling arrangements in the South African market. An active selling agent, or direct representative, not only of necessity extends the business of his principles, but his daily contact with the requirements of a market, and his acquired knowledge as to the methods and doings of his competitors, together contribute to keep his home principals alive and progressive. As regards the South African market, the centre of gravity has, to a great extent, shifted from London to South Africa. There was a time when the buying was left to the discretion of the London or other United Kingdom buying houses, but, while orders continue to pass through the same channels as hitherto, the importing firms in South Africa are now in a better position (made possible by the presence of agents of British and of foreign firms) to specify, in respect of a very large number of their orders the names of the makers whose goods they require.

These remarks likewise apply in regard to all large buyers, such as mining firms, the railways, and, to a great extent, the principal corporations or municipalities of South Africa. This being so, H.M. Trade Commissioner regards the proper selection and appointment of agents as one of the most vital necessities for strengthening the forces of British trade in its struggle against foreign competition in overseas markets. But, for manufacturers to be successful in this matter, the greatest discretion must be exercised in selecting the proper class of agent or merchant-firm to accord with the character of the goods to be represented.

A BELGIAN APPEAL.

An appeal to British manufacturers which applies equally to Canadian firms, on the part of M. Guillaume Mestdagh, a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Belgium, appears in a recent issue of the *Westminster Gazette*. Writing from Leeds, England, the gentleman in question calls upon manufacturers desirous of obtaining experienced representatives in France and Belgium to forward him their catalogues, with all details, export prices, and the commission per cent they can allow to agents who represent them. He points out that a large number of German firms have been represented in Belgium and in France by his countrymen, working on a commission basis, and promises to classify the firms answering his appeal, with the object of finding work for his compatriots. Correspondence should be addressed 'M. Mestdagh, 4 Mount Preston, Leeds, Eng.'

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

In Weekly Report No. 554 there was published the substance of a proclamation of His Majesty in Council relating to trading with the enemy. A second proclamation superseding the above was issued under date of September 9, and appeared in Weekly Report No. 557. A further proclamation amending certain clauses in the second proclamation has now been issued, as follows:—

Amending Proclamation.

Now, therefore, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows:—

1. Paragraph 5, heading (6), of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, is hereby revoked, and in lieu thereof the following heading shall be inserted in the said paragraph 5 as from the date hereof: (6), 'Not to make or enter into any new marine, life, or other policy or contract of insurance (including reinsurance) with or for the benefit of an enemy; nor to accept from, or give effect to any insurance of, any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance (including reinsurance)

made or entered into with or for the benefit of the enemy before outbreak of war; and in particular as regards treaties or contracts of reinsurance current at the outbreak of war to which an enemy is a party or in which an enemy is interested not to cede to the enemy or to accept from the enemy under any such treaty or contract any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance (including reinsurance) made or entered into after the outbreak of war, or any share in any such risk.

2. (1) The expression 'Order in Council made and published on the recommendation of a Secretary of State' in paragraph 5, heading (10), of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, shall, as regards persons resident carrying on business or being in Our Dominions beyond the seas, be taken to mean an order of the Governor in Council published in the official *Gazette*.

(2) The expression 'Governor in Council' in this paragraph means as respects Canada the Governor General of Canada in Council, as respects India the Governor General of India in Council, as respects Australia the Governor General of Australia in Council, as respects New Zealand the Governor of New Zealand in Council, as respects the Union of South Africa the Governor General of the Union of South Africa in Council, as respects Newfoundland the Governor of Newfoundland in Council, and as respects any other British possession the Governor of that possession in Council.

3. The power to grant licenses on Our behalf vested by paragraph 8 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, in a Secretary of State may be exercised in Canada, India, Australia, and the Union of South Africa by the Governor General, and in any other British Possession not included within the limits of Canada, India, Australia, or South Africa by the Governor.

4. In this proclamation the expression 'Governor General' includes any person who for the time being has the powers of the Governor General, and the expression 'Governor' includes the officer for the time being administering the Government.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied or neutral territory, which carries on the business of insurance or reinsurance of whatever nature, transactions by or with such branch in respect of the business of insurance or reinsurance shall be considered as transactions by or with any enemy.

6. This proclamation shall be read as one with the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2.

Penalties.

In the *Canada Gazette* of October 30 the following Order in Council appeared with respect to penalties for trading with the enemy:—

1. Any person who during the present war, trades or has, since the 4th day of August, 1914, traded with the enemy within the meaning of these orders and regulations, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall—

- (a) On summary conviction be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or to both such imprisonment and fine; or
- (b) On conviction or indictment be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or to a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or to both such imprisonment and fine; and the court may in any case order that any goods or money in respect of which the offence has been committed be forfeited.

2. For the purposes of these orders and regulations a person shall be deemed to have traded with the enemy if he has entered into any transaction or done any act, which was at the time of such transaction or act, prohibited by or under any proclamation issued by His Majesty dealing with trading with the enemy for the time being in force, or which at common law, or by statute or by or under these orders and regulations constitutes an offence of trading with the enemy.

Provided that any transaction or act permitted by or under any such proclamation shall not be deemed to be trading with the enemy.

3. Where a company has entered into a transaction or has done any act which is an offence under these orders and regulations, every director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, who is knowingly a party to the transaction or act, shall also be deemed guilty of the offence.

4. A prosecution for an offence under these orders and regulations shall not be instituted except by or with the consent of the Attorney General of Canada.

Provided that the person charged with such an offence may be arrested, and a warrant for his arrest may be issued and executed, and such person may be remanded in custody or on bail, notwithstanding that the consent of the Attorney General of Canada to the institution of the prosecution for the offence has not been obtained, but no further or other proceedings shall be taken until that consent has been obtained.

5. Where an act constitutes an offence both under these orders and regulations and under any statute, or both under these orders and regulations and at common law, the offender shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished under either these orders and regulations, or such statute, or at common law, but he shall not be liable to be punished twice for the same offence.

6. Subject to the provisions of Order 4 of these orders and regulations any offence declared and any penalty or forfeiture imposed or authorized by these orders and regulations may be prosecuted, recovered, or enforced by summary proceedings and conviction under the provisions of Part XV of the Criminal Code.

NOTES ON GERMAN TRADE.

A campaign is being actively conducted in the United Kingdom to secure for British manufacturers and exporters the trade in foreign and colonial markets formerly in German hands. In this campaign the Government Department known as the Board of Trade is taking the leading part, and through its Commercial Intelligence Branch has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades, resulting from the withdrawal of competition from Germany and Austria-Hungary in neutral markets. Extracts from these memoranda are published below, and may serve as further amplification of the special articles dealing with the opportunity for the enlargement of Canadian trade, presented through the interruption to German exports.

The following extracts deal with medicines, machine tools, aluminum wares and agricultural machinery:—

Medicines.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows for a recent year the value of medicines, comprising drugs and medicinal preparations, exported from Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom, respectively, to all destinations, so far as the particulars are available:—

Exported from Germany (1912)—

Opium	£ 24,500
Peruvian bark, rhubarb roots, and medicinal berries, leaves, flowers, &c.	237,100
Quinine, quinine salts, and compounds.	264,600
Colloidion and celloidin.	7,700
Chloroform, chloralhydrate	18,500
Liquorice juice	18,600
Artificial balsams; extracts, waters and the like, not sweet smelling	35,000
Juices of fruits and plants, for medicinal use, containing ether or alcohol	150
Prepared medicaments and other pharmaceutical products, not otherwise mentioned	895,500
Chemical products, not otherwise mentioned: for medicinal uses. .	742,500

Total £2,244,150

Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913)—

Medicines, prepared, and all substances which by inscriptions on their labels or wrappers, &c., purport to be medicines (including veterinary medicines); opium, &c.....

191,600

Exported from the United Kingdom (1913)—

Cocaine and cocaine salts £ 1,000
 Morphia and morphia salts 193,400
 Opium, dried, and powdered in the United Kingdom..... 12,400
 Quinine and quinine salts 72,600
 Medicines, unenumerated 2,072,300

Total £2,351,700

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS (1912).

The following statement shows for the year 1912 the value of the under-mentioned descriptions of medicines, &c., exported from Germany to each of the colonial and neutral markets specified:—

Country to which Exported.	Opium.	Peruvian-bark, rhubarb roots, and medicinal berries, leaves, flowers, &c.,	Quinine, quinine salts and compounds.	Collodion and celloidin.	Chloroform, chloralhydrate.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	.....	23,400	21,600	500	850
British India.....	.....	2,100	8,100	200	650
Canada.....	.....	500	350	150	450
Australia.....	150	1,700	.....	350	900
Norway.....	.....	1,900	250	100	600
Sweden.....	50	5,400	1,000	150	550
Denmark.....	200	5,100	1,200	100	150
Netherlands.....	600	7,300	5,500	1,000	700
Belgium.....	250	5,600	1,100	100	1,100
France.....	.....	18,000	350	1,300	550
Switzerland.....	450	10,200	1,300	450	750
Portugal.....	50	1,600	50	50	150
Spain.....	250	7,500	1,600	200	250
Italy.....	.....	5,400	41,900	150	800
Roumania.....	.....	1,500	1,000	50	200
Bulgaria.....	.....	450	1,300	.....	100
Servia.....	.....	100	150	.....	50
Greece.....	.....	450	5,000	.....	100
Russia.....	3,000	39,500	57,300	800	4,000
Turkey.....	.....	2,800	9,700	.....	100
Egypt.....	.....	1,100	50	.....	150
Persia.....	.....	50	850	.....	.....
Dutch East Indies.....	.....	300	350	.....	150
China.....	.....	100	2,700	50	100
Japan.....	.....	6,400	1,500	200	850
Argentina.....	250	5,400	1,200	300	1,300
Brazil.....	.....	7,600	3,300	100	350
Chile.....	150	2,500	450	50	100
Columbia.....	.....	550	300	.....	.....
Peru.....	.....	550	250	.....	.....
Uruguay.....	.....	550	.....	.....	100
Venezuela.....	.....	1,100	400	.....	50
Cuba.....	.....	1,000	500	50	100
Mexico.....	250	2,600	2,800	.....	200
United States.....	18,000	40,500	72,800	50	150
Total to above markets.....	23,650	210,200	246,700	6,450	16,600
Total to all markets.....	24,500	237,250	264,600	7,700	18,500

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS (1912)—*Continued.*

The following statement shows for the year 1912 the value of the under-mentioned descriptions of medicines, &c., exported from Germany to each of the colonial and neutral markets specified.—*Continued.*

Country to which exported.	Liquorice Juice.	Artificial Balsams, Extracts, Waters, and the like, not sweet smelling.	Prepared Medicaments and other Pharmaceutical Products not otherwise mentioned.	Chemical Products not otherwise mentioned, for Medicinal Uses.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	300	2,000	69,200	69,000
British India		850	8,500	2,000
Canada.....		1,000	1,700	3,800
Australia.....		550	4,500	3,900
Norway.....	1,300	450	9,700	5,400
Sweden.....	2,500	350	23,200	13,000
Denmark.....	5,400	550	13,800	7,700
Netherlands.....	4,000	1,100	22,800	9,400
Belgium.....	1,300	800	20,700	19,500
France.....	900	900	17,100	51,400
Switzerland.....	450	1,400	25,700	22,000
Portugal.....		200	3,800	2,900
Spain.....		750	14,100	16,700
Italy.....	300	3,000	67,700	22,200
Roumania.....		100	9,300	4,200
Bulgaria.....		200	6,600	2,100
Servia.....		50	3,600	1,300
Greece.....		450	3,500	1,100
Russia.....	50	1,100	143,100	220,500
Turkey.....		1,500	9,200	3,000
Egypt.....	100	450	3,400	2,700
Persia.....			3,200	50
Dutch East Indies.....		150	5,000	1,500
China.....		100	3,200	1,100
Japan.....	50	1,300	39,900	34,400
Argentina.....	200	2,200	19,200	16,300
Brazil.....	50	2,200	28,500	8,000
Chile.....		550	14,500	3,600
Colombia.....		150	5,800	1,700
Peru.....		50	2,900	450
Uruguay.....		100	3,100	1,600
Venezuela.....		100	3,200	1,000
Cuba.....		700	3,600	3,500
Mexico.....		850	17,500	3,900
United States.....	100	3,700	70,800	66,800
Total to above markets.....	17,000	29,900	701,600	627,700
Total to all markets.....	18,600	35,000	895,500	742,500

SUMMARY.

The aggregate value of the German and Austrian trade in medicines which might, under present circumstances, be diverted to British manufacturers may be summed up as follows:—

(a) In the United Kingdom market—	
German trade (1912)	£186,850
Austro-Hungarian trade (1913)	15,400
Total	£202,250
(b) In Colonial and Neutral markets—	
German trade (1912)	£1,692,950
Austro-Hungarian trade (1913)	100,810
Total	£1,793,760

Making a grand total of £1,996,010.

Machine Tools.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows the value of machine tools of all kinds exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary in a recent year. The figures for the United Kingdom have been added for comparison:—

Exports from Germany (1912)—	
Metal-working machines	£3,215,300
Steam and hydraulic forging presses, riveting machines, and mechanical hammers	190,100
Wood-working machines	740,350
Stone-working machines	54,850
Total	£4,200,600
Exports from Austria-Hungary (1913)—	
Metal-working machines	£32,700
Wood and stone-working machines	8,600
Total	£41,300
Exports from the United Kingdom (1913)—	
Machine tools	£1,012,800

In the case of machine tools the United Kingdom market is of less importance to Germany than some other European markets. This is to be expected in view of the facilities for the production of machine tools in this country. German-made machine tools have a strong hold, however, on the Russian, French, Italian, Swiss, Dutch, Brazilian, and Argentine markets, particularly so with regard to metal-working machines. Large quantities of wood-working machines are also sent to the same markets.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS.

The following statement shows for the year 1912 the principal markets to which German-made machine tools were exported and the amounts sent to each:—

Country to which Exported.	Metal- Working Machines.	Wood- Working Machines.	Stone- Working Machines.	Steam and Hydraulic Forging Presses, Riveting Machines and Mechanical Hammers.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	192,850	29,800	5,800	8,400
Australian Commonwealth.....	13,800	7,750	.....	150
Bulgaria.....	12,350	5,750	350	400
Denmark.....	43,700	4,450	100	950
France.....	501,800	34,400	1,150	16,700
Italy.....	307,950	75,350	4,800	20,250
Netherlands.....	105,900	32,800	1,250	14,200
Norway.....	45,450	7,450	1,350	3,350
Portugal.....	12,700	3,150	50	50
Roumania.....	41,550	21,100	150	1,000
Russia.....	448,750	126,200	6,400	14,200
Sweden.....	75,000	4,200	400	4,350
Switzerland.....	162,300	34,750	3,300	7,450
Spain.....	61,250	11,800	1,100	700
Japan.....	47,950	3,300	50	650
Dutch East Indies.....	16,400	3,200	650	2,850
Argentina.....	88,850	23,400	800	1,250
Brazil.....	74,000	77,900	1,250	700
Chile.....	17,100	3,500	850	1,800
Uruguay.....	8,850	10,000	100	100
United States of America.....	58,550	600	50	50
Canada.....	4,100	.....	1,800	46,750
Turkey.....	20,850	3,500	2,950	300
Greece.....	3,950	500	.....	.....
Total to above destinations.....	2,365,950	524,850	34,700	146,600

Compared with the German export trade in machine tools, the Austrian export trade in these tools is insignificant. It may be said, however, that the principal Austrian markets for machine tools are in France and Southeastern Europe.

The following statement compares the total exports of machine tools from Germany, Austria-Hungary and the United Kingdom to the under-mentioned markets in a recent year:—

Country to which Exported.	Exported from Germany. (1912).	Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913).	Exported from United Kingdom. (1913).
To--	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	236,850	75	--
Canada.....	52,650	—	24,800
Australia.....	21,700	—	115,800
Norway.....	57,600	100	6,600
Sweden.....	83,950	50	10,400
Denmark.....	49,200	50	3,800
Netherlands.....	154,150	20	17,900
France.....	554,050	4,250	142,100
Switzerland.....	267,800	950	3,200
Spain.....	74,850	25	20,600
Portugal.....	15,950	—	6,500
Italy.....	408,350	550	68,500
Bulgaria.....	18,850	75	—
Greece.....	4,450	1,500	1,200
Roumania.....	63,800	2,775	800
Russia.....	595,550	8,650	85,000
Turkey.....	27,600	2,800	3,300
Dutch East Indies.....	23,100	—	3,400
Japan.....	51,950	—	118,100
Brazil.....	153,850	375	57,700
Uruguay.....	19,050	—	2,700
Argentina.....	114,300	—	30,600
Chile.....	23,250	—	17,100
United States.....	59,250	300	4,400
	3,072,100	22,545	744,500

It appears from the foregoing statement that British-made machine tools are preferred in Australia and in Japan. In France, Italy, Russia, and Brazil we do a fair trade, but there is no doubt that, except in the Australian and Japanese markets, there is an immense field for the extension of British exports of machine tools at the expense of Germany.

To sum up, it appears that the aggregate value of German and Austrian-made machine tools hitherto supplied to the United Kingdom and the principal colonial and neutral markets which might be displaced by British-made tools of a similar character reached the large amount of £3,094,645. This amount was made up as follows:—

(a) In the United Kingdom market—

German trade (1912).....	£236,850
Austrian trade (1913).....	75
Total.....	£236,925

(b) In Colonial and Neutral markets—

German trade (1912).....	£2,835,250
Austrian trade (1913).....	22,470
Total.....	£2,857,720

Aluminium Wares.

The following statement shows for a recent year the value of aluminium and aluminium wares exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary respectively to all destinations:—

Exported from Germany (1912)—

Aluminium, crude, in slabs; scrap aluminium.	£145,100
Aluminium, wrought or rolled, in rods, sheets, plates or the like; also shaped castings, unworked.	194,400
Aluminium wire, round.	22,900
Spun aluminium, lace and braid wares, tissues, button-makers' wares of aluminium thread, not mixed with other spun goods.	2,900
Other articles of aluminium, aluminium foil.	456,800
Total.	<u>£822,100</u>

Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913)—

Aluminium, magnesium and alloys of aluminium and magnesium.	£21,600
Sheets and plates of aluminium, rolled, flattened, hollowed, per- forated, &c.	1,400
Bars, rods and wire of aluminium, plain or varnished, lacquered, &c.	20,780
Pipes and tubes of aluminium or nickel.	180
Wares of all sorts of aluminium and alloys thereof, also in com- bination with fine or common materials.	16,450
Total.	<u>£60,410</u>

Germany's principal markets for crude aluminium in 1912 were the United States, Netherlands, Belgium, Russia, United Kingdom and Italy.

For aluminium wrought or rolled in rods, sheets, plates, &c., Germany's principal markets were British India, Russia, Belgium, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Italy and Sweden. Round aluminium wire was sent mainly to Denmark, Portuguese East Africa, Switzerland, Russia and the United Kingdom, in the order named.

The total value of Germany's exports of aluminium wares in 1912, amounted to £456,800. Russia alone took such goods to the value of £69,000, the United States taking second place with £53,800, British India was credited with £37,600, and the United Kingdom with £25,800. Other important markets were Brazil, Turkey, Australia, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium and Norway, the exports to these countries ranging from £16,300 in the case of Brazil, to £11,100 in the case of both Norway and Belgium.

Compared with those of Germany, the exports of Austria-Hungary are quite small. The United States is Austria-Hungary's principal market for aluminium and aluminium products, that country taking rather more than one-third of her total exports. France took aluminium bars, rods, and wire valued at £11,500. Austria-Hungary's other markets are of small importance.

The following statements show in some detail the value of aluminium and aluminium products exported in a recent year from Germany to the foregoing and a number of other markets.

GERMANY'S PRINCIPAL MARKETS (1912).

Country to which Exported.	Aluminium, crude, in slabs, scrap aluminium.	Aluminium, wrought or rolled, in rods, sheets, plates or the like, also shaped castings, unworked.	Aluminium wire, round.	Spun aluminium, lace and braid wares, tissues, button makers' wares of aluminium thread not mixed with other spun goods.	Other articles of aluminium, aluminium foil.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	5,700	16,000	1,700	150	25,800
British India	1,400	49,100	50		37,600
British South Africa			200		4,400
Canada		50			4,800
Australia	1,600	100			15,200
Norway	850	3,500	350		11,100
Sweden	1,100	6,400	750		7,900
Denmark	500	4,000	4,800	50	8,600
Netherlands	17,800	4,800	150		13,200
Belgium	15,000	20,300	800		11,100
France	450	1,900	150		22,700
Switzerland	1,200	18,200	2,700	450	13,100
Spain	500	2,500	500	1,300	4,400
Portugal	300	550			5,500
Italy	3,100	14,900	450		14,100
Servia		700			300
Russia	5,800	23,800	2,000	250	69,000
Turkey					15,600
Portuguese East Africa			4,000		800
Dutch East Indies		50			2,200
China					1,700
Japan	2,300	200	100		2,900
Brazil	200	900	600		16,300
Argentina	300	1,300	100		6,400
Chile		250			8,100
United States	69,800	1,200			53,800
Mexico	100				3,100
Total to above markets	128,000	170,700	19,400	2,200	379,700
Total to all destinations	145,100	194,400	29,900	2,900	456,800

SUMMARY.

On the basis of the foregoing figures there would appear to be openings for the extension of the sales of British-made aluminium wares in many markets, particularly the United States, Russia, Italy, France, Netherlands, Norway, India, Australia, Brazil and Switzerland.

The maximum amount of the export trade in such goods to the markets specified in the tables which might be diverted to British manufacturers may be summed up as follows:—

(a) In the United Kingdom markets—

German trade (1912)	£49,350
Austrian trade (1913)	1,940
Total	£51,290

(b) In Colonial and Neutral markets—

German trade (1912)	£650,650
Austrian trade (1913)	41,790
Total	£692,440

Making a grand total of £743,730.

Agricultural Machinery.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows for a recent year the value of agricultural machinery exported from Germany, Austria-Hungary and the United Kingdom respectively, to all destinations:—

Exported from Germany (1912)—

Ploughs, iron	£ 693,900
Ploughs, driven by mechanical motive power	176,800
Mowing machines	105,600
Threshing machines	419,500
Separators and similar machines	219,300
Sowing machines, hay-turning machines, hay, straw, &c., presses, fodder-chopping, chaff-cutting, and butter-making machines, rough grinding mills, lawn-mowers, and other agricultural machinery not otherwise mentioned	611,700
Machines for cleaning and separating corn, legumes, rice, and oil seeds	185,700
Individual parts of the foregoing classes of machinery	119,000
Total	£2,531,500

Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913)—

Steam ploughs	£ 3,400
Threshing machines	187,500
Agricultural machinery and apparatus, not otherwise mentioned, of wood (i.e., containing 75 per cent or more of wood)	13,800
Agricultural machinery and apparatus of iron—	
Ploughs with one or more shares (excluding steam ploughs).	28,000
Other earth-working machinery, sowing machines, manure-spreading machines, &c.	100,800
Reaping and mowing machines	3,300
Dairy machinery	3,800
Other agricultural machinery and apparatus of iron	185,900
Total	£526,500

Exported from the United Kingdom (1913)—

Machinery, agricultural—	
Prime movers	£1,361,000
Not prime movers	1,628,000
Total	£2,989,000

PRINCIPAL OPENINGS.

The following particulars, which have been compiled from the detailed tables which follow, indicate the aggregate value of German and Austro-Hungarian exports of certain descriptions of agricultural machinery sent to some of their principal markets in a recent year.

Ploughs, iron, except mechanically driven ploughs.—Russia, £344,100; Roumania, £118,100; Italy, £61,600; Bulgaria, £43,800; British South Africa, £21,850; Turkey, £18,000; France, £15,300; Servia, £11,300; Netherlands, £8,700; Chile, £7,300; Denmark, £7,250.

Ploughs, steam and motor.—Roumania, £27,200; Argentina, £12,500; Russia, £10,900; Japan, £4,500; Uruguay, £4,100; France, £3,600.

Mowing and reaping machines.—Russia, £34,800; Italy, £18,000; Roumania, £9,500; Bulgaria, £7,100; Netherlands, £5,700; Switzerland, £5,240.

Threshing machines.—Russia, £358,600; Roumania, £53,200; Italy, £41,700; Argentina, £41,600; Bulgaria, £18,600; Netherlands, £13,500; Belgium, £11,600; France, £9,400; Chile, £9,000.

Separators and dairy machinery.—France, £75,050; Russia, £24,300; Belgium, £16,540; United Kingdom, £11,000; Sweden, £5,950; British South Africa, £4,700; Netherlands, £4,600; Italy, £4,410; Brazil, £4,000.

SUMMARY.

To sum up, it would appear that the maximum value of the export trade in agricultural, &c., machinery which might be diverted to British manufacturers from their German and Austrian rivals is as follows:—

(a) In the United Kingdom market—		
German trade (1912)	£27,300	
Austro-Hungarian trade (1913)	760	
Total	£28,060	
(b) In Colonial and Neutral markets—		
German trade (1912)	£2,130,250	
Austro-Hungarian trade (1913)	482,620	
Total	£2,612,870	

Making a grand total of £2,640,930.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS (1912).

Country to which Exported.	Ploughs, iron.	Ploughs driven by mechanical motive power.	Mowing Machines.	Threshing Machines.
	£	£	£	£
British South Africa	21,800		50	400
British India	150			
Australia		1,700		
New Zealand				
Norway	100			900
Sweden	3,000	150		
Denmark	7,000	100	150	1,600
Netherlands	8,700		5,700	13,500
Belgium	1,200	1,300	400	11,600
France	14,800	3,600	3,100	9,200
Switzerland	700	250	5,200	4,200
Spain	7,100			2,700
Italy	59,300	1,500	18,000	16,500
Roumania	112,600	25,600	8,300	38,290
Russia	337,300	10,800	33 300	218,000
Greece	650			
Bulgaria	38,500	1,000	7,100	17,000
Servia	9,000	650	400	6,500
Turkey	16,600	1,000	3,300	350
Algeria	2,800			650
Tunis	2,500			150
China	400			
Japan		4,500		850
Philippines				350
Siam				
Argentina	1,800	12,500	50	41,300
Brazil	3,300	850	350	4,600
Chile	7,300		50	9,000
Peru	800	350		
Uruguay	150	4,100		300
Mexico	5,100			50
Total to above markets	662,650	69,950	85,150	397,900
Total to all markets	693,900	176,800	105,600	419,500

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS (1912)—*Continued.*

Country to which Exported.	Separators, &c.	Sewing Machines, Hay-turning Machines, Hay, Straw, &c. Presses, Fodder-chopping, Chaff-cutting and Butter-making Machines, Rough Grinding Mills, Lawn Mowers and other Agricultural Machinery not otherwise mentioned.	Machines for Cleaning and Separating Corn, Legumes, Rice and Oil-seeds.	Individual parts of the foregoing classes of Machinery
	£	£	£	£
British South Africa.....	4,700	1,100		450
British India.....	50	1,050	15,000	250
Australia.....	3,500	150	1,800	700
New Zealand.....	3,100	300		100
Norway.....	550	4,300	2,200	300
Sweden.....	5,500	10,200	4,300	3,300
Denmark.....	350	37,000	3,600	7,000
Netherlands.....	4,500	30,900	12,200	8,000
Belgium.....	16,500	14,100	1,400	4,600
France.....	75,000	31,200	4,200	8,600
Switzerland.....	3,600	26,200	2,600	7,800
Spain.....	150	4,600	1,300	800
Italy.....	4,400	55,800	4,800	8,300
Roumania.....	200	22,800	5,600	2,600
Russia.....	23,600	231,300	69,100	14,800
Greece.....	50	600	400	100
Bulgaria.....	209	2,100	3,100	350
Servia.....	50	2,500	1,100	100
Turkey.....		1,000	300	800
Algeria.....		550		
Tunis.....		1,300		
China.....	50	150	700	50
Japan.....	50		50	
Philippines.....		150	2,300	
Siam.....			4,000	500
Argentina.....	1,500	20,900	550	3,200
Brazil.....	4,000	5,700	24,500	1,900
Chile.....	850	9,200	1,600	650
Peru.....	150	350	450	50
Uruguay.....	200	1,000	100	100
Mexico.....	150	1,200	1,200	100
Total to above markets.....	152,950	517,700	168,450	75,500
Total to all markets.....	219,300	611,700	185,700	119,000

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY WORKSHOP TENDERS.

The Department is in receipt of tender forms and specifications for 38.28 tons copper plates (contract No. 27,791), and also paper-insulated lead-covered telephone cables (contract No. 27,845), required by the Victorian Government's railway workshops at Ballarat and Bendigo. Tenders close at Melbourne on December 28. The last mail available is that leaving Vancouver on November 23.

MODIFICATION OF FRENCH SUGAR DUTIES.

The Hon. Philippe Roy, the Canadian Commissioner at Paris, has forwarded to the Department an extract from the French *Official Gazette* concerning the modification of the surtax duties imposed on sugar imported into France from Canada, Australia, Japan and Roumania. In some instances the new tariff is an increase and in others a decrease over the old duties. As regards Canada, the surtax duty is reduced only on refined sugar, from 3.63 francs per 100 kilos plus 31.00 francs per 100 kilos, under the general tariff, net actual weight (about \$6.92 per 220 lbs. net actual weight altogether) to 3.22 francs per 100 kilos plus 31.00 francs per 100 kilos, under the general tariff net actual weight (about \$6.84 per 220 lbs. net altogether).

The following are the compensating duties as modified by the present decree:—

Country of origin.	Varieties of sugar.	Basis of collection (net weight.)	Percentage of duty.
		kilos.	\$ cts.
Australian Confederation.	Raw sugar.....	100	4 64
	Refined sugar.....	100	9 32
Canada.....	Refined sugar.....	100	3 22
Japan.....	Raw sugar.....	100	4 07
	Candied sugar, in cakes or loaves and similar sugar.....	100	13 95
	Other refined sugar.....	100	7 20
Roumania.....	Raw sugar.....	100	9 75
	Refined sugar.....	100	14 50

SHORTAGE OF SUGAR.

A pronounced shortage of sugar is reported to exist. Most of the supply in stock has been requisitioned for the army, while the sugar beet crop, from which French sugar is largely made, has been considerably reduced by the destruction occurring in the departments of the North and East which have been invaded by the German army. A large number of sugar refineries in these districts have either been closed down or destroyed by the enemy.

PROSPECTS FOR SUPPLIES FROM CANADA.

The reduction, though small, of the French duty on Canadian refined sugar may possibly permit refiners in the Dominion to secure orders wherewith to make up a part of the present shortage. In view of the uncertainty in transportation rates and facilities, Canadian exporters should quote prices f.o.b. French port of delivery. Information with regard to the position of the French sugar supply and market can be obtained from the Syndicate of Wholesale Sugar Dealers (Chambre Syndicale du Commerce des Sucres), Bourse du Commerce, Paris. A list of the names and addresses of the principal wholesale sugar dealers in Paris, Havre, Nantes, Bordeaux and Marseilles is given below. Canadian exporters should avail themselves of this opportunity and communicate with these dealers to ascertain the possibility of exporting Canadian refined sugar to France.

LIST OF WHOLESALE SUGAR DEALERS.

P. Russet, 62 Rue Tiquetonne, Paris.
 E. Batté & Cie., 25 Rue Coquillière, Paris.
 J. Bise, 21 Rue St. Denis, Paris.
 Bloch, Nounes, Delaballe, 7bis, Rue du Louvre, Paris.
 Souverain & Cie., 68 Rue St. Louis-en-l'Île, Paris.

R. Brunnin & Cie., 33 Rue Etienne-Marcel, Paris.
 Paul Chaignon & Cie., 15 Rue du Louvre, Paris.
 R. De Jonge, 164 Bourse de Commerce, Paris.
 Engelhard & Cie., 62 Rue Tiquetonne, Paris.
 B. Feuse, 7 Rue de Malte, Paris.
 Lacassade & Cie., 19 Rue Jean-Jacques-Rousseau, Paris.
 de Lagotellerie, 27 Rue Laffitte, Paris; 8 Place Jules-Ferry, Havre, Seine-Inférieure.
 Lucien Lang & Cie., 10 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.
 Leprou, Boudreau & Cie., 10 Bourse de Commerce, Paris.
 Lingeman & Co., Bourse de Commerce, Paris.
 Loiret & Haentjens, 62 Rue Tiquetonne, Paris.
 Paul Meyer & Cie., 36 Rue de Montpensier, Paris.
 Ed. & G. Moutard, 15 Rue du Louvre, Paris.
 Louis Prévost, Bourse de Commerce, Paris.
 H. Van Lee & Cie., 64 Rue Tiquetonne, Paris.
 Léon Vimal & Cie., 5 Rue Coq-Héron, Paris.
 Abribat, Cordes, Bordes & Cie., 130 Rue Achard, Bordeaux, Gironde.
 Baronnet-Frugès, 32 Quai Ste-Croix, Bordeaux, Gironde.
 Bacheley, 20 Rue Dicquemare, Hâvre, Seine-Inférieure.
 Mignot & Cie., 35 Rue de la Bourse, Hâvre, Seine-Inférieure.
 Jean Fleury, 94 Rue Montaux, Marseille, Bouches-du-Rhône.
 H. Gémet & Cie., 90 Rue Grignan, Marseille, Bouches-du-Rhône.
 Gérard frères, 106 Rue Ste-Anne, Marseille, Bouches-du-Rhône.
 G. Giraudon, Rue des Catalans, Marseille, Bouches-du-Rhône.
 L. Vanel, 1 Rue Jammapes, Marseille, Bouches-du-Rhône.
 Jobbé-Duval & Lawrence, 1 Rue du Chillou, Hâvre, Seine-Inférieure.
 G. Billard, 15 Quai Baco, Nantes, Loire-Inférieure.
 Cossé-Duval & Cie., 1 Rue Daubenton, Nantes, Loire-Inférieure.
 Veuve J. Houdet & Fils, Rue Vauban, Nantes, Loire-Inférieure.
 Pellerin & Cie., 25 Boulevard Victor-Hugo, Nantes, Loire-Inférieure.
 Poulain & Barbier, 7 Rue Cambronne, Nantes, Loire-Inférieure.
 Emile Polo, 16 Rue Brasserie, Nantes, Loire-Inférieure.

REMOVAL OF FRENCH DUTY ON FRESH MEAT.

In Weekly Report No. 561, a notice appeared with reference to the removal of the duty on fresh meat imported into France. The Department has now received from the Hon. Philippe Roy, the Canadian Commissioner General at Paris, an extract from the French *Official Gazette* containing the decree dealing with this question, as follows:—

Article 1.—From the 16th October, 1914, inclusively, the Customs duties on fresh meats are suppressed.

Article 2.—Said tariff will be established again by a decree made public in the same manner as the present one.

In that case, shipments proved to have been made direct to France before the insertion in the *Official Gazette* of the decree putting the duty in force again, will remain subject to admission with the benefit of the previous tariff.

Article 3.—These provisions are not applicable to Algeria.

Article 4.—The Ministers of Agriculture, of Trade, Commerce, Posts and Telegraphs, and of Finance, are entrusted, each one within his concern, with the execution of the present decree.

TARIFF CHANGES AND INTERPRETATIONS.

The Department is in receipt of notices with reference to changes in the tariff and to customs regulations in the following countries:—

Colombia.

Mr. A. E. Beckwith, Commercial Agent at Medellin, Colombia, has forwarded the following additions to the new Colombian Customs Tariff of the 6th December, 1914:

- (a) The duty is computed on the gross weight of each article.
- (b) An additional 2 per cent on the value of the duties specified is collected for the conversion of paper money.
- (c) Articles not mentioned in the tariff pay a duty equivalent to 60 per cent of their original value, as per consular invoice.
- (d) The packing of goods imported pays the same duty as the goods themselves, with the following exceptions:—
 - (1) Articles free of duty and those which pay a duty not higher than 10 cents per kilo can only be packed in paper, oil cloth, fibre, tin, iron, zinc, lead or wood. Any other material used for packing, of a higher value than above mentioned, must be declared separately and pay the duty corresponding to its class.
 - (2) Articles paying a duty higher than ten cents and less than fifty per kilo, which come in bales, can be packed in pieces of baize, linen or calico; in cotton or woollen blankets; providing that the weight of such packing does not exceed 3 per cent of the total weight of the package. If exceeding, will be declared separately, and pay according to its class.
 - (3) Any interior packing or wrapping of an article pays the same duty as the article itself, providing such packing be of paper, cardboard, ordinary wood, tin, iron, lead, zinc, earthenware, china, porcelain, glass, cloth of cotton, wool linen or fibre. When the interior packing is of greater value than the article itself, such packing should be declared separately and weight shown on consular invoices, or the total weight (article and packing) will be classified in the class to which the packing belongs.
 - (e) Goods imported by post pay the same duties as per the tariff, even though the parcel may contain two or more articles subject to different duties; in which case the packing of such articles is classified in the same class as the article which pays the highest duty.
 - (f) Samples of all kinds are free of duty, provided the following conditions are complied with.
 - (1) All samples without commercial value to be presented in such form as not to allow of their being used for any other purpose than that of obtaining orders.
 - (2) Samples of rope, mesh wire, mouldings, &c., not to exceed eight centimetres in length.
 - (3) Samples of oilcloth not to exceed 30 centimetres in length or width.
 - (4) Samples of wines, liquors and other liquids of different qualities to be in vessels the capacity of which do not exceed five-tenths of a litre.
 - (5) Samples of jewellery and plate of any metal to be presented in an unserviceable state.
 - (6) Samples of felt, wall paper, textures, &c., not to exceed 40 centimetres in length. Those of greater dimensions must be presented unfit for sale.
 - (7) Samples which cannot be presented in an unserviceable state and are thus saleable, will pay the regular duties when introduced; the importers, however, if such articles are re-exported within a year after having been entered at the Customs, can claim drawback for the duties paid, less a deduction of 25 per cent.
 - (g) Cigarettes, perfumes and liquors brought into the country must have attached to each bottle, box, &c., the name of the person responsible for the importation of same, and must also have attached a stamp, which is supplied by the Colombian consul

free at the place of embarkation. The consuls must certify to this on the consular invoices.

(h) The following deductions from the regular tariff are allowed at the custom houses of the following ports: Buenaventura, 15 per cent; Guapi, 20 per cent; Tumaco, 40 per cent; Arauca, 60 per cent; Orocué, 10 per cent. The deductions for the customs of the ports on the Pacific will cease when the Panama canal is opened to traffic.

Australia.

The principal Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles on importation into the Commonwealth of Australia, as taken from a supplement to the Customs Tariff Guide and published in a recent number of the *Board of Trade Journal* are given below, those selected being such as might be of interest to Canadians:—

AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United Kingdom Preferential Tariff.
Bulbs, syringe, of rubber, imported separately.	350 (A)	25 % ad val.	20 % ad val.
Chain—			
Driving chain, imported separately as a complete article, i.e., endless chain or chain ready for coupling.	162 (c)	25 % "	20 % "
Driving chain, plain, imported in lengths and not made up or further manufactured.	197	5 % "	Free.
Electrical appliances and materials—			
Accumulator parts, viz:—			
Separators, wooden, imported separately.	306 (A)	35 % "	30 % ad val.
Guns and rifles, &c.—			
Fore-ends, wooden, for military rifles (as service fittings).	139 (c)	5 % "	Free.
Machinery and agricultural implements, &c.—			
Bending machines, hydraulic rail.	162 (c)	25 % "	20 % ad val.
Blowers, rotary, for smelting.	162 (A)	5 % "	Free.
This item is to be interpreted as including high-pressure blowers of the fan type suitable for smelting.			
The admission of blowers under item 162 (A) is only to be allowed subject to security that the blowers will be used solely for smelting (as distinct from melting), otherwise item 162 (c) will apply, viz.	162 (c)	25 % "	20 % ad val.
Drive chain, imported complete, including sprocket wheels and chain.	162 (c)	25 % "	20 % "
Engines—			
Mounted on wooden skids.	160 (c)	20 % "	20 % "
" " wooden trucks with wheels.	161	25 % "	20 % "
Wheels, sprocket, for chain drives, imported separately.	162 (c)	25 % "	20 % "
Nippers, sugar, used by confectioners for breaking candy, &c.	170 (A)	30 % "	25 % "
*Oils—essential oil of mixed spice, composed of essential oils.	291	Free.	Free.
Paints, &c.—			
Oxide, red, ground in varnish.	237	2s. 6d. per gall.	2s. per gall.
Pins, safety, gilt, with short chain and hook attached (claimed as minor articles for furs).	337	40 % ad val.	35 % ad val.
Weights, lead, for apparel, being circular in shape, with two holes bored—sometimes termed a "button."	170 (A)	30 % "	25 % "

*Revised decision.

Norway.

A recent United States Consular and Trade Report publishes the following changes in the rates of import duty prescribed by the Norwegian customs tariff became effective July 1, 1914 (crown, 26·8 cents; kilo, 2·2046 pounds):

Tariff No.	Articles.	Rate of duty. ^a	
		New.	Old.
		<i>Crowns.</i>	<i>Crowns.</i>
73A	Alcohol rendered unfit for use as a beverage, or that is satisfactorily guaranteed not to be used for such purpose..... per liter.	Free.	0 10
ex245	Canvas buoys (garnboier) .. per kilo.	0·07	
ex413	Preparations for destroying weeds, not specified.	Free.	
	The Customs department may authorize the free admission of materials and parts for use in the manufacture of tools and implements (including loose wooden parts), or subject them to a rate of duty not to exceed		
	..... ad valorem.	15%	10%
624	Cement..... Per 100 kilos.	0·20	0·30
625	Cement slabs and pipes..... "	0·35	0·50
626	Castings and moldings of cement..... "	0·40	0·60

^a Minimum rates, applicable to imports from United States.

BRITISH CONSULAR REPORTS.

COREA.

REPORT ON THE TRADE OF COREA FOR THE YEAR 1913.

(By Mr. Consul-General Arthur Hyde Lay.)

GENERAL TRADE.

In 1913 the total trade of Corea with Japan and foreign countries reached the highest figures on record, showing an increase of about 14 per cent upon the trade for the preceding year. Exports as well as imports indicated a substantial expansion. The following table gives the imports, exports and total trade for the past two years:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1912.....	6,851,368	2,142,282	8,993,650
1913.....	7,307,150	3,152,225	10,459,375
Increase in 1913.....	455,782	1,009,943	1,465,725

The above figures are exclusive of gold and silver bullion.

Imports of gold and silver bullion and exports thereof amounted to £20,631 and £1,117,201 respectively, making 1,137,832 in all, which raised the grand total of trade to £11,597,207, as compared with £10,177,483 for 1912.

IMPORT TRADE.

The growth of the import trade is principally accounted for by the largely increased importation of cereals—rice and millet—and of wheat flour, sugar, cotton-yarns, and cotton, linen or hemp and silk tissues, timber and planks; metals and comestibles exhibit a considerable falling-off.

Coal.—The value of the coal imported amounted to £184,910, the quantity being 375,077 tons. Imports from Japan were 145,883 tons, valued at £76,492, a decline of 60,980 tons in quantity and £32,677 in value compared with 1912, while there was more than double the importation of Manchurian coal, viz., 227,227 tons, valued at £105,239, the producing power of the Fushun mine becoming greater every year. The Korean railways used Fushun coal exclusively, and their consumption is about 150,000 tons annually.

CEREALS.

The value of imported cereals rose from £56,737 in 1912 to £629,471. This enormous increase was caused by the necessity for providing substitutes for the Korean rice shipped to Japan.

RICE.

Rice took the first place among the items which swelled the import figures. The grain which comes to this country is known as Rangoon rice, but in reality is brought from India, Siam, Burma, Cochin-China and Annam. Owing to the rise in the price of Korean rice, the lower class Koreans are perforce taking to the foreign rice, which is much cheaper.

Millet.—The importation of millet from China exceeded that of 1912 by over £290,000, and this staple, almost equally with rice, augmented the returns. The Korean millet harvest of 1912 was unsatisfactory in the western provinces, and the high price obtainable for Korean rice brought about a large demand for millet as a substitute, with which the home supply was quite unable to cope.

METALS.

Iron and steel.—Metals registered a decline on the whole, and imports of iron and steel were less than in 1913. The following table gives the countries of origin of the various items under the heading of iron:—

IMPORTS OF IRON.

Country.	Bars and rods.		Galvanized sheets		Rails.*		Pipes and tubes.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	26,294	17,069	39,753	27,614	49,507	1,726	32,767	9,644
Japan					21,880			15,169
Germany			5,563	8,789	1,289	4,833		
Switzerland	4,823	3,273						
United States	3,286	6,467	15,398	13,165	3,515	50,475	6,348	2,771
Other countries	5,734	10,209		1			1,395	6,828
Total	40,137	36,958	61,214	49,569	76,191	56,934	40,510	34,412

* Does not include fittings.

In metals, the United Kingdom maintains a good position. In galvanized wire and barbed wire, the cheaper German and Belgian makes are coming into favour.

In steel bars, rods, plates and sheets, the British share is £5,180, out of a total of £12,723. Iron nails come principally from the United States, with the United Kingdom and Germany also participating. Rails are mostly imported from America, though great efforts are being made to improve the Japanese-made articles with a view to their use. Needles are from Germany.

SUGAR.

Sugar importation increased by £37,139. With the exception of one or two Hong Kong specialties, this trade remains entirely in the hands of the Japanese.

Condensed milk.—In 1913 there was a falling-off in imports of condensed milk, which are largely of American origin. At one time British brands held this market, but the difficulty is that considerable risk has to be run by importers through the milk deteriorating during the heat of the voyage out, the manufacturers declining to accept any responsibility.

Paints and oils.—British makes of paints and oils have a good share in the trade, though competition with the Japanese is keen.

Candles.—Imports had an increase of £2,099. The increase was to a great extent in mining candles of British manufacture, the British share having increased by £1,319.

TARIFF REGULATIONS.

Exemption from import duty of articles for manufacture and re-export.—On October 15, 1913, came into force an amendment of the Customs Tariff Ordinance, which took effect from April 1, 1912, making an addition to the articles exempted from import duty if they are to be re-exported within one year from the date of importation. The articles thereby added to the list are as follows:—

(1) Tissues and manufactures thereof, and yarns and threads imported for the purpose of making drawn work or of stitching, embroidering or hemming, or for lace making.

(2) Tissues and manufactures thereof, and yarns and threads imported for the purpose of scouring, bleaching or dyeing.

(3) Furs and raw hides and skins imported for the purpose of tanning or dyeing.

While hopes are entertained that this measure will stimulate industrial development in Corea, there was not much importation under the conditions specified by the end of 1913. In November about £1,200 worth of cow-hides were so imported and a small quantity of cotton cord and cotton threads, but there were no such imports in December.

Duty reduction on goods to and from Manchuria.—On May 29, 1913, there was signed at Peking, between the Japanese Minister and the Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, an agreement providing for a special reduction of duty on goods imported into Manchuria from or through Corea and exported from Manchuria to or through Corea, by rail, via Antung. Import and export duties are thereunder charged at two-thirds of the Chinese customs rates, but where goods are sent from Shin-Wiju or brought thither by the Yalu waterway and not by the railway, this rebate is not allowed. By a decree of the Government-General of Corea which came into force on April 1, 1913, certain restrictions were placed upon the import and export trade on the land frontier, extending from Suikochin on the Yalu, a few miles north of Wiju, to the mouth of the Tumen River, and at the same time the places where customs stations were to be established were notified.

PAPER MATERIAL FACTORY.

A factory for preparing materials for paper manufacture was started by Japanese capitalists at Kihō, South Kyengsang province, in October, 1913, with a capital of about £20,000. The site is near swampy ground where reeds are plentiful, and the

latter are to be made into materials for manufacturing Japanese paper. The present daily output is four tons, but this will be increased. The produce of the Korean establishment is being supplied to a factory belonging to the same capitalists in Ehime Prefecture (in Japan).

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The following table gives the import and export duties and tonnage dues, &c., collected in 1913:—

	1912.	1913.	Increase or Decrease in 1913.
	£	£	£
Import duties	454,191	474,242	+ 20,051
Export duties	43,392	41,554	- 1,838
Tonnage dues	9,571	8,881	- 600
Other receipts	9,665	11,760	+ 1,095
Total	516,819	536,437	+ 19,618

While import duties show a considerable increase, there is a slight decline in export duties and tonnage dues.

EXPORTS.

The export trade was in a flourishing condition, and there is a comparative decrease in the usual excess of imports over exports. Agricultural, marine and mineral produce all contributed to increase the volume of this branch of the trade.

Coal.—The output of coal in 1913 is estimated at £36,525. Most of it found its way to Japan from the Government mines at Pyengyang. The An-ju coal mine continued its work of development and produced 4,300 tons of coal during the year.

Fish.—The export of fish and dried fish rose by £31,857. Most of it went to Japan, a small proportion being taken by China.

Ginseng.—The value of the ginseng manufactured in 1913 by the Songdo branch of the Government-General Monopoly Bureau was £142,917. This is taken over entirely by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha for export to China. Last year's crop was considerably larger than that of 1912 owing to the scientific methods employed to combat disease of the roots. Exportation in 1913 increased by £36,624.

Soya beans.—Soya beans again exhibited an increase, £54,652 more being exported than in 1912. The Korean crop in 1913 is estimated at 12,142,655 bushels, and the yield has been rapidly increasing during the past few years.

Rice.—The import duty in Japan on Korean rice was abolished on July 1, 1913. For a time this did not greatly affect the movement of the cereal, but from the autumn, after the new crop came on the market, large quantities of rice were exported, the result being an enormous increase of no less than £711,388 on the export value of 1912. The Korean rice crop of 1913 is estimated to yield 49,295,393 bushels, being 5,007,894 bushels more than for the previous year.

Barley and wheat crop.—The barley and wheat crop of 1913 is reckoned at 33,599,850 bushels, an increase of 22 per cent, as compared with 1912. Wheat was exported to the value of £14,209 more than the previous year, the bulk of it going to Japan.

Hides and skins.—Bull, ox and cow-hides returned higher export figures, the increase being £24,019. There was a considerable increase in the value sent to Japan, but the demand in China was less.

TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.

In the import trade, the share of the leading nations interested was as follows:—

	Per Cent.
British Empire.. . . .	12
Japan.. . . .	56
China.. . . .	13
United States.. . . .	11
Asiatic Russia.. . . .	4
Germany.. . . .	2

As regards exports, Japan took the bulk, viz., over 82 per cent, China about 13 per cent, and Asiatic Russia 3 per cent. The British share was fractional, the value being £26,896, of which £24,257 worth went to the United Kingdom.

BRITISH TRADE.

The total British share of the import trade attained the value of £921,019. There was a decline of £127,350 as compared with 1912. From the United Kingdom the value of the trade was £770,261, the principal imports being:—

Sheetings and shirtings—	
White.. . . .	£208,706
Grey.. . . .	50,305
Cotton satins and cotton Italians.. . . .	57,478
Woollen cloths and serges of wool.. . . .	10,730
Alpacas.. . . .	42,056
Iron—	
Galvanized sheets.. . . .	27,614
Bars and rods.. . . .	17,069
Pipes and tubes.. . . .	9,644
Steel, bars, rods, plate and sheets.. . . .	5,180
Bicycles and tricycles and parts thereof.. . . .	16,506
Dynamite and gelignite.. . . .	15,670
Parcels post.. . . .	7,119
Candles.. . . .	6,888
Cigarettes.. . . .	4,731

BRITISH INDIA.

Imports from British India experienced a rise from £10,494 to £124,467, owing to the demand for rice. From Hong Kong there was a great falling-off, accounted for by decreased importation thence of refined sugar.

IMPORTS FROM BRITISH AMERICA.

Imports from British America, consisting mainly of salted herrings, increased somewhat. From the Straits Settlements and Australia there were slight increases.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

At the end of 1913 the total area of land under cultivation in Corea was estimated at 6,976,436 acres. The forest area was 38,831,566 acres. During 1913 afforestation was carried out over 30,576 acres, 255 acres being planted by the Government, 514 acres by local authorities and 29,807 acres by private individuals.

FINANCE.

The estimates of the Government-General of Corea for 1914-15 side by side with those of the current financial year are as follows:—

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	3,073,336	3,850,994	3,547,507	3,634,199
Extraordinary	2,843,761	2,208,971	2,369,590	2,425,766
Total	5,917,097	6,059,965	5,917,097	6,059,965

TRADE OF COREA DURING THE YEARS 1912-13.

Country.	Exports from Corea.		Imports to Corea.		Total.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.	20,186	24,257	1,000,167	770,261	1,020,353	794,518
Hong Kong.	568	2,504	23,111	7,508	23,679	10,012
British India.	10	17	10,494	124,467	10,504	124,484
British America.	27	31	7,194	8,227	7,221	8,258
Straits Settlements.	62	47	3,177	5,501	3,239	5,548
Australia.	14	40	4,226	5,055	4,240	5,095
Total, British Empire.	20,867	26,896	1,048,369	921,019	1,069,236	947,915
Japan.	2,502,093	2,585,184	4,160,488	4,127,133	6,662,581	6,712,317
China.	414,270	426,926	717,819	996,800	1,132,089	1,423,726
United States, Philippines and Hawaii.	9,950	9,235	661,157	803,879	671,107	813,114
Germany.	571	321	162,492	172,139	163,063	172,460
Asiatic Russia.	127,137	102,224	7,470	279,650	134,607	381,874
All other countries.	568	1,439	93,573	6,530	94,141	7,969
Grand total.	3,075,456	3,152,225	6,851,368	7,307,150	9,926,824	10,459,375

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

APPLE PROSPECTS IN UNITED KINGDOM.

The United Kingdom, in normal times at least, is presenting a more and more favourable market for American apples. Dessert or 'eating' apples are usually imported from the United States in 40-pound cases (bushel boxes), while Baldwins and similar varieties are imported in barrels of 140 pounds.

The season for American apples in the London market is from October to February. More apples come perhaps from Washington than from any other State, with Oregon and California next for quality. Virginia apples are received, but in smaller quantities. Maine apples arrive in barrels of 140 pounds. The current English apple crop is reported to be considerably above the average. This fact, coupled with the present abnormal conditions in Europe, renders difficult any forecast of prices. At present fruit of all kinds is selling much lower than usual.

In normal times ten to twelve days should be reckoned as the time of transit of boats from New York to London, and about eleven to thirteen from New Orleans to London.—(*U. S. Consular Reports*.)

IMPORTS OF CHEMICALS INTO JAPAN.

The imports of industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals into Japan are on a large scale, and amount to about £1,500,000 yearly.

There has been a large advance in the imports of acetate of calcium, viz., from 5,272,000 pounds in 1912, valued at £30,000, to 9,100,000 pounds valued at £56,000 in 1913. This came entirely from America. It is said that the increase is accounted for by the progress made in the manufacture of acetic acid in Japan, which is probably correct as the importation of this latter article dropped to less than £200.

In the imports of glycerine there has been a falling-off from £80,000 to £66,000, and this may become more accentuated when the manufacturing plants which have

recently been started get into full swing. The chief purchasers are the military authorities and the monopoly bureau, the latter using it for the preparation of tobacco. About 60 per cent of the supplies came from the United Kingdom, and most of the balance from Germany.

In a French Consular Report for the year 1912 it is stated that the importation of pharmaceutical products into Japan continues to be on a considerable scale, and that the United Kingdom and Germany are the countries chiefly concerned in the trade. Japan, it is stated, has made substantial progress in manufacturing on its own account, and by means of an active propaganda has now established a regular export trade with China. As regards foreign proprietary medicines, it is said that, at present, the demand in Japan is of no great importance, but that indications point to an improvement in this direction.

According to a German Consular Report, imports of medicines into Japan from Germany are about 27 per cent of those from all countries. The articles in which German imports preponderate are boric acid, salicylic acid, potassium bromide, subnitrate of bismuth, formalin, lactose, antifebrin, antipyrin, santonin and cocaine, hydrochloride and hydrosulphate.—(*British Trade Report.*)

RUSSIAN FLAX CROP.

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports, under date 9th October, that the acreage under flax in Russia during the past season was about 5 per cent less than in 1913. Owing to the very hot dry weather which prevailed during most of the growing season, the quantity of flax fibre available for sale during the coming season is estimated at about 40 per cent less than in 1913, and the quality of the crop will also be considerably lower. Many fields were completely burned by the sun and in others the crop is very irregular, and the amount of short flax offered on the markets this season will be large.

The weather during the retting season was very favourable, excepting in the Motchevetz districts, where a scarcity of water was reported in the retting ponds at the beginning of this period.

Odd small lots which have been hurried forward by the peasants are now appearing on the markets, but it is still too early to get a definite idea of what the crop will eventually yield.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

ITALIAN WHEAT REQUIREMENTS.

The closing of navigation in the Dardanelles by Turkey has caused considerable discussion in Italy, and a leading economist writes as follows:—

‘Heretofore practically all of the foreign wheat imported into Italy came from Russia by way of the Black Sea and the Dardanelles. The importation has averaged about 10,000,000 metric quintals (quintal=22.46 pounds) per year. In 1911 Italy in spite of raising 52,000,000 quintals, found it necessary to import 11,000,000 quintals, while in 1912, with a crop of 45,000,000 quintals, the imports amounted to 19,000,000 quintals. The estimated crop for the present year is 46,000,000 quintals, the reserve stock being 10,000,000 quintals, so that at least 10,000,000 quintals (about 37,000,000 bushels of 60 pounds each) must be imported. Under present conditions this wheat must be imported from the United States, Argentina and Canada.

‘With a view to lessening the country’s imports of wheat, the Government of Italy is making special efforts to see that the area under wheat for the next year shall be 5,000,000 hectares (hectares=2.47 acres), an increase of 50,000 hectares over this year, or about 1,235,000 acres. It is estimated that this will increase the crop by 3,000,000 quintals (11,000,000 bushels), but there will still be a deficit to be supplied by other nations.’—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

BRITISH SUPPLY OF LIVE ANIMALS.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office furnishes the following return of the registered supply of live animals from abroad in the United Kingdom, in the months of September, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

—	Oxen and Bulls.		Cows.		Calves.		Sheep and Lambs	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
United States of America.....	1,348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Channel Islands.....	22	5	271	17	12	1	.....	.....
Canada.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,372	5	271	17	12	1	.....	.....
London.....	948	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton.....	22	5	271	17	12	1	.....	.....
Dublin.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,372	5	271	17	12	1	.....	.....

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN BULGARIA.

Before the war broke out Austria-Hungary was the main supplier of ploughs, but German competition was growing stronger. The outlook for seed-drills was rather favourable, as their usefulness has now been thoroughly realized by the farmers in many districts of Bulgaria, such as for instance Lonpalanka and the Hinterland. Ridge and broadcast seeders find a ready sale. Reaping machines and binders come from the United States. There is a specially good market for these in the district of Rustchuk. Of late years Bulgarian farmers have been giving the preference to binders. Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, United States and Germany all supply Bulgaria with threshing machines. By energetic advertising our manufacturers could secure a large market for agricultural machines and implements in Bulgaria, as hitherto few or no up-to-date implements have been used there.—(*Das Handelsmuseum in British Trade Journal.*)

JAPANESE DEMAND FOR CANNED SALMON.

Owing to the outbreak of war there has been a shortage of tin in Japan, but now that the navigation is fairly free it is expected that the stocks will be renewed. In keeping with the general advance in the price of canned articles, the price of tinned salmon shows a marked rise. Cases containing 4 dozen 1-pound tins of red salmon, which usually sell for \$6.50, since the outbreak of war have been selling at \$17.50. The price of white salmon trout which is canned chiefly for domestic use, has risen from \$2.25 to between \$4 and \$5 per case. As some of the salmon canneries in Japan stopped work this year, there will be a decrease of 25 per cent in the production, it is said, as compared with last year. The several canneries in Japan will pack during 1914 a total of 8,571 tons of red salmon and 10,714 tons of white salmon trout. Last year 114,285 tons were put up in cans. Although the price has been raised and the prospective output has decreased, the home market, it is reported, will not suffer from scarcity of the tinned articles, as 857 tons of last year's stock are still on hand.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

RUSSIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL TRADE.

The German Consul General at Odessa reported for 1911 as follows:—

‘In 1911 the drug and chemical trade continued its upward tendency. Increased sales were effected in almost every article, and the German manufacturers succeeded in obtaining good prices. The increased purchasing power of the people of South Russia is ascribable to a succession of good harvests and more scientific cultivation of the soil. The most important warehouse for drugs and chemicals in Odessa, which is under German management, had a turnover of 1.1 million roubles in 1901, 1.8 millions in 1906, and 3.2 millions in 1911. According to this, sales have almost trebled in the last ten years. Most of the trade goes to Germany, because the Germans have cultivated the market most assiduously, and the German factories are stated to be more efficient than those of their competitors. Even in cases where German manufacturers sell at a price fixed by agreement with competitors, the Russian druggists prefer to get supplies from Germany, by reason of its proximity and quicker delivery. Another circumstance is that the majority of wholesale druggists are either German or of German descent, or their businesses are managed by Germans. German has become the ‘foreign trade’ language of the Russian druggists to such an extent that even British, American and French firms use it in correspondence with Russian houses. Besides the chemical medicaments, patent medicines have made quite considerable advances in recent years. Their sale is effected by advertising on a colossal scale, and, generally speaking, they pay the dealers better than ordinary drugs. The factories established since the last commercial agreement with Germany by Germans and Swiss, for the preparation of chemical products, have made little progress of late years. Imports of drugs and chemicals into Odessa come chiefly by sea from Hamburg and Bremen. Many articles which used to be bought exclusively in London have been obtained from German sources since the establishment of good sea transport from Hamburg and Bremen. Articles for which railway rates are low are imported overland. Those of high value in proportion to weight are usually obtained by post in 11 pound parcels.’—(*British Trade Report*.)

HARDWOODS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Exports of the famous Philippine hardwoods to the markets of the Orient and to the United States are steadily increasing, and the demands are much greater than the current production can fill. It is estimated that 300,000,000 board feet could easily be marketed outside the islands, while the quantity exported last year was less than 10,000,000 feet.

According to the returns of the collector of customs the value of the timber exported in 1913 was \$9,665, a slight increase over 1912. Lumber has shown an advance in export value from \$63,455 in 1912 to \$214,814 in 1913, the greater part going to the United States. The United States imports chiefly narra and tanguile woods, both being among the best woods obtainable for construction and cabinet work.

The imports into Hong Kong have increased from \$8,539 in 1912 to \$31,407 in 1913. Although there are no definite figures to work upon, one Hong Kong lumber firm estimates the imports of Philippine woods for the first seven months of 1914 at 3,000,000 board feet. These figures are far in excess of those for any year since 1898.

In the Philippines the great trouble seems to be lack of capital to move timber from the virgin forests; it costs much more to log wood in the islands than elsewhere, for instance, in Borneo, where there are many more rivers available for carrying the timber from the forests to the saw-mills. Prior to the American occupation of the Philippines the greater part of the hardwoods used in Hong Kong and South China ports were imported from the Philippines. Owing to the increased demand in Manila, and other portions of the islands, and the consequent rise in prices, this trade gradually dropped off, Hong Kong traders going to Borneo. It will, therefore, require

persistent efforts on the part of those interested in exploiting the Philippine export lumber trade to again obtain a fair share of the business in this section of the Far East.

The woods most frequently inquired about are yacal, apitong, pagatpat, lumbayao, and red lauan. The first named is said to be particularly good for flooring boards, in fact all these woods have proved to be excellent for general house construction. For the construction of motor boats, lumbayao and lauan are highly recommended for planking purposes, where the timber is not to be painted, as they both take an excellent polish. For heavier construction work on vessels of a larger type, yacal has proved very acceptable, being more durable and of greater tensile strength than the Borneo timber.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending November 5, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	701,567	86,687	57,346	3,547	849,147
Consolidated ..	854,115	118,919	30,010	138,687	1,141,731
Empire Elevator Co.	1,143,455	221,301	56,950	83,090	1,504,796
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	686,983	42,602	16,438	.....	746,023
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	599,815	43,976	9,269	427,120	1,080,180
G. T. Pacific	1,465,180	351,441	36,880	95,236	1,948,237
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,075,881	105,317	71,516	.....	1,253,114
Fort William Elevator Co.	260,024	173,143	17,819	76,807	527,793
Eastern Elevator Co.	541,762	133,474	14,597	.....	689,833
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	1,662,499	408,965	87,632	200,008	2,359,104
D. Horn & Co.	28,729	11,686	1,825	150,344	192,584
Dominion Government Elevator.	1,074,254	128,123	71,733	122,501	1,396,611
Total terminal elevators.	10,094,264	1,825,634	471,915	1,297,340	13,689,153
Saskatoon Dom. Government Elevator..	62,269	30,335	2,490	.....	95,094
Moosejaw Dom. Government Elevator..	207,267	11,868	.....	87	219,222
Total interior terminal elevators	269,536	42,203	2,490	87	314,316
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	430,663	69,788	.....	.....	500,451
Midland Elevator Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiffin, G. T. P.	943,087	67,150	.....	.....	1,010,237
Port McNicol	1,058,274	422,230	.....	.....	1,470,504
Collingwood	22,354	.....	.....	.....	22,354
Goderich	657,189	137,693	.....	.....	794,882
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.	26,000	17,039	29,700	.....	72,739
Commercial Elevator Co.	18,971	64,255	.....	.....	83,226
Port Colborne	1,606,134	237,141	17,710	.....	1,860,985
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	1,269,747	4	25,876	45,100	1,340,727
" No. 2.	1,060,249	480,356	53,383	23,906	1,617,934
Montreal Warehousing Co.	303,046	268,392	95	14,480	586,013
Quebec Harbour Commissioners.	2,005	37,953	.....	.....	39,958
West St. John, N.B.	18,346	.....	.....	.....	18,346
Total public elevators.	7,406,105	1,802,001	126,764	83,486	9,418,356
Total quantity in store	17,769,905	3,669,838	601,169	1,380,913	23,421,825

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended November 5, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard.....	10,397		112,626	123,023
No. 1 Northern.....	1,384,913	50,674	964,967	2,400,554
No. 2 ".....	2,660,471	126,313	3,335,073	6,121,857
No. 3 ".....	2,883,683	53,101	1,649,744	4,586,528
No. 4 Wheat.....	1,778,192	29,534	754,873	2,562,599
No. 5 ".....		1,550	187,757	189,301
No. 6 ".....			29,176	29,176
Other.....	1,376,608	8,364	371,895	1,756,867
Totals, Wheat.....	10 094,264	269,536	7,406,105	17,769,905

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oats—				
No. 1 C.W.....	11,708	1,758		13,466
No. 2 ".....	396,522	24,760	431,813	853,095
No. 3 ".....	341,402	13,214	404,490	759,106
E. No. 1 Feed.....	284,889	2,471	183,221	470,581
No. 1 Feed.....			194,352	194,352
No. 2 ".....			150,026	150,026
Other.....	791,113		438,099	1,229,838
Totals, Oats.....	1,825,634	42,203	1,802,001	3,669,838

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Barley—				
No. 3 Extra.....				167,122
No. 3 C.W.....	130,113	2,490	34,519	155,388
No. 4 ".....	128,311		27,047	94,789
Feed.....	94,739			85,464
Rejected.....	78,648		6,816	
Other.....	40,024		58,382	98,406
Totals, Barley.....	471,915	2,490	126,764	601,169

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada.....	1,046,380		59,580	1,105,960
No. 2 C.W.....	204,626		23,906	228,532
No. 3 C.W.....	18,209	87		18,296
Rejected.....				
Other.....	28,125			28,125
Totals, Flax.....	1,297,340	87	83,486	1,380,913
Total quantity in store.....	13,639,153	314,316	9,413,356	23,421,825

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

1137. **Washboards, clothes pegs.**—A Glasgow firm of manufacturers' agents desires to make connections with Canadian manufacturers of washboards and clothes pegs.

1138. **Canned fish.**—A commission dealer in Havre invites correspondence from fish canners and exporters of canned fish of all kinds.

1139. **Canned fruit.**—A commission merchant in Havre desires to be put in touch with fruit canners and exporters of canned fruit of all varieties.

1140. **Potatoes.**—A commission agent in Havre wishes to communicate with producers and exporters of potatoes in view of possible importation into France.

1141. **Potatoes.**—A wholesale potato and vegetable dealer in Havre desires to communicate with producers and exporters of potatoes in order to ascertain prices and varieties of Canadian crop.

1142. **Pulp.**—A large Japanese importing firm wishes to get in touch with manufacturers and exporters of Canadian pulp, and to receive samples and quotations.

1143. **Resin.**—A large Japanese importing firm wishes to get in touch with manufacturers and exporters of resin, and to receive samples and quotations.

1144. **Bronze wire cloth and belt for paper making.**—A large Japanese importing firm wishes to get in touch with manufacturers and exporters of bronze wire cloth and felt for paper making, also to receive samples and quotations.

1145. **Starch.**—A large Japanese importing firm wishes to get in touch with manufacturers and exporters of starch, and to receive samples and quotations.

1146. **Bristles.**—A large Japanese importing firm wishes to get in touch with manufacturers and exporters of bristles, and to receive samples and quotations.

1147. **Glycerine.**—A large Japanese importing firm wishes to get in touch with manufacturers and exporters of glycerine, and to receive samples and quotations.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

In view of the transfer of British Consuls from and to various Consulates, and the occasional retirement of those officers, it has been considered desirable to give the address of the Consulate and omit the names of the Consuls.

Austria-Hungary:

Trieste, British Consul General.

Belgium:

Antwerp, British Consul General.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.

Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

China:

Harbin, British Consul.

Colombia:

Bagot, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.

Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.

Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul.

St. Petersburg, British Consul.

Vladivostock, British Consul.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.

Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Turkey:

Constantinople, British Consul General.

Turkey-in-Asia:

Smyrna, British Consul General.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable Address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne, Cable address, Canadian.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable address, Canadian.

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable Address, Canadian.
R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegeed No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood & Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.
E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Canada's Campaign for Larger Markets.....	2075
Australia (Mr. D. H. Ross).....	2076
South Africa (Mr. W. J. Egan).....	2090
Argentina (Mr. H. R. Poussette).....	2095
Holland (Mr. J. T. Lithgow).....	2096
Great Britain—	
Leeds (Mr. C. Dyer).....	2097
Trade of Canada for September.....	2099
Foodstuffs in Demand in Colombia.....	2100
French Market for Dried Apricots.....	2100
Canadian Sailings to Foreign Ports.....	2100
Prohibition of Exports from Canada.....	2101
Trade with Russia.....	2103
South African Trade Review.....	2104
A Belgian Appeal.....	2107
Trading with the Enemy.....	2107
Notes on German Trade—	
Medicines.....	2109
Machine Tools.....	2112
Aluminium Ware.....	2115
Agricultural Machinery.....	2117
Australian Railway Workshop Tenders.....	2119
Modification of French Sugar Duties.....	2120
Removal of French Duty on Fresh Meat.....	2121
Tariff Changes and Interpretations—	
Colombia.....	2122
Australia.....	2123
Norway.....	2124
British Consular Reports—Corea.....	2124
Notes on Foreign Trade.....	2129
Canadian Grain Statistics.....	2133
Trade Inquiries.....	2135
Commercial Intelligence Service.....	2137

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, November 23, 1914.

No. 565

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. E. H. S. Flood.*)

BARBADOS, October 29, 1914.

WEST INDIAN IMPORTS FROM EUROPE.

The West Indies import a large quantity of goods from the continent of Europe each year. The value of the import for 1912-13, the last year for which complete returns are available, amounted to £554,056. This is exclusive of goods coming from the United Kingdom, and is the apparent value of the trade with the continent interrupted by the war. As the means of communication between Great Britain and the West Indies have been long established and are on a better footing, as no considerable portion of the import from the continent passes through that country, either through jobbing or commission houses. The value shown above, therefore, does not represent the amount of goods imported from the continent, and though no data are available from which to make a precise statement, it may be fairly estimated that the value is well over a million pounds sterling. The following table gives the returns from these various European countries as they appear in the Blue Books for the year under review:—

	British Guiana.	Trinidad.	Jamaica.	Barbados.	Leeward Islands.	Windward Islands.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Germany	15,134	94,287	56,541	17,044	2,445	4,247	189,698
France	18,370	89,303	4,758	7,074	4,287	12,869	136,661
Austria	646	.....	450	44	26	90	1,256
Holland	31,516	64,104	10,225	12,297	4,166	2,450	124,758
Switzerland	5,285	.....	3,290	325	50	1,526	10,476
Belgium	1,004	.....	5,471	324	407	26	7,232
Russia	1,274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,274
Portugal	4,369	.....	501	706	116	148	5,840
Sweden	1,373	.....	226	294	.....	798	2,691
Norway	2,100	.....	812	97	1	112	3,122
Spain	3,278	14,776	481	302	.....	774	19,611
Italy	482	15,656	269	432	37	321	17,197
Turkey	942	.....	25	4	.....	11	982
Denmark	8,321	.....	4,458	5,024	11,331	3,538	32,672
Greece	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	586
	94,614	278,126	87,507	43,967	22,866	26,976	554,056

LARGE IMPORT FROM GERMANY.

In the above list it will be noticed that the imports from Germany are larger than from any other country in Europe, except, of course, from Great Britain. From Austria the import appears small, but the two countries—Germany and Austria—should be taken together, as in fact a considerable quantity of goods coming from Austria passes through Germany and is entered as of German origin. However, there is no doubt that a much greater quantity from both countries is imported than appears from the statistics, as the stocks carried by commercial firms in the West Indies show German goods in evidence to a much greater extent than the statistics would seem to warrant. From Holland, however, the import is probably correct, as there is a direct line of steamers and Dutch goods are not jobbed in England, and only a small quantity transhipped there. It is probable also that the value of the import from Denmark is near the mark. There are two lines of steamers each maintaining a fortnightly service between Holland, Denmark, and the West Indies, and this so facilitated communication, that importation has been assisted to some extent, and the value of the imports kept accurate. In regard to the importation from France, the same conditions prevail as in the case of Germany. The natural products and manufactured goods of that country are to a considerable extent jobbed in England, and come out as English goods. The total value credited to France, though nearer the mark than the value credited to Germany, is probably 50 per cent below the real figure. From Switzerland also, the amount shown is too small, as some of the exports of that country also reach the West Indies by way of England.

TRADE IN DRY GOODS.

The largest value carried by the dry goods houses is in textiles which are taken to include apparel, silk, cotton, linen and woollen goods. The importation of these goods together amounts to about one and a quarter million pounds each year. If to this be added haberdashery and millinery, the value would be about one and a half million sterling. Great Britain has to her credit about three-quarters of this trade. The amount credited to Germany and Austria is under £12,000, and the reason for this small showing is that (as in the case of other imports from Germany) the bulk of the goods from these countries comes through English firms. The principal dry goods that have been coming from Germany are ribbons, silks, velvets, gloves, hosiery, certain lines of dress goods, buttons and smallwear. These are placed on the market either by English jobbing houses, or by commission houses that place the orders in Germany for the West Indies. In one item alone, namely, cotton hosiery, the market has been largely supplied for some time by Germany either directly or through English houses. Underclothing generally, in cotton and cotton-and-silk fabrics, are also supplied in the same way. Haberdashery and millinery, however, appear to some extent to be imported direct, though the importation is not very large. One of the leading dry goods firms in Barbados which has a fair sprinkling of German goods among its stock, has been importing direct and through English firms on commission. During the last year or two some of these lines have been replaced by goods of a similar class from Canada, which are reported by the firm to have suited the market very well. The following list of German goods now in stock has been furnished by the dry goods firm referred to:—

GOODS SUPPLIED BY GERMANY.

Hosiery and underwear for men, women and children.
 Dress goods, in artificial silk and cotton.
 Buttons, in plain and fancy composition.
 Buttons, plain and fancy pearl.
 Buttons, plain and fancy bone.
 Mirrors, with fancy zinc and fancy wood frames.

Knitting wools.

Ladies' artificial silk scarves, shawls and wraps.

Ladies' and gents' plain and fancy silk and artificial silk handkerchief.

Fan, fancy (not palm leaf).

Gents' fancy tweed suitings.

Ribbons, plain and fancy.

Laces, Edewies, Torchons, artificial silk, Guipures.

Featherstitch braids, in cotton and artificial silk.

Fancy dress trimmings, all kinds.

Fancy and plain wood picture mouldings.

Boot and shoe laces.

Cotton and silk braids, plain and fancy.

Hardwood button moulds.

Brushes, hair, shaving, tooth, clothing, &c.

Slate pencils.

Metal dress fasteners.

Colonge and perfume.

Ladies fancy handbags.

CANADIAN TWEEDS AND WOOLLEN UNDERWEAR.

There is a feeling generally throughout the West Indies that their natural market is Canada, and that whenever it is possible to obtain goods that are suitable, Canadian firms should have a preference. This feeling may be observed with respect to Canadian tweeds. For some length of time tweeds of Canadian manufacture were imported and found easy sale and are still called for, but for some reason the supply has diminished, and inquiries have been received from time to time as to the reason why samples of these tweeds are not still shown the trade. Underwear of light wool and cotton mesh of Canadian manufacture are now stocked by some of the principal firms in Barbados. There is a large field open to Canadians in cotton prints, as there is an extensive sale for these goods. In every stock is found a large number of patterns of prints made in the United States. Of cotton dress goods, rattines of English manufacture are stocked and are in demand.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS IMPORTED.

At present Canada has but a small share of the trade in chemicals and drugs. The total import, however, is large, amounting to nearly £120,000 a year. Of this, about one-half comes from Great Britain and one-third from the United States. The remainder comes from the Continent. Germany and Austria are credited with only a small import valuing £2,424. The bulk of German drugs and medicines, however, are supplied through British firms, and appear to the credit of Great Britain in the returns. German chemicals are imported chiefly from a firm in Darmstadt, one of the leading chemical houses in Germany, and from a list of these articles furnished by the leading drug firm in Barbados, the following have been selected as illustrative of the trade:—

Sp. Vini Rect 90 per cent.

“ .absolute.

Cocain Hydroch.

Creosotal (Von Heydon).

Creosote Carbonate.

Idol.

Magnas Salicyl.

Gaulther Artif (Methyl Salicyl).

Icykhol.

Odol.

A not inconsiderable quantity of proprietary medicines and drugs also come from Germany, a list of which will be found included in the table at the end of this report. Though the amount credited to Germany appears small from the statistics, there is no doubt that it amounts to a very substantial figure. Certain lines of surgical and scientific implements and apparatus also come from Germany, such as polariscopes, thermometers, stethoscopes, and hypodermic syringes. Two of the largest Canadian drug houses have a certain amount of trade in the West Indies, and occasionally a Canadian traveller with drug samples visits the islands.

HARDWARE.

The total value of hardware and cutlery imported amounts to about £240,000. This does not include agricultural machinery nor machinery for the manufacture of sugar, nor sheet metal and various specialized lines, which are classed separately. The value of these together would be considerably greater, reaching a high figure. The greater part of what is classed as hardware is imported from Great Britain, but a large quantity also comes from the United States. Germany and Austria supply lines of enamelled hollow-ware which are lower in price than any similar articles on the market, and have the best sale. Comparing these articles of German make with similar goods from Canada, the better quality of the Canadian make is noticeable, though the price is somewhat higher. The lower price has provided a market for the German ware, but as this trade has now been cut off, the door is open to Canadian firms, though competition from England and the United States will have to be faced. German lamps and lamp fittings of cheap grade are also imported through English houses. The best lamps are of English manufacture and the best lanterns come from the United States. Boxcalf leather, both in brown and black, comes in from Germany and is handled by the hardware trade. Through English houses there are also imported cheap penknives and padlocks, both of which are quoted very low in price. These, however, will be probably replaced by similar goods of English manufacture. Yellow metal in sheets of German manufacture is also imported. The firms dealing in hardware generally sell in addition glass and earthenware, and among the list of German goods of cheap grade are to be found hand mirrors, lamp chimneys, and glass tableware.

CHINA AND PORCELAIN.

A considerable quantity of the cheaper lines of earthenware and glassware that are seen in the West Indies come from Germany. Some of these are imported direct, and some through English commission houses. The statistics in the case of these goods, as in the case of most others, cannot be relied upon. The figure of import from Great Britain is £8,586, but there is no doubt that more than one-half of all the glass and earthenware comes from Germany. The United States supplies to the values of £3,218. There is also a small importation from France, Holland and Belgium. This trade, so far as Germany is concerned, will be cut off during the war, and Canadian manufacturers of glass lamps and chimneys and similar articles will have an opportunity to place some of their goods on this market, if samples are shown and prices are approximately right.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.

These goods are stocked by the hardware and dry goods trade, and are also to be found in the stationery stores at Christmas. In the following table, the amount shown for each island is for toys and games only, except in the case of the Leeward Islands which includes fancy goods. These latter islands have connection only with the United Kingdom and receive all continental goods from that source. The trade with Germany in these articles as shown, is small, though apparently all the toys and games seen in the West Indies are either German, Austrian or French origin.

A small quantity is imported each year from the United States for Christmas sale. The following table will give the statistics as they appear, though they are only available as showing the total import.

	Total.	Germany.
Trinidad.....	£ 1,071	£ 400
British Guiana.....	2,284	299
Jamaica.....	3,590	782
Barbados.....	1,938	232
St. Lucia.....	401	124
Leeward Islands.....	11,595	130
	£20,879	£1,967

PAPER AND STATIONERY.

The requirements of the Islands for paper, paper stock and stationery, none of which is manufactured or put up in the Islands, amount to about £110,000 a year. Over half of this, or about £60,000, comes from Great Britain. The value of the import from Germany is given at only £7,411, though a large part of the news print used comes from that country. This is, however, clearly deficient, as the quantity received from Germany is very much larger than that figure. A certain quantity of stationery and news print is received from the United States, the value of the import being £28,362. There is also a certain amount from Holland and Canada. The following table will show the amount received in each colony, and the countries of origin:—

	Germany.	France.	Holland.	Canada.	United States.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Barbados.....	1,319	3	2,015	233	2,677	4,361
Trinidad.....	1,336	45	2,338	1,212	3,607	15,039
Jamaica.....	3,014	14	1,420	824	18,927	24,819
British Guiana.....	1,081	531	4,164	244	557	9,568
Leeward Islands.....	516	5	95	144	1,943	3,008
Windward Islands.....	145	311	.....	60	671	4,154
	7,411	909	10,032	2,715	28,382	60,949

SULPHATE OF POTASH FROM GERMANY.

Manures of various kinds are largely required each year in the West Indies, and a large part of the supply comes from and through the United Kingdom. The returns show that Canada furnishes £44,879, which is more in value than that supplied by any other country except the United Kingdom. Germany supplies Barbados with about £7,000 of sulphate of potash and probably sends about £5,000 to Trinidad. This is the only import from Germany. Holland is credited with about £8,000. Great Britain sends nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, and it would appear as if the guano and other animal manures were also credited to that country. The supply of potash for Trinidad and Barbados is now entirely cut off on account of the war, and no other source appears at present available.

BUTTER IMPORTS FROM FRANCE.

Of the butter imported into the West Indies the largest quantity comes from France, and is valued at about £80,000 per annum. Next to this is the quantity imported from Great Britain, a large part of which however is continental, and some no doubt French also. Next in importance is the supply from Denmark, valued at

£15,000, but the supply from this source is greater than is shown by this figure, as part of the English import is Danish, thereby making a total value probably not under £20,000. Canada and the United States supplied about £10,000 each in the year under review, the import from Canada having declined steadily during the past few years. In margarines and butter substitutes, the United States supplies more than one-half of the whole, Holland about £6,000 a year and Germany and Austria about £2,500. The supply of butter and butter substitutes coming from Germany amounted in value to £3,348. A considerable quantity of cheese comes from the Continent. The contribution from Germany is not large, Holland having most of the trade.

OTHER ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM GERMANY.

In addition to the other articles already referred to as coming in from Germany, there is a certain quantity of cordage and twine which has been received from that country, and in which an opportunity will now be given for Canadian manufacturers to compete. Trimmings, laces, braids, ribbons, silk handkerchiefs, haberdashery and smallwear made in Germany have found a market in these islands. A great part of the fancy goods, including fancy bags, purses, and leather goods, celluloid and lacquered goods, brushes, combs, manicure sets, together with sparklets and children's fireworks, and Christmas toys have also been supplied by Germany. Occasionally consignments of cheap pianos were sent out by German houses, though of late years the English houses seem to have the trade. Light German beer, together with still and sparkling hock and other German wines are also imported and seem to suit the tropics better than heavy beers and the stronger wines of Spain and Portugal. Bentwood furniture from Austria has been regularly sold in these markets for some years, being supplied through English wholesale houses. The following list which was prepared and forwarded to the British Board of Trade gives in detail the principal articles of German and Austrian manufacture sold in Barbados:

ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Article.	How Imported.	Remarks.
Beer, light lager.....	Direct.	
Cacoutchouc, manufactures of:—		
Rubber tubing.....	Through English wholesale firms.	
" Syringes.....	" "	
" Bathing caps.....	" "	
" Catheters.....	" "	
Chemical products, various.....	Direct.	From a firm in Darmstad.
Cordage and twines.....	Through English wholesale firms.	
Cotton manufactures—		
Men's half hose.....	Direct and through English firms	From 4d. to 2/- per pair.
Women's hose.....	" "	" 6d. to 2/6 "
Braids, trimmings, laces.....	Direct.	
Men's vests and pants.....	Direct and through English firms.	
Women's vests.....	" "	
Blankets.....	" "	
Earthenware and Chinaware:—		
Vases and ornaments.....	" "	
Tea cups and saucers.....	" "	
Enamelled holloware.....	" "	
Glass:—		
Hand mirrors.....	" "	Of cheapest kind from 1d.
Tumblers and table glass of all kinds.....	" "	each.
Vases and ornaments.....	" "	Cheap grade only.
Lamps and chimneys.....	" "	
Druggists' sundries, etc., e.g.: "hot and cold" bottles, feeding bottles, etc.....	" "	
Haberdashery and millinery:—		
Pearl and bone buttons.....	Direct.	
Feathers.....	"	
Hardware and cutlery:—		
Penknives.....	Through English houses.....	Of cheapest kind.
Padlocks.....	Direct.....	" "

ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM GERMANY AND AUSTRIA—*Concluded.*

Article.	How Imported.	Remarks.
Instruments and apparatus :—		
Surgical and scientific.....	Direct.....	From a firm in Berlin.
Polariscopes.....	".....	" "
Thermometers.....	".....	" "
Stethoscopes.....	".....	" "
Hypodermic syringes.....	".....	" "
Leather :—		
Box calf.....	".....	
Fancy bags, purses, etc.....	Through English houses.....	Cheap kind.
Manures :—		
Sulphate of potash.....	".....	
Semi-refined nitrate of potash.....	".....	
Medicines—		
Salvarsan and NeoSalvarsan.....	Direct.....	From Darmstadt chiefly.
Lysol, Surgical Antiseptic.....	".....	From Hamburg chiefly.
Guderin, Peptonized Iron.....	".....	" "
Tonic, Gudona, Mouth Wash.....	".....	From Berlin chiefly.
Narcosis, Dental Anaesthetic.....	".....	" "
Sanatogen.....	".....	Sanatogen Co., Hamburg
Cystopurin, Urinary Tablets.....	".....	" "
Uriesdin, Uric Acid Eliminant.....	".....	
Carlsbad Sprudel Salts.....	".....	
Surgical Bandages, Gauzes, &c.....	".....	
Mineral Water "Freiderichshall".....	".....	
Metals—		
Yellow Metal in Sheets.....	Through English firms.....	
Musical Instruments—		
Pianos.....	Direct.....	
Pianos, Organs and Other Kinds.....	Through English firms.....	Cheapest grades.
Papers—		
Cheap Printing.....	Direct.....	"
Light Wrapping.....	".....	
Coloured Tissue.....	".....	
Silk Manufactures—		
Handkerchiefs.....	Through English firms.....	Cheap, sold a 1/- each.
Ribbons.....	".....	
Wine—		
Cheap Red.....	Direct or through England.....	
Sparkling, in bottles.....	Through English firms.....	
Still, in bottles.....	".....	
Children's Fireworks, &c.....	Direct.....	
Dolls, Cloth and China.....	".....	From $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.
Celluloid and Lacquered goods, e.g. Puff and Soap Boxes, &c.....	".....	Cheap kind.
Manicure Sets, and Brushes.....	".....	
Picture Mouldings.....	".....	
Eau de Cologne, Perfumery, Hair Wash, Tooth Wash.....	".....	
Bay Rum (Cheap).....	".....	Not genuine, imitation.
Furniture—		
Bentwood.....	Through English firms.....	Austrian.
Glass—		
Table Glassware.....	".....	"
Leather—		
Boots and Shoes.....	".....	"
Medicines—		
Apenta Mineral Water.....	".....	"
"Franz Josef" Mineral Water.....	".....	"
Hunyadi Janos Mineral Water.....	".....	"
Seravalo's Tonic.....	".....	"

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. W. J. Egan.*)

CAPE TOWN, August 16, 1914.

A NEW MOTOR FUEL.

The Cape Town papers give great prominence to the discovery in Durban, Natal, of a new motor fuel. It bears the appropriate name of Natalite and it is claimed to be an undoubted success. Natalite is a vegetable production, made from sugar cane, potatoes, and corn and can be put on the market at one-third the price of petrol.

WHAT NATALITE PROMISES.

The importation of petrol last year totalled about 4,000,000 gallons, valued at £350,000 and the estimate of imports for the current year are 6,000,000 representing £525,000 value. If Natalite is a success in addition to utilizing the tons of crushed cane and the spoiled corn crop, it will keep in South Africa an ever-increasing sum of money and will establish a new industry in the country.

A DEMONSTRATION.

A test has been made in motor boats and motor cars; the latter was a severe test on distance, hill climbing, stops and starts under many conditions.

It is well-known that some success has been obtained on the continent with alcohol fuel, but the main difficulty has been that if used in any standard carburetors such as those made for petrol, it has been proved to be very inferior to petrol. In all tests made with Natalite it has been an absolute success.

Several experiments were made,—one showed the danger through fire from petrol, as contrasted with Natalite. Petrol and Natalite proved equally inflammable and while the petrol flames could not be extinguished by water, the Natalite flames were easily overcome, for the simple reason that Natalite mixes with water and becomes denaturalized almost instantly.

The burning of petrol and Natalite on separate pieces of zinc showed that petrol left its deposit and Natalite burned clean.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS.

The report of the general manager of the South African railways and harbours, for the year 1913 has just been issued. It is a bulky volume of 230 pages foolscap covering every detail of the department.

A large portion of the report is given over to a review of the industrial disturbances in July, 1913, and the railway strike at the beginning of this year. These strikes and the prolonged droughts which lessened rural activities and decreased the agricultural output had no doubt a detrimental effect upon trade generally and helped to restrict new developments. The report, however, shows that good progress was made in the extension and working of the railways and harbours of the country.

The following is a brief summary of the report:—

OUTSTANDING FIGURES.

‘Compared with 1912, there was an increase in the number of passengers and the tonnage of goods carried. The former increased by 1,757,731 or 4.24 per cent, the monetary receipts showing an advance of 2.08 per cent, while the gross tonnage of revenue earning traffic increased by 654,928 tons. The latter figures are not, however, accompanied by a corresponding increase in revenue, for, owing to the reduction in

rates, while the quantity of goods carried was greater than 1912 the receipts were less.

The increase in passenger receipts is not so marked this year as in the previous years subsequent to union, the figures being:

Year.	Receipts.	Increase over previous year.
1910.....	£2,812,577	£310,150 or 12·39 p.c.
1911.....	3,078,300	265,723 or 9·45 p.c.
1912.....	3,308,347	230,047 or 7·47 p.c.
1913.....	3,377,243	68,896 or 2·08 p.c.
Increase in 1913 over 1910		£564,666 or 20·07 p.c.

CAPITAL AND MILEAGE.

Capital expenditure during the year amounted to £2,445,845, the total of railway capital account on December 31 being £83,784,844. The average cost, including stock equipment, for open lines owned by the administration was £10,032 per mile.

The open mileage of Government owned lines at the end of the year was 8,281 miles, of these 7,807 miles being 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 474 miles of 2 ft. gauge, the total increase during the twelve months being 433 miles. The mileage of new lines opened for traffic totalled 385 miles divided between the four provinces as follows: Cape, 102 miles; Orange Free State, 56 miles; Transvaal, 165 miles; and Natal, 64 miles.

The position of the provinces on December 31, 1913, as compared with the end of the previous two years, was as follows:—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Cape	3,638	3,492	3,397
Free State.....	1,162	1,106	1,076
Transvaal.....	2,362	2,197	2,020
Natal.....	1,116	1,052	1,052

The figures given above represent Government-owned lines only, with the exception of 50 miles leased from the Natal-Zululand Railway Company. The administration works the section from Vryburg to Bulawayo (597 miles) owned by the Rhodesian Railways, and also 56 miles privately owned within the Union.

Parliament authorized the construction of fourteen new lines, but at the end of 1913 their construction had not been entered upon. The total mileage of these authorized lines was 794½ miles, the provincial allocation being: Cape, 306¼ miles; Transvaal, 191 miles; Orange Free State, 166½ miles; and Natal, 130¾ miles.

EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURE.

The total of gross earnings for 1913 was £12,388,755, and the gross expenditure £8,964,690, showing a surplus of £3,424,065; but compared with the previous year these figures indicate a decrease in the earnings of £97,602 or 78 per cent, and an increase in expenditure of £852,016 or 10·5 per cent.

When the various headings under which the earnings are tabulated are examined it is seen that the revenue from passenger traffic increased 2·08 per cent, and parcels 6·54 per cent, while goods and minerals (other than coal) exhibited a decrease of 1·40 per cent, coal 3·98 per cent, live stock 2·27 per cent, other traffic receipts ·18 per cent, and miscellaneous 5·57 per cent.

PORTS AND HARBOURS.

The capital expenditure on harbours, lighthouses, and life-saving appliances during the year amounted to £266,407 and the total expenditure on capital account to the end of December, 1913, was £11,910,974.

The financial results of the year's working at the five principal ports of the Union are given in the report in summarized form and these show that at Cape Town there was a balance revenue over working expenditure of £55,504; at Mossell Bay, £2,991; at Port Elizabeth, £40,525, and at Durban, £47,803. At East London the balance was a debit one, expenditure exceeding revenue by £2,718.

GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.

The following statement shows the tonnage of the principal commodities carried over the South African Railways during the years ended December 31, 1913, and December 31, 1912.

Commodity.	1913.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Agricultural machinery and implements	33,957	23,651	10,306	
Ale, beer and stout (S.A.)	41,237	40,591	646	
Bricks and building stone (S.A.)	350,291	332,893	17,398	
Butter (S.A.)	4,969	4,507	462	
Cement (Imp.)	46,456	49,781		3,235
Cement (S.A.)	46,179	53,822		7,643
Coal (S.A.)	6,985,832	6,523,835	461,997	
Coke (Imp.)	2,886	4,241		1,355
Explosives	24,986	25,042		56
Fencing material	91,945	75,987	15,958	
Fertilizers and manure (Imp.)	48,871	24,635	24,236	
Fertilizers and manure (S.A.)	67,373	65,327	2,046	
Fish (S.A.)	11,461	11,757		296
Flour, meal and bran (Imp.)	138,796	76,162	62,636	
Flour, meal and bran (S.A.)	162,401	187,929		25,528
Forage, hay and lucerne (Imp.)	1,151	538	613	
Forage, hay and lucerne (S.A.)	131,590	129,230	2,360	
Fruit (S.A.)	82,240	74,714	7,526	
Galvanized iron	42,287	36,544	5,743	
Grain (Imp.)	54,656	8,837	45,819	
Grain (S.A.)	532,907	663,720		130,813
Machinery and component parts	93,519	118,049		24,530
Military goods (including coal conveyed at military rates)	20,825	21,453		10,628
Minerals (other than coal and gravel)	104,176	145,977		41,804
New construction	163,854	129,013	34,841	
Ores for export	10,417	7,131	3,286	
Salt (S.A.)	47,613	43,506	4,107	
Skins, hides and horns	37,612	33,719	3,893	
Spirits (Imp.)	6,354	6,817		463
Spirits (S.A.)	11,495	11,350	145	
Sugar (Imp.)	9,740	6,499	3,241	
Sugar (S.A.)	211,054	244,537		3,483
Tea (S.A.)	2,803	2,535	268	
Timber (Imp.)	196,858	209,775		12,917
Timber (S.A.)	216,910	167,479	49,431	
Tobacco (S.A.)	11,386	11,711		325
Wattle bark	64,602	64,146	456	
Wines (Imp.)	379	378	1	
Wines (S.A.)	34,022	32,409	1,613	
Wool (S.A.)	112,954	99,995	12,959	
Other traffic	2,142,390	1,997,376	146,014	
Total revenue-earning traffic	12,402,526	11,747,598	654,928	
Free hauled traffic—				
Railway coal	1,721,428	1,566,333	155,095	
Railway stores and material	591,739	544,987	46,752	
Total free hauled traffic	2,313,167	2,111,320	201,847	
Grand total	14,715,693	13,858,918	856,775	

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The extent to which modern appliances are being more freely used by the farmers of South Africa is strikingly illustrated by the tonnage of agricultural machinery and implements conveyed during 1913, 33,957 tons, as compared with 23,651 tons the previous year, an increase of 10,306 tons, or 43·6 per cent, and this result has been achieved during a period when the country was experiencing a season of drought.

FENCING MATERIAL.

Fencing material increased by 15,958 tons, or 21 per cent, over the tonnage conveyed during the previous year.

FERTILIZERS AND MANURE.

There was a considerable increase in the tonnage of imported fertilizers, which advanced by 24,236 tons, or 98·4 per cent. The tonnage of South African fertilizers increased by only 2,046 tons, or 3·1 per cent. The increase in the locally produced fertilizers is not a very large one compared with that of the imported article, but since Union the increase in the former has been a constant one, as compared with fluctuations in the tonnage of the latter. This is reflected in the following figures, showing the respective tonnages for the period 1910 to 1913 inclusive:—

	Imported Fertilizers.	Increase or Decrease.	South African Fertilizers.	Increase.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1910.....	57,478	...	47,852	
1911.....	42,437	15,041	54,590	6,738
1912.....	24,635	17,802	65,327	10,737
1913.....	48,871	24,236	67,373	2,046

It will be seen that in 1913, as compared with 1910, the tonnage of imported fertilizers decreased by 8,607 tons, whereas the South African fertilizers increased by 19,621 tons.

WOOL, SKINS, HIDES, ETC.

The tonnage of wool, skins, hides and horns increased by 16,852 tons, or 12·6 per cent over 1912. This was mainly due to the improvements in the production of wool and mohair, which increased by 12,959 tons, and is the more satisfactory when it is remembered that a large proportion of the pastoral districts of the Union suffered from severe drought.

GRAIN.

Imported grain increased by 45,819 tons, or 518·5 per cent, while South African grain decreased by 130,813 tons, or 19·7 per cent. This is attributed to the drought.

TIMBER.

Imported timber decreased by 12,917 tons, or 6·2 per cent; on the other hand, the tonnage of South African timber increased by 49,431 tons, or 30 per cent. The increase is largely represented by timber for industrial and mining purposes in the Transvaal.

HOLLAND.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. T. Lithgow.*)

ROTTERDAM, November 3, 1914.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES.

The Government of the Netherlands has taken over and arranged for all purchases of wheat, flour and other such foodstuffs. In purchasing wheat the usual commercial course is pursued by the Government, grain agents submit their offers to the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Trade and the bills of lading are made out to the order of the Government.

Some parcels were recently bought by the Government f.o.b. New York through two well-known Dutch grain dealers.

EXPORTATION PROHIBITED.

The exportation from the Netherlands of any foodstuffs of this nature is absolutely prohibited and no importations can be made unless the same are consigned to the Government.

BUCKWHEAT AND GRITS.

The Administration of the Netherlands Grain Importers Association at Rotterdam has written a letter to the Department of Agriculture with reference to the importation of buckwheat and grits. According to reports received by the Administration from different grocers the supplies have now nearly all been disposed of. It is therefore very likely that there will be a great shortage of these commodities. It is represented that apart from the losses which merchants will suffer the buckwheat and grits are very wholesome and popular food.

The importation of buckwheat from Russia which has hitherto furnished the chief supply is no longer possible. It is considered probable that this article can be exported from Canada, but as the importation by private firms is prohibited the association asked the Government if they are prepared to buy and import as soon as possible from 4,000 to 5,000 tons of buckwheat in Canada.

SALE OF MAIZE BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The Department of Agriculture informs interested parties that the maize purchased by the Government and imported into Rotterdam will be sold by subscription until further notice by the committee of grain dealers to actual grain importers established in Holland, but only to the subscriber himself.

PRICES FIXED.

Maximum selling prices are fixed by the Government for subscribers. The maximum price for sound American mixed maize, sale grade, was 230 gulden per 2,000 kilograms (\$92.46 per 4,409 lbs.). The price is to be understood cash.

Usual terms of delivery, including one gulden brokerage on the conditions of the Rotterdam Grain Exchange.

Transportation from lighters must not be done by mechanical contrivances, unless otherwise provided, the object being to provide employment for as many workmen as possible.

Importers must purchase not less than 100 and not more than 500 tons, and are only permitted to sell or deliver to buyers in the Netherlands. Each subscriber is obliged to deposit security amounting to 10 per cent of the sale which sum must be paid together with the purchase money and shall remain in the hands of the Committee of Grain Dealers for one month after the discharge of the ship. The administration of the above mentioned committee is in charge of the control regarding the fulfilment of the provisions of subscription. The principal regulation is that each subscriber is obliged to state by letter daily the quantity disposed of and the price and name of the purchaser. By infringing these regulations he is liable to exclusion from further subscription and forfeiture of the security deposited.

CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.

These are entitled to reserve 50 per cent of the quantity offered provided notice is given before the time of subscription together with the name of the middleman.

In case these associations shall have reserved more than 50 per cent only that quantity will be distributed proportionately among them. The subscribers receive from the committee a statement giving the quantity and name of the association to which they have to deliver.

CHANGE OF CONDITIONS.

There will be a sale by subscription of Government Maize imported from the United States on the 9th instant, but on this occasion the maximum price will not be fixed, as it has become apparent that the object which the government had in view of supplying the maize as cheaply as possible to consumers had not been obtained. It was found that the dealers were speculating and that the system gave rise to abuses. If this is likely to continue the government has stated its intention of distributing their importations direct to millers without the interference of the trade.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES PROHIBITED FOR EXPORT.

The following, for the time being, have been placed on the prohibited list:—Potatoes, cheese and butter.

The exportation of butter is permitted when it is provided with the Government Control Mark, and only by those manufacturers who have reserved or delivered 30 per cent of their production for home consumption.

PRICES FIXED.

The maximum wholesale price of butter for home consumption will be fixed every month by the Minister of Agriculture and the retail price will be fixed at 20 cents (8 cents) per 1 kilogram higher than the wholesale price.

Every Saturday the producers of controlled butter must state the quantity manufactured during the preceding seven days to the director of the Control Station with which they are connected and the director furnishes each Monday a certificate for the exportation of 70 per cent of the quantity stated.

ONLY GOVERNMENT MERCHANDIZE IMPORTED.

The Holland American Line, the only steamship service at present in operation plying between this country and the North American continent, sailing from New York, will not accept any merchandize of any description whatever, outward from New York, unless the same is consigned to the Dutch Government.

This precludes any business between the Canadian exporter and the Dutch importers.

WHEAT SHORTAGE.

The consensus of opinion in Holland in well informed circles is that for the next two or three years there will be a considerable shortage of wheat in a number of countries which have hitherto been very large producers, and that Canada would do well to take advantage of the opportunity which thus presents itself.

JAPAN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

YOKOHAMA, October 23, 1914.

EXPORT OF JAPANESE MANDARIN ORANGES.

In the development of Canadian trade with the Far East, the possibility of obtaining cargoes both ways plays an important part. The following particulars with reference to the export of Japanese mandarin oranges should therefore be of interest, as they indicate to some extent the reciprocal effect which the purchases of these fruits on the part of Canadians must have in stimulating the sale of Canadian goods in the Orient.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS TO CANADA.

The export of Japanese madarin oranges has developed considerably during the last few years and amounted in 1913 to 37,000,000 lbs. valued at £136,000 (\$668,000). The greater part of this amount is shipped to Manchuria and Vladivostock, but Canada has also recently become an important purchaser. In 1909 her takings were only 1,190,000 lbs. valued at \$19,000, but by 1913 they had gradually grown to 4,070,000 lbs. worth \$71,000. The United States of America and China also buy a small amount but practically speaking the exports are divided between Manchuria, Siberia and Canada. There is in addition a very large domestic consumption, a present at New Year or at other times often taking the form of a basket of oranges. These oranges, or 'Mikan' as the Japanese call them, are grown in most of the southern parts of Japan, but the best known districts are Wakayama and Shizuoka Prefectures. The principal ports of exports are as follows: For Vladivostock—Tsuruga; for Manchuria, Osaka and for Canada, Kobe and Shimizu. Shipments are made to various points in Canada but not generally beyond Winnipeg and it is said that the reason the fruit sells so well in Canada is that it arrives in time for Christmas before the California oranges are ripe. The season for shipment from Japan commences on about the 26th October.

NEW PACKING REGULATIONS.

A point that has arisen this year is in connection with the dimensions of boxes. In the past there has been considerable difference in the sizes of boxes, and this has led to difficulties. Some of the shippers in Japan maintain that the old system of permitting any kind of box to be exported was in the interests of the trade, but the Japanese government apparently do not agree with this view, for they have issued regulations compelling all shippers to use boxes with the following measurements: 1 foot in length, 9 inches wide and 6 inches deep. Formerly smaller boxes were used which contained about 10 lbs. of oranges while the new standard boxes will hold about 12 lbs. and in the past a package consisted of three boxes tied together, while under the new system only two boxes will be tied together. The new regulations will doubtless cause some difficulties and disputes especially in connection with orders booked on the old system as the new boxes will cost more. For the Canadian market oranges

are very carefully inspected by the Japanese authorities and are then graded. The old style boxes used to take 3, 4 or 5 dozen oranges each according to grade, the largest naturally being the best. The new ones will take about one-third more. The oranges are wrapped one by one in waxed paper which ensures their opening up in good condition on the other side. This precaution is, however, only made use of as regards exports to Canada. For shipment to Vladivostock and Manchuria oranges are wrapped up in a little straw in lots of four or five.

The growers sell oranges to the dealers by weight, large and small all mixed together and the dealers subsequently grade them and sell them by the box. The quotation at present is about 45 sen (22½ cents) f.o.b. Shimizu for November shipment.

RATE OF FREIGHT.

The rate of freight which used to be \$7.50 per measurement ton to any direct port by steamers of the Pacific conference is now quoted at \$6.50 per measurement ton (40 c. ft.) but owing to the break-up of the conference the various shipping companies are watching each other and if it were not that all Pacific steamers are at present carrying full cargoes it is possible that there might at any moment be a cut in the rate.

LIST OF EXPORTERS.

The principal exporters and shippers are:—

British (Kobe district, shipping from Kobe)—

A. Cameron & Co., 93 Yedomachi, Kobe.

Davis, Summers & Co., 62 Naniwa-machi, Kobe.

(Shizuoka district, shipping from Shimizu)—

G. R. Gregg & Co., Ltd., 264 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama

Isaac Bunting & Co., 100 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama

Japanese (Kobe district)—

Fujita Shokwai, Kawara-mura, Oaza Nakagun, Wakayama-ken.

Izutoku Shoten, Kaigandori Shichome, Kobe.

Osawa & Co., Sannomiya-cho, Sanchome, Kobe.

(Shizuoka district)—

Hanada Yoshitaro Fujikawa-machi, Iharagun, Shizuoka

Mochizuki Shojiro Ejiri-machi, Shizuoka.

Chayashi Gomei Kaisha, Gofukucho, Gochome, Shizuoka

No responsibility as to the standing of any of the above mentioned firms can be accepted.

COLOMBIA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT

(*Mr. A. E. Beckwith.*)

MEDELLIN, September 28, 1914.

THE WAR AND COLOMBIAN TRADE.

Owing to the European war, trade and business generally are in a very unsettled state. A falling off of the export trade and a decreased circulation of gold coin has resulted. The principal revenue of the Government being from customs duties, a decline in imports has brought about a decrease in the revenue. It is expected, however, that all the steamship lines with the exception of the German, will continue their services and that maritime insurance and freights will again return to

normal. In which case unless the foreign market prices fall considerably the export trade will revive. With respect to the lines running to and from the United States it is not expected that any great increase in rates will take place.

None of the commercial houses or banks have so far been reported to have failed, but it is generally believed that some of them are feeling the present crisis considerably. Although there is a general unsettled feeling among the business houses, a number of them are undoubtedly sound financially and Canadian export houses should no doubt be able to establish business relations.

MONEY CIRCULATION.

Gold circulation has decreased considerably and this has affected normal trade conditions. The principal gold circulation is the English sovereign, but the Government is endeavouring to start working their mint in Medellin, and to purchase the bullion from the mines that are working. It is expected that they will coin the equivalent of the English sovereign. A new emission of paper money is also under consideration.

LABOUR.

One of the railways has suspended the greater part of their construction work, thus throwing workmen out of employment. Wages generally have been reduced, but up to the present there has been no serious trouble. The Government is taking steps to find work for the unemployed, and it is also rumoured that Medellin merchants will raise a loan for the railway. The United Fruit Company has also suspended part of the labour on the banana plantations in Santa Marta.

DEMAND FOR IMPORTED GOODS.

Generally speaking the prices for imported goods have increased from 10 to 15 per cent.

Up to the present there does not seem to be a scarcity of foodstuffs in the interior, most of this being produced in the country itself, but in the coast departments where there have been a large importation of foodstuffs, it is feared that there will be a shortage. The Department of Bolivar has prohibited the sale of foodstuffs outside the department.

It is also feared that the importation of whole wheat will decrease, which will affect the local flour mills of Barranquilla and Cartagena which depend solely on imported whole wheat. The Medellin flour mill also imports a considerable quantity of whole wheat. As it is expected that the price of whole wheat will go up a petition is now before Congress for the reduction of the duties on this article.

If Canadian houses are in a position now to export flour and whole wheat to Colombia they should obtain good prices.

COFFEE AND HIDES.

The prices for these articles have fallen considerably. Coffee is now quoted in Medellin from 7 to 8 cents per pound instead of 13 to 15 cents before the war. Hides are quoted at 15 cents per pound instead of at 22 cents.

GERMAN TRADE WITH COLOMBIA.

It should be possible for Canada to obtain a fair proportion of the trade which formerly went to Germany, this trade now being completely suspended. According to the Government statistical report the principal imports from Germany in 1913 were as follows:—

Oils and greases.	\$ 23,131 04
Foodstuffs, condiments.	706,122 92
Machinery, tools, etc., for agriculture and mining.	19,012 35
Fuel and materials for lighting purposes.	47,285 69
Arms and accessories, ammunition.	522,627 62
Articles connected with arts and crafts.	3,686 77
Varnishes, paints, etc.	41,009 96
Wines, liquors, etc.	121,904 37
Crockery, earthenware, ceramics, etc.	205,090 26
Rubber, guttapercha, ivory, celluloid goods.	39,316 53
Bone, horn, and shell goods, etc.	6,854 92
Leather and leather goods.	66,395 56
Drugs and medicines, chemicals.	178,632 28
Electrical machinery and materials.	121,750 21
Explosives.	1,320 50
Musical instruments.	56,426 98
Railway and other machinery for locomotion.	139,644 87
Wood and manufactures of.	127,043 00
Metals.	751,116 40
Paper, cardboard, etc.	212,457 34
Perfumes.	12,485 08
Textiles.	582,683 72
Miscellaneous.	26,126 55
Total.	<u>\$4,012,134 92</u>

SUGGESTIONS TO EXPORTERS.

It is highly important that export houses should endeavour to quote prices for delivery at Colombian ports, especially at the present time, owing to the fluctuations of maritime freight and insurance. All important Colombian commercial houses have agents at the Colombian ports. Catalogues if possible should be in Spanish, and to save time should be remitted as soon as possible to the firm with whom the exporter is communicating. In many cases samples would be better than catalogues and being duty free, if the regulations are complied with the cost should not be considerable. When possible correspondence should also be in Spanish.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

A large portion of the German trade with Colombia has undoubtedly been obtained by the sending out of competent travelling agents, who speak Spanish and visit the principal towns, carrying samples, &c. While it would be costly for single firms, with the exception of the larger ones, to each send out an agent, it would no doubt be possible for several Canadian export houses to combine and to send one representative to Colombia.

GERMAN BANK IN MEDELLIN.

A German bank established in Medellin and owned principally by German shareholders but with some Colombian capital, has up to the present done a fair amount of business. As it is possible that the war will affect this bank's business, there should be opportunities for other foreign banking enterprises.

TRADE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

Press clippings from Japanese and British sources reviewing the present situation in the trade of the Far East, have recently come to hand. For the most part these extracts are concerned with the opportunities resulting from Germany's present and future disabilities in the Oriental markets. Special attention is drawn to the campaign being carried on in Japan to secure for that country a dominating position in the trade with China now that most of her principal competitors are preoccupied with the struggle in Europe. These extracts are of interest from their bearing on similar notices which have appeared in previous numbers of the Weekly Report.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

First with regard to the possibilities of the situation in China, a correspondent of the *London Times*, contributes an article which although dealing with opportunities for British manufacturers and merchants, brings up nevertheless many points equally applicable to the point of view of Canadian trade extension. He commences by making the observation that the annual value of China's direct imports from Germany—between three or four millions sterling—by no means represents the real and ultimate issues at stake. The value of China's foreign trade, is by the common consent of all competent observers far more potential than actual. Keeping this fact in mind Germany has systematically directed her state-controlled commercial policies to pegging out claims, as wide as possible, against the day when China's economic resources shall perforce be developed, and great plants of industry spring from the seeds of trade wisely planted in China to-day.

NATURE OF GERMAN EXPORTS.

The list of Germany's exports to China includes several classes of goods in which British manufacturers should readily be able to replace the German article (e. g., machinery, cutlery, lampware, needles, and electrical fittings). The opportunities created by the cessation of German commerce overseas are sufficiently obvious, and it may fairly be expected that they will continue to exist for some time after the war and during the necessary period of reconstruction which must follow it. During this period British merchants should have no difficulty in securing a large part of the trade in these commodities; the difficulty will lie in concerting the measures necessary to retain it permanently.

ENERGETIC EFFORTS REQUIRED.

It must not be forgotten that Germany's great and indestructible wealth of human industry, her rulers' intelligent co-ordination of industrial and financial forces to definite ends, the untiring enterprise and energy of her traders far afield, will not be diminished, but rather increased, in the event of her being decisively defeated. Cheaper labour in Germany, an inevitable and immediate consequence of such defeat, would mean cheaper German goods in China. And whatever the issue of war in Europe the Chinese will continue to give their custom to the nation that sells them goods of the kind they want at the lowest price. To secure a strong hold on the trade which Germany is now perforce obliged to abandon, to put British enterprise in the Far East on a permanently sound footing, British merchants will need (as they have frequently been told) to take a leaf out of the German book by employing technical men trained to knowledge of the language and local conditions. Firms, or groups of manufacturers, must combine to organize widely-spread distributing agencies; and, last but not least, British capital must be systematically directed to the effective support of purely British industries and interests.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

The observations with which the writer brings the article in question to a conclusion are of special importance. Although the situation, it is pointed out, presents opportunities, it must be borne in mind that British traders cannot expect to have the field to themselves. The Japanese, by reason of their geographical position and knowledge of local conditions, are likely to derive large and immediate profit from the suspension of German business, especially in inland provinces, such as Szechuan, where British manufacturers are practically unrepresented. As regards railways and mines, engineering works and industrial undertakings on a large scale, the Japanese are necessarily handicapped by lack of capital; if British enterprise be wisely guarded, here lies a wide field, from which systematic culture should extract a rich harvest.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL AMBITIONS.

The trade with China is of great importance to Japan and has played a considerable part in the shaping of the foreign policies of the country. The importance attached to this trade in its relation to the economic welfare of Japan may be realized by the following extract from a statement made by Baron Makino, a few years ago when Minister of Agriculture and Commerce:

‘It is not too much to say that a great part of our hope for future financial rehabilitation in Japan depends upon how we can further develop our trade with China. In this matter we cannot afford to be beaten by our foreign competitors, for the welfare of the nation depends upon it. I would have all Japanese regard it as the foundation of our national prosperity. Should we lose China as a customer it means the ruin of our commercial prospects.’

Taking this as representative of leading Japanese opinion, it may therefore be realized that Japan at the present time is leaving no stone unturned in her efforts to take full advantage of the exceptional opportunity to more strongly entrench herself in the trade with China.

JAPANESE PROSPECTS IN THE CHINA TRADE.

An official of the Japanese Financial Department in reviewing the bearing of the European war on the prospects of Japan's trade with China, points out that German goods have long been regarded as competing with Japanese goods in Chinese markets. The war will inevitably check the export of German goods to China, and this would result in an increased demand for Japanese goods. It may be contended that, owing to the European war the Chinese loan projects may be abandoned indefinitely, and this would plunge China into a financial crisis and impede her trade with Japan. But it is not so much the failure of Chinese loans as the inflation of paper currency in Chinese markets that has hampered trade. Therefore, the future of Japan's trade with China will be quite encouraging if only the efforts of the Chinese Government to adjust the currency issued by the provincial governments be prosecuted with any degree of success.

Going more into detail, the *Osaka Mainichi* urges Japanese merchants to redouble their efforts to effect a large increase in the sales of their piece goods in China. The opportunity is presented for Japan to supplement Germany in the China trade. The total imports of China last year amounted to 570,160,000 taels, and the exports to 403,600,000 taels—an increase of about 80 per cent on the figures of ten years ago.

Of the cotton yarn imported into China last year, the value of which amounted to 71,030,000 taels. India supplied 36,390,000 taels' worth, and Japan 32,550,000 taels' worth, while of the cotton piece-goods, of which China took 19,742,197 pieces last year, England supplied 11,710,000, and the rest came from India, Japan, and other countries. Now that her competitors lack means for transport and have to pay much higher freights and insurance, it should not be difficult for Japan to effect a great change in these figures. Hence, concludes the *Osaka* journal, there is no need to regard the outlook as in any way unhopeful.

This newspaper also draws attention to the significant fact that the Chinese buyers are already beginning to insist on quality, whereas formerly a low price was all they cared for. This is taken as a sign that Japanese substitutes are being sought for European goods. So far the demand has been more noticeable in north and south China than along the Yangtze valley.

THE WAR AND JAPANESE TRADE.

In considering the probable effect of the war in Europe on the foreign trade of Japan, the Government official already referred to is quoted as stating that Japanese foreign trade is greatest with Oriental countries, next with the United States and other American countries, and thirdly, with European countries. Of the total amount of the export last year, 43.6 per cent was to Oriental countries, 30.3 was to

American countries and 23.3 was to European countries. The export to Russia, France, Germany and Austria was yen 79,000,006, or 12.5 per cent of the whole amount of Japan's export trade. As to the import trade, 47.7 per cent was from Oriental countries, 17.4 per cent from American countries, and 32 per cent from European countries. Of the import from European countries, a large part was from England. The imports from the European Powers involved was about yen 78,000,000 or 19.7 per cent of the entire amount of the import trade. The chief items of export of the four Continental Powers which are now belligerents are raw silk, habutae, copper and straw braids to France; oil, habutae, copper, and straw braids to Germany; raw silk to Russia; and copper of about yen 300,000 in value to Austria. The chief items of import from these Powers are wool yarn from France; drugs, dyes, wool yarn, woollen cloth, papers, iron goods, zinc, and machinery from Germany; and wool yarn and paper from Austria, there being no import of any significant amount from Russia. Judging from the above details it may be inferred that the chief items of export to and of import from these four Powers are raw materials, and the blow to Japan's trade resulting from the war will not be so serious, though it must be admitted that the war would cause various inconveniences to trade and industry in general by the rise in the interest and insurance rate, and the partial suspension of communications. Moreover, the loss from the partial suspension of the export of raw silk to Germany and France will be partly covered by the increasing demand from the United States and Italy, where the weaving industry has of late made remarkable progress. It is to be hoped also that even the belligerent Powers can carry on their trade in neutral ships, as was the case with Japan's trade during the war with Russia.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

The *Chugai Shogyo* is of the opinion, according to the *Japan Chronicle*, that Japan will not be seriously affected by the suspension of trade with Germany, though that trade has steadily increased for some years, because it is a trade in which the economic exchange value is against Japan. Japan supplies Germany chiefly with raw materials, while her German imports are mostly machinery and other manufactured goods, including worsted, dyes, chemicals, and pigments. Supplies of all these may be obtained elsewhere; and not only so, but as Japan's policy is to check imports and increase exports, the suspension of the German trade may have the salutary effect of giving an impulse to Japan's industrial development. The figures for the trade with Germany during the past two years show imports increasing from £6,107,592 in 1912 to £6,839,479 in 1913, while exports, which in 1912 were £1,348,759, fell off last year to £1,313,278.

PRINCIPAL LINES IN GERMAN TRADE.

Of the exports to Germany last year, two only exceeded £100,000 in value, namely fish-oil and peppermint. Exceeding £50,000 were copper (£90,900), straw braids (£55,700), shell buttons (£67,700), hemp braid (£78,100), and camphor and camphor oil (£58,000). The stoppage of the export of fish-oil, peppermint, braids and copper may be a blow to Japanese commerce, but these goods should find a market in America and other countries as the situation in Europe improves. In the case of copper, the war will probably lead to an increased demand, and there is no cause for concern over the present suspension of exports to Germany.

IMPORTS FROM GERMANY.

The following are the imports from Germany which each exceed £20,000 annually:—

Malt.....	£ 45,200
Hops.....	26,600
Locomotive engines.....	67,100
Railway carriages.....	60,900
Coke.....	29,700
Cranes.....	47,200
Drugs and medicines.....	226,300
Perfumed oils.....	46,300
Iron.....	44,100
Plate iron.....	241,000
Bar and rod iron.....	608,900
Spinning machinery.....	21,400
Artificial indigo.....	301,000
Aniline dyes.....	372,000
Other dyes and colours.....	27,100
Wire.....	40,700
Galvanized wire.....	201,300
Printing machines.....	184,900
Building materials.....	82,200
Wool tops.....	23,900
Artificial silk.....	21,600
Cardboard.....	20,200
Pulp.....	217,600
Wool and cotton goods.....	83,100
Steam engines.....	35,800
Steam boilers.....	22,200
Electric motors.....	134,400
Chlorate of potash.....	44,800
Looms.....	33,000
Lead pencils.....	23,000
Insulated wire.....	136,300
Worsted yarn.....	609,400
Laboratory apparatus.....	20,600
Railway materials.....	120,000
Printing paper.....	121,000
Hose and belting.....	20,000
Woollen cloths.....	67,100
Books.....	20,700

The principal lines, it will be seen, are iron, worsted yarn, and machinery, followed by dyes, medicines, and pulp. Iron and machinery can be imported from other countries, and the machine-making industry has largely developed in Japan, so the German supplies can be dispensed with. The German aniline dyes represented 88 per cent and German indigotine 92 per cent of the total imports of these lines, of which the price is sure to go up. Germany sends 92 per cent of the total imports of hops, 41 per cent of the carbolic acid, and 42 per cent of the chlorate of potash. This last and important material in making matches, which industry may receive a check if supplies cannot be obtained. The German worsted imports represent 60 per cent of the total imports, but the stoppage of these need not necessarily be a blow to the weaving industry, but rather a stimulus to the spinning industry, since the need will be met by an increased importation of tops from Australia and England. The breaking off of relations between Japan and Germany, therefore, concludes the *Chugai*, while it may impede the development of a few industries in Japan, may give an impetus to many which are now handicapped by German rivalry, and consequently it is not too much to hope for that a state of war may induce an improvement in the economic situation.

FREIGHT RATES TO THE ORIENT.

Canadian shippers will be interested in the following remarks of the *Tokyo Asahi* with reference to freight rates on the Pacific.

'The Japanese conference of Pacific steamers has been dissolved, and the Hong Kong conference has been practically broken up by the withdrawal of the Blue Funnel line, the Nippon Yusen Kaishas and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. There was every

indication that there would be an acute freight war on the Pacific, but now, owing to the outbreak of the European war, the Hamburg-Amerika, Canadian Pacific, and Royal Mail Steam Packet liners have either been commandeered as transports or have been withdrawn for fear of capture. The only lines now plying are the Great Northern, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, but although the supply of bottoms has thus decreased, there is no rise but rather a decline in freights. Some difficulty, however, is being experienced in booking space for the shipment of wheat from America, which will begin shortly, so at present no freight war is likely to develop. Although freights are lower for some lines of goods, the rates quoted for wheat are now a good deal higher than before the dissolution of the conference.

CANADIAN CROP BULLETIN.

The monthly crop report of the Census and Statistics Office, issued to-day, deals with the area, yield and value of potato, root and fodder crops during the past season, with the area and condition of fall wheat sown for next year's crop and with the progress of fall ploughing and summer fallowing.

Root and fodder crops in Canada, consisting of potatoes, turnips, mangolds, &c., hay and clover, alfalfa, fodder corn and sugar beets, occupied this year a total area of 9,070,700 acres, as compared with 9,243,000 acres in 1913 and their estimated value is \$226,668,000, as compared with \$197,988,000 in 1913. Potatoes give a yield of 85,672,000 bushels from 475,900 acres showing the excellent average yield per acre for the Dominion of 180 bushels, which is higher for this crop than in any year since 1908, excepting only in 1909, when the average reached was 193 bushels. At an average price per bushel of 49 cents—the same as last year—the total value of the potato crop is \$41,598,000 against \$38,418,000 in 1913. The potato yield in the Maritime provinces is especially good, the yield per acre being 213 bushels in Prince Edward Island, 220 bushels in Nova Scotia and 240 bushels in New Brunswick. Turnips and other roots yielded 69,003,000 bushels of the value of \$18,934,000, compared with 66,788,000 bushels, value \$18,643,000, in 1913, hay and clover 10,259,000 tons, value \$145,999,000, compared with 10,859,000 tons, value \$124,696,000 in 1913, alfalfa 218,400 tons, value \$3,096,000, compared with 237,770 tons, value \$2,819,000 in 1913, fodder corn 3,251,000 tons, value \$15,950,000, compared with 2,616,200 tons, value \$12,506,000, in 1913 and sugar beets 146,000 tons, value \$1,092,000, compared with 148,000 tons, value \$966,000 in 1913. The average yield per acre of turnips, &c. is 394 bushels against 358, of hay and clover 1.28 ton against 1.33, of fodder corn 10.25 tons against 8.62 and of alfalfa 2.42 tons against 2.54 in 1913. The average quality of these crops for all Canada is high, ranging from 89 p.c. of the standard for sugar beets to 96 p.c. for fodder corn. As usual, estimates of the acreage sown to fall wheat this year for the crop of 1915, were collected from correspondents at the end of October. The compilation of the results shows an area estimated in the five fall wheat provinces of 1,294,000 acres, compared with the area sown in 1913 of 1,184,800 acres and the area harvested this year of 973,300 acres. The acreage sown for 1915 represents a net increase over that sown for 1914 of 9.2 p.c. Last year the acreage sown was reported as 7.37 p.c. less than in 1912. The bulk of the fall wheat crop is grown in Ontario, where, this year, the estimate is for 1,043,000 acres, as compared with 898,000 acres, the area sown in the fall of 1913. The increase under fall for Ontario therefore is in the ratio of about 16 p.c. In the three Northwest provinces, the area sown to fall wheat has again decreased in continuation of a decline attributed to conservative discouraging seasons for this crop. Alberta, however, is the only western province where fall wheat is largely grown, and the area estimated to be sown is 230,000 acres, compared with 262,000 acres last year, a decrease of about

12 p.c. In British Columbia there is an increase from 5,500 to 6,000 acres, or 10 p.c. The condition of the fall wheat crop on October 31 is reported for the five provinces as 96.5 p.c. of the standard which upon the assumption that average conditions prevail between now and the next year's harvest, indicates a yield per acre of about 1.5 p.c. above the average of the past four years, 1910-13. In Ontario the condition on October 31 was 99, in Manitoba 82, in Saskatchewan 60, in Alberta 92 and in British Columbia 96 per cent of the standard.

The early harvest and favourable conditions for threshing in the western provinces enabled farmers to make excellent progress with fall ploughing on land intended for sowing in the spring. Measured in percentage of the total land intended for next year's crop it is estimated that in Manitoba 92, in Saskatchewan 77, and in Alberta 56 p.c. of fall ploughing was completed by October 31. These figures compare very favourably with the two previous seasons, when the highest percentage was not more than 58 in Manitoba (1913) and the lowest only 24 in Saskatchewan and Alberta (1912). The progress made this year therefore augurs well for next year's crops. In Eastern Canada the percentage of fall ploughing completed by October 31 ranges from 51 in Nova Scotia to 75 in Quebec; but in the east especially in the Maritime provinces, there is a longer fall ploughing season. The average figure for all Canada is 71, compared with 54 last year and 44 in 1912.

The practice of summer fallowing in the west shows further progress, an increase of about 6 p.c. being reported in Manitoba and of 3 p.c. in Saskatchewan, as compared with last year. Alberta however, shows a decline of about 5 p.c. All the other provinces show a smaller percentage devoted to summer fallowing, resulting in a net decline for the Dominion of about 1.5 p.c.

APRICOT DRYING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In Weekly Report No. 564, a notice appeared with reference to an interview with one of the largest fruit importers in France who stated that there was a large demand for dried apricots in that country. The opinion was expressed that if provision for drying this fruit in British Columbia could be made, there might be an opportunity for Canada to share in this trade—now supplied principally from California. The attention of the Department has now been drawn to a current issue of the *British Columbia Fruit and Farm Magazine*, in which it is stated that a successful experiment with sun-dried apricots has been made in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia. A part of an exceptionally fine crop of apricots went through a process of sun-drying and came out as fine, large juiceless but meaty apricots, which resisted every effort that was made to extract moisture from them. When moisture was added, however, they became round and juicy once more, with the flavour of the freshly plucked fruit. If the success of this experiment leads to an extension of the fruit drying industry, Canada should be in a more advantageous position to share in the trade in dried fruits with France and other countries. Those interested should apply to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, for the name of the French fruit importer, referred to above.

AUSTRALIAN DESIGN COMPETITION POSTPONED.

In Weekly Report No. 549, there appeared a summary of the conditions governing the competition for designs for the Australian Federal Parliamentary buildings at Canberra. It was then indicated that the designs should reach Melbourne not later than March 31, 1915. Mr. D. H. Ross, Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, now informs the Department that since the publication of these particulars there has been a change of government in Australia, and it was recently decided to postpone the competition

indefinitely. It is assumed that after the European war is over, the question of inviting designs will again receive consideration. The Prime Minister of Canada was advised by the Commonwealth Government, by cable, as follows:—

‘In view of outbreak of war and consequent feeling of unrest, Commonwealth Parliamentary Architectural Competition has been withdrawn until more favourable time. Shall be glad if you will make public.’

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF SWITZERLAND.

The following review of the industries and commerce of Switzerland with special reference to the opportunities for the extension of Canadian trade was furnished the Department by the Consul-General for Switzerland.

GENERAL.

Switzerland, the old republic founded in 1291, whose democratic and political institutions are well known, has an area of only sixteen thousand square miles, about 78 per cent of which is productive soil and 22 per cent unproductive surface (glaciers and lakes). It is the highest country in Europe, forming the watershed between the North Sea, to which the Rhine flows, and the Mediterranean, where the Rhone ends.

POPULATION.

The population is a little under four million (3,000,900), being about one-half of population of Canada.

IMMIGRATION.

The immigration oversea in 1913, was 6,200, of which over two-thirds went to the United States, and a few hundred came to Canada.

INDUSTRIES OF SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland, owing to her spirit of thrift and mechanical skill, her banking centres (Geneva, Basle, Zurich), her rich pastures, the beauty and various aspects of her scenery and her geographical situation in the centre of Europe, has developed into a rich country, although she has no mines, no coal, no ores and must import from abroad all the raw material required.

The greatest industrial centres are St. Gall and Oriental Switzerland for embroideries, Zurich for silks and machinery, Basle for silks, ribbons, chemicals and machinery, Geneva for watches, jewellery, machinery and chemicals, Neuchâtel and the Bernese Jura for watches, Winterthur and Aarau for machinery. The industries concerning knit goods and cotton goods, other than embroideries, are numerous and prosperous; the same remark applies to the manufacturing of chocolate, also of cheese. Condensed milk is made in both the cantons of Vaud and Zoug.

HOTELS.

The subject of the principal wealth of Switzerland has often been discussed. It cannot be denied that the country has a splendid organization and administration for the hotel business, but it is a common mistake to think that tourists, through their expenditure at the hotels in Switzerland or otherwise, constitute the principal Swiss industry.

The Swiss hotel industry gives an income (a gross income) of about twenty-five to thirty million dollars, but one must not forget that to gather tourists, Switzerland must import foodstuffs, waiters, labour and pay interest on capital borrowed abroad for hotel building; one must also take into consideration that about the fifth of the hotel patrons in Switzerland are native Swiss. The money therefore brought in by the half million foreigners coming annually to Switzerland is from twenty to twenty-five million dollars.

which means an expenditure of forty dollars per tourist; from these twenty-five million dollars, about fifteen million is to be deducted for foodstuffs bought abroad and for the salary of foreign employees; there are ten million dollars left for interest on the capital, and for keeping up expenses. The capital invested in hotels is estimated at one hundred and twenty million dollars; this brings the interest to about $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 per cent to be paid on the said capital. In other words, the Swiss income from hotels is hardly one-twentieth of the annual labour.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

A list of imports and exports of Switzerland for 1913 is as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
	\$	\$
Breadstuffs.....	46,470,000	1,306,000
Fruits and vegetables.....	9,927,000	257,000
Colonial produce, etc.....	20,578,000	11,708,000
Foodstuffs of animal provenience.....	19,713,000	24,269,000
Fine provisions ("Delicatessen").....	629,000	1,387,000
Tobacco.....	3,189,000	811,000
Wines, spirits, etc.....	12,082,000	594,000
Animals.....	12,081,000	2,244,000
Animal matters, etc.....	1,061,000	320,000
Manure and waste, etc.....	1,988,000	506,000
Leather and skins, etc.....	11,150,000	9,454,000
Seeds, plants, etc.....	7,070,000	735,000
Woods.....	8,340,000	1,675,000
Fibrous matter, rags.....	928,000	1,048,000
Unprinted paper, cardboard, etc.....	1,943,000	207,000
Printed paper, cardboard, etc.....	1,254,000	532,000
Books, magazines, etc.....	4,823,000	1,301,000
Bookbinding and cardboard work.....	689,000	109,000
Cotton.....	26,369,000	52,187,000
Flax, hemp, jute, etc.....	4,661,000	933,000
Silk.....	38,384,000	54,255,000
Wool.....	14,879,000	4,799,000
Hair of all kinds.....	695,000	167,000
Straw, cane, vegetal fibres.....	1,523,000	2,867,000
Rubber, etc.....	2,361,000	432,000
Ready-made clothes.....	11,311,000	4,553,000
Minerals.....	25,007,000	2,993,000
Clay.....	549,000	87,000
Stones, etc.....	411,000	12,000
Earthenware.....	1,055,000	51,000
Glass.....	2,069,000	173,000
Iron.....	20,653,000	6,560,000
Copper.....	6,691,000	2,078,000
Lead.....	881,000	127,000
Zinc.....	532,000	143,000
Tin.....	1,676,000	224,000
Nickel.....	467,000	59,000
Aluminum.....	393,000	2,621,000
Precious metals, not coined.....	16,003,000	4,111,000
Other metals and ores.....	985,000	4,000
Machinery.....	9,931,000	19,745,000
Vehicles, etc.....	2,982,000	3,100,000
Watches.....	526,000	33,882,000
Parts of watches.....	907,000	2,728,000
Instruments, etc.....	3,780,000	3,238,000
Drugs, etc.....	2,152,000	3,538,000
Chemicals.....	9,548,000	4,038,000
Colours.....	2,040,000	5,918,000
Oils, fats, etc.....	5,922,000	418,000
Articles n.o.p.....	4,547,000	737,000
Total.....	383,815,000	275,282,000
Coin and bullion.....	11,611,000	6,882,000

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

Switzerland bought last year about four million dollars worth of Canadian wheat.

As an indication of the different Canadian products which have found their way to the Swiss market, the following list (amounts in dollars) may be given:—

IMPORTATION OF CANADIAN PRODUCTS—JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1913.

Wheat...	\$3,855,401
Oats...	44,420
Corn...	1,606
Oatmeal, etc...	5,258
Preserved fish, in recipients of more than six pounds...	264
Preserved fish, in recipients of less than six pounds...	4,950
Other preserved fruits...	1,574
Other preserves and 'delicatessen'...	6,644
Clay and similar products...	2,753
Asbestos and mica...	26,410
Scythes and sickles and pitch forks...	1,920
Articles in copper, finished...	1,020
Engines for agriculture...	7,297
Other machines for agriculture...	4,863
Other machines...	225
Harmoniums...	260
All others...	4,223
Total...	<u>\$3,969,088</u>

Dominion is importing from Switzerland embroideries, silk, silk ribbons, watches, also some chemicals and chocolates, cotton goods and cheese.

INCREASE IN IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

The following table will show how the exports from Canada to Switzerland have increased since 1892:—

IMPORTATION OF CANADIAN PRODUCTS FROM 1892 TO 1913.

January-December, 1892...	\$ 10,515
1893...	29,493
1894...	37,489
1895...	43,886
1896...	63,605
1897...	238,535
1898...	272,982
1899...	536,121
1900...	1,147,606
1901...	354,599
1902...	655,430
1903...	1,370,507
1904...	308,419
1905...	359,855
1906...	598,103
1907...	688,173
1908...	264,641
1909...	995,259
1910...	1,671,735
1911...	2,372,412
1912...	2,780,068
1913...	3,969,088

WHEAT IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

According to the Swiss Grain Exchange of Zurich, the statistics show that two-thirds of the wheat imported into Switzerland from North America comes from Canada, and one-third from the United States.

Swiss statistics are very reliable on this subject, as every importer is obliged to report the country and the growth of the wheat imported by him; this is the only way of getting the exact figures, as Switzerland has no ports and Canadian wheat

shipped through New York or Boston would under any other system probably be credited in Switzerland to the statistics of imports from the United States. About two-thirds of the wheat exported from Canada to Switzerland reaches its destination via Rotterdam and Rhine.

STEAMSHIP LINES TO ARGENTINA.

Although there are no direct steamship lines from Canada to South American ports, the Department is enabled to publish for the information of Canadian exporters the following list of the principal steamship lines having direct services between New York and Argentina. As Canadian shippers are no doubt aware, most of these lines will undertake the forwarding of shipments, will attend to transfer at New York, will make up consular documents and will clear merchandise through the customs. The vessels of these lines with the exception of those of the New York and South American Line sail under the British flag:—

American and Rio Plata Line.—21-24 State street, New York. Regular service for Buenos Aires, La Plata and Rosario. Two steamers per month.

Barber Line.—17 Battery Place, New York. Regular service, three steamers per month for La Plata, Buenos Aires and Rosario with occasional sailings for Bahia Blanca.

Houston Line.—17 Battery Place, New York. Two steamers per month for Buenos Aires, Rosario and La Plata.

Lamport and Holt Line.—Produce Exchange Building, New York. Two steamers per month for Buenos Aires and Rosario.

Norton Line.—Produce Exchange Building, New York. Two steamers per month for Buenos Aires and Rosario.

New York and Pacific Line.—Hanover Square, New York. One vessel per month for Bahia Blanca and Puerto Madryn on the way to the west coast of South America.

New York and South American Line.—11 Broadway, New York. One steamer per month for Bahia Blanca.

Prince Line.—10 Bridge street, New York. Regular fortnightly service for Buenos Aires and Rosario.

MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS REQUIRED.

In the November number of *Industrial Canada*, there was published the following list of articles used by Canadian manufacturers, the supply of which has been cut off or reduced by the war. In view of great interest attached to this list it has been considered desirable to reprint it herewith in the hope that it may lead to these materials being in the future for the most part supplied at home. Those who have the specified articles for sale should communicate directly with the manufacturers mentioned:—

Acetate of soda.—The Imperial Varnish and Colour Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Albumin from eggs (soluble scales).—Stone, Limited, Toronto.

Alum.—The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull.

Aluminum.—Decalcomania Co. of Can., Ltd., Toronto.

Ammonium bichromate (crystals).—Stone Limited, Toronto.

Aniline eosine.—The Imperial Varnish and Colour Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Asbestos board (compressed in sheets from about 40-inch x 80-inch and ½-inch thick).—A. B. Ormsby Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Bags, jute or substitutes for.—Geo. H. Gillespie & Co., Ltd., Madoc, Ont.

Bale cloth.—Stauntons Limited, Toronto.

- Barium chloride*.—The Imperial Varnish and Colour Co., Ltd., Toronto. Colin McArthur & Company, Montreal, Que.
- Barytes, White (free from iron)*.—Colin McArthur & Co., Montreal.
- Beta Naphthol*.—The Imperial Varnish and Colour Co., Ltd., Toronto.
- Bisulphide of carbon*.—The Standard Paint Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.
- Bleaching powder*.—The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull.
- Boiler tubes*.—Marsh & Henthorn, Limited, Belleville, Ont.
- Bottles, glass, for ale and stout*.—John Labatt, Ltd., London, Ont.
- Braid, hemp, bleached and dyed*.—J. R. Shuttleworth & Son, London, Ont.
- Braid, straw, bleached and dyed*.—Excelsior Straw Works, St. Johns, Que. J. R. Shuttleworth & Son, London, Ont.
- Brewers' pitch*.—John Labatt, Ltd., London, Ont.
- Burlap*.—Stauntons Limited, Toronto.
- Calcined magnesite*.—Interior Construction Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.
- Carbolic acid crystals*.—Colin McArthur & Company, Montreal.
- China clay*.—R. Campbells' Sons, Hamilton, Ont. The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Que.
- China, plain undecorated*.—Glass and China Decorators, Ltd., Montreal.
- China, Special Shapes and forms*.—Sterling Rubber Co., Ltd., Guelph, Ont.
- Chlorate of potash, powdered*.—The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Que.
- Chloride of lime (26 per cent chlorine)*.—Sultana, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
- Chloride of magnesia*.—Interior Construction Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.
- Chromic acid*.—Stone Limited, Toronto.
- Citric acid*.—Imperial Cocoa and Spice Co., Ltd., Hamilton. Pure Gold Mfg. Co., Ltd., Toronto.
- Clay, Ball*.—R. Campbells' Sons, Hamilton, Ont.
- Clay, raw*.—R. Campbells' Sons, Hamilton, Ont.
- Cloth, serge*.—Fraser Cap Co., London, Ont.
- Cloth, tweed*.—Fraser Cap Co., London, Ont. Merritt & Company, Chatham, Ont.
- Colours*.—The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Que. Imperial Cocoa and Spice Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.
- Colours, artist*.—Stone Limited, Toronto.
- Colours, Lithographing*.—Stone, Limited, Toronto.
- Cotton piece goods*.—H. P. Ritchie & Company, Toronto.
- Coumarin*.—Canadian Coconut Company, Montreal, Que. Imperial Cocoa and Spice Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Puddington, Wetmore, Morrison, Ltd., St. John, N.B. Pure Gold Mfg. Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
- Cream of tartar crystals*.—Pure Gold Mfg. Co., Ltd., Toronto.
- Cyanide of potassium*.—Hamilton Stove and Heater Co., Hamilton.
- Degras or wool grease*.—The Standard Paint Co. of Can., Ltd., Montreal.
- Dextrine*.—The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Que. Granby Elastic Co., Ltd., Granby, Que.
- Dyes*.—The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Que.
- Dyes, Aniline*.—Robert Crean & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. The D. Hibner Furniture Co., Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Colin McArthur & Company, Montreal, Que. Reliance Ink Company, Winnipeg, Man., Stauntons Limited, Toronto, Ont.
- Dyes, Red Lake*.—The Imperial Varnish and Colour Co., Ltd., Toronto.
- Dyes, scarlet*.—The Imperial Varnish and Colour Co., Ltd., Toronto.
- Dyestuffs*.—Colonial Weaving Co., Peterborough.
- Ethers*.—Imperial Cocoa and Spice Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
- Eyes (for wax figures)*.—Dale Wax Figure Co., Ltd., Toronto.
- Feldspar*.—R. Campbells' Sons, Hamilton.
- Felt, table tops*.—Houard & Co., London, Ont.
- Flint*.—R. Campbells' Sons, Hamilton.
- Felt, pressed*.—Fraser Cap Co., London, Ont.

- Fibre, hard.*—John T. Hepburn, Ltd., Toronto.
- Furriers' supplies (glass eyes, rubber snouts, claws, papier maché heads).*—Holt, Renfrew & Co., Ltd., Toronto.
- Gallic.*—Reliance Ink Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- Gallic acid.*—Stone Limited, Toronto.
- Gelatine.*—Imperial Cocoa and Spice Co., Ltd., Hamilton.
- Glass.*—Puttyless Window Co., Lennoxville, Que.
- Glass plates, for washboard rubbing purposes, corrugated.*—Taylor, Scott & Co., Ltd., Palmerston, Ont.
- Glass, ground, coarse and fine.*—The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Que.
- Glass, plate.*—Stone Limited, Toronto.
- Glass, sheet.*—The D. Hibner Furniture Co., Ltd., Berlin, Ont.
- Glassware, flint.*—Glass and China Decorators, Ltd., Montreal.
- Glue.*—E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Que.
- Gold leaf, imitation used in the manufacture of transfers.*—Decalcomania Co. of Can, Ltd., Toronto.
- Gum.*—Granby Elastic Web Co., Ltd., Granby, Que.
- Gum arabic.*—The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Que.
- Gum copal.*—The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Que.
- Gum damar.*—The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Que.
- Gum tragacanth.*—The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Que. John Labatt, Ltd., London, Ont.
- Hangers.*—John Labatt, Ltd., London, Ont.
- Hardware, furniture.*—Nelson & Foster, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
- Hat bands, silk and cotton.*—Robert Crean & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Excelsior Straw Works, St. Johns, Que. J. R. Shuttleworth & Son, London, Ont.
- Hat linings.*—Excelsior Straw Works, St. Johns, Que.
- Hat tops.*—Excelsior Straw Works, St. Johns, Que.
- Hat trimmings.*—Excelsior Straw Works, St. Johns, Que.
- Ink, printing.*—The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Que.
- Iron oxide.*—The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Que.
- Knives, advertising.*—John Labatt, Ltd., London, Ont.
- Kraft pulp.*—The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Que.
- Lead.*—R. Campbells' Sons, Hamilton.
- Lead pencils.*—Stone Limited, Toronto.
- Linen canvas.*—Toronto Pad Co., Ltd., Toronto.
- Linseed oil.*—The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Que.
- Liquid litho.*—Stone Limited, Toronto.
- Lumber, Ash (1-inch to 2-inch thick, length 12 feet to 16 feet).*—Merritt & Company, Chatham, Ont.
- Lumber, elm soft (in the log).*—Merritt & Company, Stratford, Ont.
- Lumber, hickory (1½-inch to 2-inch thick, length 12 to 14 feet).*—Merritt & Company, Chatham, Ont.
- Lumber, oak (1-inch to 2-inch thick, length 12 feet to 16 feet).*—Merritt & Company, Chatham, Ont.
- Manganese dioxide.*—Dominion Glass Co., Ltd., Montreal.
- Mirror plate glass.*—The D. Hibner Furniture Co., Ltd., Berlin, Ont.
- Muriate of potash.*—Farmers' and Dairymen's Association, Clifton, N.B.
- Nitrate of soda.*—Imperial Varnish and Colour Co., Ltd., Toronto.
- Orthonitroparatoludine.*—The Imperial Varnish and Colour Co., Ltd., Toronto.
- Oxide of chromius.*—The Standard Paint Co. of Can., Ltd., Montreal.
- Oxide, red.*—Standard Paint Co., of Can., Ltd., Montreal.
- Paper, fancy, coloured.*—Stauntons Limited, Toronto.
- Paper, glazed, for covering paper boxes.*—H. T. Reason & Company, London, Ont.
- Paper, heavy, white and tinted.*—Stauntons Limited, Toronto.
- Paper, Oatmeal.*—Stauntons Limited, Toronto.

- Paper, pure vegetable parchment.*—H. T. Reason & Company, London, Ont.
Paper, transfer.—Stone Limited, Toronto.
Paranitraniline.—The Imperial Varnish and Colour Co., Ltd., Toronto.
Phosphoric acid (glacial).—Stone Limited, Toronto.
Phosphorus.—The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Que.
Plush (similar to hatters' plush.)—Merritt & Company, Chatham, Ont.
Porcelain (for knitting machines and winders).—Creelman Brothers, Georgetown, Ont.
Prussiate of potash (for case hardening).—Brown Boggs Co., Ltd., Hamilton.
Prussiate of potash.—The Imperial Varnish and Colour Co., Ltd., Toronto.
Permanganate of sodium.—Hamon & Hess, Montreal.
Reeds, flat and oval.—C. P. Gelenis & Tiere, Three Rivers, Que.
Resin.—The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Que.
Rock pulverizers.—Farmers' and Dairymen's Association, Clifton, N.B.
Silk for lining.—Holt, Renfrew & Co., Toronto.
Sodium of permanganate.—Hamon & Hess, Montreal.
Steel wool.—Brown Boggs Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Sugar of lead, white.—Colin McArthur & Company, Montreal.
Sulphate of potash.—Farmers' and Dairymen's Association, Clifton, N.B.
Sulphur.—The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Que.
Sulphur, liver of.—Hamilton Stove and Heater Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Tannic acid.—Reliance Ink Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Tartaric acid.—Imperial Cocoa and Spice Co., Ltd., Hamilton.
Teeth (for wax figures).—Dale Wax Figure Co., Ltd., Toronto.
Thorium nitrate (used in manufacturing of mantels).—Auer Incandescent Light Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
Tin.—R. Campbells' Sons, Hamilton.
Trays.—John Labatt, Ltd., London, Ont.
Tusche.—Stone Limited, Toronto.
Twine.—Stauntons Limited, Toronto.
Umber.—R. Campbells' Sons, Hamilton.
Upholstering material.—Nelson & Foster, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Vanillin.—Canadian Cocoanut Company, Montreal, Que., Imperial Cocoa and Spice Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Puddington, Wetmore, Morrison, Ltd., St. John, N.B.
Wafer sheets (for caramels and nougat).—Canadian Cocoanut Company, Montreal.
Wood flour.—Curtis & Harvey (Canada), Ltd., Montreal.
Yarn.—H. P. Ritchie & Co., Toronto.
Zinc.—The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Que.
Zinc oxides.—R. Campbells' Sons, Hamilton. The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Que.
Zinc plates.—Stone Limited, Toronto.

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended October 21, 1914:—

Cheese—

Bristol.....	75/	76/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	75/	76/6	"
London.....	76/	77/	"
Glasgow.....	—	78/	"

Butter—None reported.

Bacon (Sides)—

Bristol	70/	73/	per cwt.
Liverpool	69/	71/	"
London	71/	74/	"
Glasgow	-	-	"

Bacon (Cumberland cut)—

Bristol	-	-	"
Liverpool	78/	80/	"
London	-	-	"
Glasgow	74/	75/	"

Hams (long cut, green)—

Bristol	76/	80/	"
Liverpool	70/	74/	"
London	73/	77/	"
Glasgow	-	-	"

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended October 24, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves	161	53
Sheep and lambs	-	-
Swine	-	-
Horses	232	-
Fresh meat:—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)..... Cwts.	156,019	183,916
Mutton " " "	64,743	50,544
Pork " " "	13,708	23,345
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen).....	9,979	13,987
Salted or preserved meat:—		
Bacon	92,989	95,310
Beef	700	569
Hams	11,263	13,188
Pork	3,712	4,741
Meat, unenumerated, salted	4,388	2,485
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	9,220	20,464
Dairy produce and substitutes:—		
Butter	60,248	69,705
Margarine	29,869	27,632
Cheese	36,223	104,792
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	-	-
" cream	228	46
" condensed	31,008	27,308
" preserved, other kinds	324	320
Eggs	Gt. Hnd. 474,143	178,864
Poultry	Value £ 2,987	500
Game	3,311	323
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)..... Cwts.	11,182	20,028
Lard	19,781	37,700
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—		
Wheat	2,394,000	2,397,100
Wheatmeal and flour	208,200	337,300
Barley	1,421,500	531,500
Oats	130,400	31,100
Peas	55,246	4,600
Beans	42,410	127,820
Maize or Indian corn	1,696,500	1,027,800
Fruit, raw:—		
Apples	119,208	178,254
Pears	28,901	23,768
Hay	Tons. 456	60
Hops	Cwts. 9,834	3,311

CANADIAN ASBESTOS FOR AUSTRALIA.

On page 1978 of the Weekly Report No. 562 reference is made to the formation of a company in Sydney, N.S.W., for the purpose of manufacturing asbestos in Australia. The Department is now informed that Mr. F. L. Hall of the proposed company has sailed for Canada proposing to investigate the whole subject as regards the supply of raw material. This gentleman is expected to present a letter of introduction at the Department and to arrive about two weeks hence. Firms interested in the matter may be inclined to write him at this address.

RAILWAY SLEEPERS.

Inquiry from a source which appears to be of some importance has reached this Department regarding the above subject and specifications are provided as herewith.

Quotations for cedar and oak sleepers sawn square for delivery c.i.f. London and Liverpool in the following sizes:—

(a)	9	feet	x	12	inches	x	6	inches.
(b)	9	"		10	"		5	"
(c)	9	"		9	"		4½	"
(d)	6½	"		9	"		4½	"
(e)	7	"		10	"		5	"
(h)	9	"		10	"		10	"

The time necessary for delivery is also required and the minimum and maximum quantities which vendors are prepared to ship besides the earliest date on which shipment can be made and the name of the port from which sleepers will be shipped. Samples of six sleepers will assist the buyers in coming to a decision. The timber named is cedar and oak, but it is understood that there is no large quantity of Canadian oak to be obtained and doubtless Douglas fir would be considered suitable material. It is suggested that quotations might be made both f.o.b. shipping port and c.i.f. Liverpool, London. A reference to this subject will be found in Trade Inquiry No. 1167.

The inquiry states that a very low price will be necessary in order to secure any portion of the business.

Sleepers would be creosoted in Great Britain.

CANADIAN POTATOES FOR FRANCE.

Translated copies of communications from potato dealers in France have been transmitted to the Department by the Hon. Philippe Roy, the Canadian Commissioner General at Paris. The desire is expressed on the part of these dealers to get into touch with Canadian exporters of potatoes. Although the reported shortage does not appear to be general throughout France, it is nevertheless believed that there is an opportunity for Canadian exporters to secure a share of the trade. The temporary removal of the French duty on potatoes and the exemption from the transit or storage surtax (surtaxe d'entrepot), which on an average amounts to \$0.33 per 100 lbs., of goods transhipped in a British port consigned to France, upon presentation with the bill of lading of certain required proofs of identity during transshipment, where direct shipment of goods has become impossible owing to the war (see Weekly Report No. 563), should make this trade more advantageous for Canadian producers of potatoes.

During the last week of October the ruling prices of potatoes on the Paris market averaged as follows:—

Common Holland (ordinary white).—12 to 14 francs per 100 kilos, *i.e.*, \$0.98 to \$1.14 per bag.

Common yellow.—9 to 11 francs per 100 kilos, *i.e.*, \$0.74 to \$0.90 per bag.

Red sausages.—10 to 12 francs per 100 kilos, *i.e.*, \$0.82 to \$0.98 per bag.

BRITISH MEASURES FOR RELIEF OF TRADE.

The *London Times* in its issue of November 4 gives the particulars with reference to the British Treasury's scheme for the relief of traders having debts outstanding abroad. It is announced that a committee consisting of representatives of the Treasury, the Bank of England, the joint stock banks, and the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom has been formed, to whom is delegated the authorization of advances in approved cases to British traders carrying on an export business in respect of debts outstanding in foreign countries and the Colonies, including unpaid foreign and colonial acceptances, which cannot be collected for the time being.

The object in view is to assist traders by removing obstacles to the steady flow of business which have arisen through the temporary interruption of the ordinary channels of collection. The assistance to be given is intended to provide solvent traders with funds to continue their business and to pay their commercial debts to other traders or manufacturers. The banks have agreed that no part of the advances under this scheme shall be applied to paying off or reducing loans or bank overdrafts or meeting unpaid foreign and colonial acceptances held by the trader's own bankers.

The committee will have absolute discretion to decide whether an advance is to be made in any particular case and, if they decide to make an advance, as to the amount, such advance will not exceed 50 per cent of the outstandings. Full particulars must be scheduled and lodged with the committee, supported by a statutory declaration of the trader and supplemented by a report from the manager of the bank with whom the trader keeps an account or through whom the advance is to be obtained; the banker may call upon the trader to submit to him audited accounts of his business and such other information as he deems desirable. The necessary forms will be issued by the banks, through whom all applications for advances should be made.

The committee will be prepared at an early date to consider applications and will authorize the bankers of the trader to provide facilities which will take the form of a six months' bill drawn by the trader, accepted by the bank, and certified by the committee as 'guaranteed under the scheme for the relief to British traders, of November 3, 1914.' The bill will be domiciled for payment at the accepting bank or its London agents, and may be taken up at maturity by the drawer. It will be renewable in whole or in part for a like period from time to time until twelve months have elapsed after the close of the war or until the expiry of 'The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914,' whichever shall happen first. Immediate recourse against a trader will arise if and when a receiving order in bankruptcy (or a corresponding order in Scotland) is made against him.

The trader may discount the bill either with the accepting bank or in the market. The trader must pay in advance to the bank an accepting fee on each bill of 5s. per cent. The trader must further pay a commission at the rate of 1 per cent on the amount of each bill when originally drawn or renewed to meet expenses and provide an insurance fund.

Every trader so assisted shall be under obligation to collect the scheduled debts as soon as possible and to hand over the proceeds as and when received to the bank,

together with any further sums which the trader may elect to pay, which will be applied in reduction of the advance.

The Government will ask Parliament to provide that the ultimate loss, if any, shall be borne to the extent of 75 per cent by the Exchequer and to the extent of 25 per cent by the accepting bank, and to make the charge upon the outstanding debts valid and effective as against all persons without registration or other formal notification.

NOTES ON GERMAN TRADE.

A campaign is being actively conducted in the United Kingdom to secure for British manufacturers and exporters the trade in foreign and colonial markets formerly in German hands. In this campaign the Government Department known as the Board of Trade is taking the leading part, and through its Commercial Intelligence Branch has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades, resulting from the withdrawal of competition from Germany and Austria-Hungary in neutral markets. Extracts from these memoranda are published below, and may serve as further amplification of the special articles dealing with the opportunity for the enlargement of Canadian trade, presented through the interruption to German exports.

The following extracts deal with cotton gloves, electric light carbons, cement and woodenwares:—

Cotton Gloves.

GENERAL.

The following particulars compare the value of cotton gloves exported from Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom respectively to all destinations in a recent year:—

Exported from Germany (1912).....	£1,597,350
“ “ Austria-Hungary (1913).....	15,400
“ “ United Kingdom (1913).....	23,550

The foregoing figures include the exports from these countries to each other. The magnitude of this part of their trade is shown by the following figures:—

German exports of cotton gloves—To Austria-Hungary, £46,000; to United Kingdom, £637,600.

Austro-Hungarian exports of cotton gloves—To Germany, £1,055; to United Kingdom, £8,370.

British exports of cotton gloves—To Germany, £284; to Austria-Hungary, £6.

Deducting these amounts from the totals given above, it appears that the exports of the three countries to all other foreign and colonial markets reached the following amounts, viz.:—

From Germany.....	£913,750
“ Austria-Hungary.....	5,985
“ United Kingdom.....	23,260

PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

The following statement indicates thirty-two of the principal colonial and neutral markets to which Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom supplied cotton gloves, and the amount sent to each in 1912 or 1913, as the case may be:—

Country to which Exported.	Exports from Germany, 1912.	Exports from Austria- Hungary, 1913.	Exports from United Kingdom, 1913.
	£	£	£
British India.....	1,050	80	410
British South Africa.....	2,800		1,813
Australia.....	89,850		12,451
New Zealand.....	5,900		1,609
Canada.....	32,600		1,972
Norway.....	12,700	25	11
Sweden.....	32,700	25	14
Denmark.....	21,950		16
Netherlands.....	26,650	25	7
Belgium.....	26,000	325	110
France.....	32,400	55	8
Switzerland.....	15,400		
Portugal.....	3,950		17
Spain.....	14,400		
Italy.....	27,150		
Greece.....	3,200	160	
Roumania.....	8,600	600	
Servia.....	1,100	190	
Bulgaria.....	2,050	215	
Russia.....	105,500	4,060	
Turkey.....	6,850	135	24
Egypt.....	1,600		20
Persia.....	800	80	
China.....	1,250		186
Japan.....	4,700		160
Argentina.....	22,100		49
Chile.....	5,350		250
Peru.....	1,350		18
Uruguay.....	5,200		27
Brazil.....	8,100		
Mexico.....	3,750		60
United States.....	374,000		2,651
Other colonial and neutral markets.....	12,750		1,377
Total to above markets.....	913,750	5,975	23,260
Total to all destinations.....	1,597,350	15,400	23,550

The foregoing statistics do not relate to the exports of each of the three countries to the other two, particulars of which are given on page 1.

It is clear from the foregoing figures that Germany has a practical monopoly of this trade in each of the above-mentioned markets. The same is probably true of the United Kingdom market, where it is believed that imports of cotton gloves from Germany exceed the entire output of the United Kingdom.

No doubt German manufacturers have sundry advantages such as payment of lower wages, and longer hours of labour than British manufacturers, but the magnitude of this branch of Germany's trade now suffering from at least a partial stoppage should induce manufacturers in possession of the necessary plant to obtain for themselves an appreciable portion of this trade.

SUMMARY.

The maximum value of this trade, which under present circumstances might be diverted to British manufacturers from their German and Austrian rivals, may be summed up as follows:—

(a) In the United Kingdom Market—

German trade (1912)	£687,600
Austro-Hungarian trade (1913)	8,370
Total	<u>£645,970</u>

(b) In Colonial and Neutral Markets—

German trade (1912)	£913,750
Austro-Hungarian trade (1913)	4,985
Total	<u>£918,735</u>

Making a grand total of £1,564,705.

Electric Light Carbons.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows, for a recent year, the value of carbons for electric lighting exported from Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom to all destinations:—

Exported from Germany (1912)—

Carbon sticks for electrical arc lamps	£451,400
Electrode carbons, carbon threads for electrical illuminating appliances, carborundum articles other than grinding, polishing and whet stones; and other articles of plastic carbon or gas carbon (retort graphite)	90,000
Total	<u>£541,600</u>

Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913)—

Carbons for lighting purposes, less than 1 kilog. per metre, &c.	£48,175
--	---------

Exported from the United Kingdom (1913)—

Electrical carbons	10,064
------------------------------	--------

The figures for Germany include the value of carbons exported to the United Kingdom (£90,650), and to Austria-Hungary (£45,400), and those for Austria-Hungary include exports to Germany (£21,500), and to the United Kingdom (£9,200). British exports of carbons to Germany and Austria-Hungary are negligible.

Deducting these amounts, it appears that the exports of the three countries to all other markets were as follows:—

From Germany	£405,550
" Austria-Hungary	17,475
" United Kingdom	10,000

GERMAN, AUSTRIAN AND BRITISH MARKETS.

The following statement shows the amounts sent from Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom respectively, to each of the principal markets hitherto supplied with electrical carbons by the two first named countries:—

Country to which Exported.	Exported from Germany (1912).		Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913).	Exported from United Kingdom (1913).
	Carbon Sticks for Electrical Arc Lamps.	Electrode Carbons, Carbon Threads for electrical illuminating appliances, Carborundum Articles other than grinding, polishing, or whet stone, and other articles of Plastic Carbon or Gas Carbon (Retort Graphite.)	Carbons for Lighting Purposes, less than 1 kilog. per Metre, &c.	Electrical Carbons.
	£	£	£	£
Canada.....	3,500	250	.....	259
Australia.....	10,750	.....	120	427
Norway.....	2,450	23,600	280	.....
Sweden.....	5,450	9,000	200	.....
Denmark.....	3,750	250	190	.....
Netherlands.....	14,600	1,500	95	.....
Belgium.....	33,850	2,400	1,405	68
France.....	44,252	4,750	1,300	237
Switzerland.....	9,300	4,100	140	558
Portugal.....	2,750	250	.....	9
Spain.....	5,600	1,050	.....	288
Italy.....	32,550	5,850	8,790	.....
Roumania.....	5,200	50	3,560	.....
Russia.....	18,850	5,400	110	201
Dutch East Indies.....	7,550	.....	.....	.....
Japan.....	4,100	150	.....	130
Brazil.....	5,350	500	.....	95
Uruguay.....	4,250	200	.....	82
Argentina.....	27,250	250	55	2,606
Chile.....	3,950	250	.....	210
United States.....	69,450	12,750	30	17
Mexico.....	5,300	450	.....	.....

It will be seen that practically the whole of this trade has hitherto been done by Germany, though Austria-Hungary has supplied small quantities to Italy, Roumania, Belgium and France.

In view of the large quantities of coal annually carbonized in the United Kingdom at gas works and coke ovens, there would seem to be a distinct possibility of diverting a large portion of this trade to the United Kingdom.

SUMMARY.

The maximum amount of the export trade in carbons for electric lighting which, under present circumstances, might be diverted to British manufacturers from their German and Austrian rivals, may be summed up as follows:—

(a) In the United Kingdom Market—

German trade (1912).....	£90,650
Austro-Hungarian trade (1913).....	9,200
Total.....	£99,850

(b) In Colonial and Neutral Markets—

German trade (1912)	£405,550
Austro-Hungarian trade (1913)	17,475
Total	<u>£423,025</u>

Making a grand total of £522,875.

Cement.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows for a recent year the value of cement exported from Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom, respectively, to all destinations:—

Exported from Germany (1912)—

Portland cement, Roman cement, and hydraulic cements (tufa, trass, puzzolana, and puzzolana-sand, &c.)	£1,723,900
--	------------

Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913)—

Portland cement, Roman cement, and other artificial cement	215,900
--	---------

Exported from the United Kingdom (1913)—

Cement for building and engineering purposes	1,273,100
--	-----------

In 1912 the value of Germany's exports of cement to the United Kingdom were valued at only £28,600, while no cement was exported from Austria-Hungary to this country.

GERMAN MARKETS (1912).

Portland cement, Roman cement, and hydraulic cements (tufa, trass, puzzolana and puzzolana-sand, &c.)

Exported to—	£	Exported to—	£
British India	19,800	Dutch East Indies	55,770
Ceylon	8,500	Philippines	40,300
British South Africa	6,000	Argentina	51,600
British West Africa	6,400	Brazil	281,300
Australia	133,800	Chile	142,300
Norway	31,300	Colombia	1,300
Sweden	14,050	Peru	8,600
Denmark	16,950	Uruguay	29,800
Belgium	28,900	Ecuador	3,900
Netherlands	249,700	Venezuela	8,100
France	56,800	United States	21,100
Switzerland	1,250	Costa Rica	5,400
Portugal	3,500	Panama	1,500
Spain	10,100	Mexico	11,800
Russia	111,700		
Turkey	50,900	Total to above markets	1,444,850
Egypt	3,500		
Portuguese East Africa	20,800	Total to all destinations	1,723,900
Morocco	3,200		
China	5,000		

The value of Germany's exports of cement to the above markets amounted to £1,444,850, or 84 per cent of her total exports to all destinations in 1912.

The principal destinations to which the cement was exported, and the value of such exports in each case, were as follows:—

Brazil, £281,300; Netherlands, £249,700; Chile, £142,300; Australia, £133,800; Russia, £111,700; France, £56,800; Dutch East Indies, £55,700; Turkey, £50,900; Philippines, £40,300; Uruguay, £29,800; and Belgium, £28,900; while a fair trade was done with the United States, Portuguese East Africa and India.

SUMMARY.

United Kingdom holds a very strong position in British India, Ceylon, British South and West Africa, Egypt and Argentina, while we do a fair trade with Spain; Germany, on the other hand, has a long lead in Australia, Netherlands, Brazil, and Chile, and does a large part of the trade in the less important South American markets.

In the smaller markets it may be said that Germany supplies the major part of the cement required in Western Europe, while Austria supplies that required in Russia, Southeastern Europe, Turkey and the Levant.

To sum up, it would appear that the maximum value of German and Austrian export trade in cement, which might, under present circumstances, be diverted to British manufacturers, is as follows:—

(a) In the United Kingdom Market—

German trade (1912)	£28,600
Total	£28,600

(b) In Colonial and Neutral Markets—

German trade (1912)	£1,444,850
Austrian trade (1913)	109,080
Total	£1,553,930

Making a grand total of £1,582,530.

Wooden Wares.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows, for a recent year, the value of wooden wares exported from Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom, respectively, to all destinations:—

Exported from Germany (1912)	£2,463,350
“ “ Austria-Hungary (1913)	705,140
“ “ United Kingdom (1913)	766,300

The United Kingdom exports of wooden wares to colonial and neutral markets are more than twice as great as those of Austria-Hungary, the exports of Germany considerably exceed those of Austria-Hungary and the United Kingdom combined.

The most important market for both Germany and Austria-Hungary for this class of goods has been the United Kingdom, but there seems little doubt that under the present circumstances a large portion of the demand in the United Kingdom and British colonies might be supplied by British manufacturers.

The following figures show the extent of German and Austrian trade in the United Kingdom market and colonial and neutral markets:—

(a) In the United Kingdom—

German trade (1912)	£391,750
Austrian trade (1913)	123,440
	£ 515,190

(b) In the Colonial and Neutral Countries—

German trade (1912)	£1,774,600
Austrian trade (1913)	312,290
	2,086,890
Total	£2,602,080

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS (1912).

Country to which exported.	Casks (also planed staves for casks) and other cooper's wares.		Coarse wooden wares, unfinished; cases and others.	Coarse finished clogs, window- frames, doors, stairs, &c.	Coarse wooden wares, with other materials.	Matchwood.
	Unfinished.	Finished; unfinished and finished if with metal hoops.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	1,800	5,100	57,500	99,600	20,700	100
Colonial and Neutral Mar- kets:—						
British West Africa....	50	4,400	450	750	300	
British East Africa....			200	1,600	50	
British South Africa....	100	1,200	1,000	3,300	1,000	
British India.....			550	2,900	1,900	
Straits Settlements.....			100	250	100	
Canada.....			300	3,200	1,400	
British West Indies....		1,000	50	500	100	
Australia.....			2,100	6,300	1,400	
New Zealand.....			500	1,500	600	
Norway.....	50	6,200	5,200	7,500	9,000	
Sweden.....	50	1,800	10,900	11,000	9,800	
Denmark.....	1,000	4,000	9,500	15,300	8,300	
Netherlands.....	4,200	15,300	23,000	39,700	20,000	
Belgium.....	350	7,500	15,600	21,400	13,000	500
France.....	800	11,000	20,300	26,000	16,600	8,950
Switzerland.....	450	8,100	31,400	42,500	18,700	2,450
Portugal.....	50	800	2,300	1,000	750	
Spain.....	100	2,800	1,200	6,500	4,100	
Italy.....	300	9,500	33,200	46,100	7,300	1,650
Roumania.....	300	6,300	6,500	4,800	5,500	
Russia.....	35,000	17,000	19,000	33,000	20,300	
Bulgaria.....		100	750	1,200	1,200	
Greece.....		500	400	650	1,000	
Servia.....			500	900	900	
Turkey.....	50	1,300	6,400	22,800	4,300	
Egypt.....	100	200	1,000	4,600	3,000	
French West Africa....	750	1,300	200	350	50	
Dutch East Indies.....		400	1,200	2,300	3,200	
China.....	750	2,000	850	2,700	900	
Philippine Islands.....	100	200	300	650	400	
Siam.....			300	700	300	
Argentina.....	5,100	33,200	12,000	30,100	21,400	
Brazil.....	7,700	15,200	4,700	13,300	8,500	
Chile.....	800	6,500	5,500	8,200	5,600	
Uruguay.....	350	1,200	6,300	9,800	1,900	
United States.....		200	4,300	17,500	16,700	50
Mexico.....			1,600	3,600	2,200	
Cuba.....		4,100	100	1,200	1,500	
Other Colonial and Neutral Markets.....	15,700	13,900	15,100	30,250	13,850	
Total to Colonial and Neutral Markets.....	74,200	177,200	244,850	425,400	227,100	13,600
Total to all destinations.	80,700	194,800	344,600	587,600	287,300	14,550

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS (1912)—Continued.

Country to which exported.	Gilt and other wooden mould- ings.	Wooden wares and wares of other vegetable carving material in combination with spun materials, etc.; wooden beads strung, suitable as ornaments.	Veneers' wooden wall coverings, sheets for wainscoting (panels), crude veneered boards.	Coarse wooden wares unfinished.	Sculpture, wood- carving work; other fine wooden wares; imitations of fine wood- carvings other than furniture and parts thereof (except mould- ings); printing blocks of wood-cut, etc.; wood-mosaic.
				Boxes made of thin wood, tool handles made of hickory or ash, wooden stands for holding night- lights, clogs, window-frames, doors, stairs and parts thereof, grooved wooden mouldings.	
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	133,200	21,300	21,500	10,900	14,300
Colonial and Neutral Markets:—					
British West Africa.....				250	3,600
British East Africa.....	100			100	50
British South Africa.....	2,100	250		150	3,500
British India.....	26,300	900		1,200	9,300
Straits Settlements.....	3,100	50			300
Canada.....	50	4,700			2,900
British West Indies.....	700				450
Australia.....	16,600	1,500	400	100	1,000
New Zealand.....	3,200	150		450	100
Norway.....	1,300	500	1,300	250	7,500
Sweden.....	850	350	10,800	700	7,000
Denmark.....	800	1,000	2,500	900	5,600
Netherlands.....	11,200	2,000	3,800	5,100	14,700
Belgium.....	4,000	3,600	350	1,600	9,300
France.....	9,000	7,400	850	2,300	12,600
Switzerland.....	6,300	2,500	22,200	11,400	14,000
Portugal.....	150	250		150	700
Spain.....	4,700	700	150	350	2,300
Italy.....	2,500	2,100	2,000	3,500	7,100
Roumania.....	3,500	900	550	200	2,000
Russia.....	1,900	850	4,900	6,000	29,300
Bulgaria.....	150	250		50	2,100
Greece.....	50	300		750	50
Servia.....	1,000	200		50	450
Turkey.....	7,500	650		2,000	700
Egypt.....	1,600	350	200	100	400
French West Africa.....				50	2,900
Dutch East Indies.....	1,300	350		400	1,800
China.....	7,200	50		100	800
Philippine Islands.....	2,600	100			150
Siam.....	1,400	150			100
Argentina.....	21,200	5,900	400	2,900	6,500
Brazil.....	1,200	5,200	200	750	21,600
Chile.....	4,100	1,700	350	500	3,100
Uruguay.....	3,500	2,600		150	500
United States.....	1,500	18,900	100	650	9,500
Mexico.....	1,500	1,000	50	50	1,000
Cuba.....	1,500	1,400			1,000
Other Colonial and Neutral Markets.....	10,350	1,500	1,750	6,800	12,350
Total to Colonial and Neutral Markets.....	166,000	70,300	52,850	50,000	198,300
Total to all destina- tions.....	320,700	102,700	116,500	70,100	247,800

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HOME PRODUCTION.

The following notes with reference to the opportunities for the establishment of new industries as a result of the war were published in *Industrial Canada* and may be reprinted herewith as illustrating some of the benefits of the war accruing to Canadian industries.

J. R. Shuttleworth & Sons, London, Ont., state the need of a plant in Canada for the bleaching and dyeing of straw and hemp braids for use in the manufacture of hats and for the manufacture of silk and cotton hat bands.

OPPORTUNITY FOR POTASH.

A shortage of potash exists owing to the interruption of imports from Germany, according to the Sydney Cement Company. The company claims that many of our soils have a good supply of potash, available only to a limited extent because it is insoluble and that the application of ground limestone will give conditions which will render potash soluble.

SUBSTITUTES FOR GERMAN STEEL.

The A. B. Ormsby Co., Limited, Toronto, state that there have been imported from German mills through agents in Montreal and New York large quantities of hot rolled steel sections for use in the building of steel cornices for exterior and interior, steel stair risers and stringers, hand rails for stairs and balconies, steel sections for balustrades, newel posts, steel jambs, steel trims. The company say that they are in a position to substitute, for all of this material steel, cold rolled steel sections and mouldings in any design and in any gauge up to No. 11, which is equal to one-eighth inch in thickness.

CRUDE CYANIDES FROM CYANIDE.

Before the end of the year the American Cyanide Company, of Niagara Falls, Ontario, expect to make crude cyanides from cyanide. These cyanides will have the same effectiveness per unit of nitrogen as potassium cyanide of 100 to 125 per cent. They are necessary for the reduction of ores. The processes have been heretofore controlled in Germany.

SUBSTITUTES FOR IMPORTED RUBBER GOODS.

The Sterling Rubber Company, Limited, of Guelph, state that they are making rubber balloons in three different colours and surgeons' and electricians' rubber gloves since the war. The company are also prepared to make any article of high-grade rubber or rubber goods formerly imported from Germany or Austria.

BOILER TUBES WANTED.

Marsh & Henthorn, Limited, Belleville, inform *Industrial Canada* that large quantities of boiler tubes are needed in Canada and express their belief that there is good opportunity for the establishment of a boiler tube factory, as tubes now used are practically all imported from the United States, Germany and Belgium.

ADDITIONS TO CARPET COMPANY'S OUTPUT.

The Toronto Carpet Company, Toronto, inform *Industrial Canada* that they have altered their equipment to make cloth for horse-blanket lining suitable for army use, as well as linings for blankets.

OPPORTUNITY FOR MAGNESIA MANUFACTURE.

The Interior Construction Company, Limited, Winnipeg, inform *Industrial Canada* that they use several carloads of calcined magnesite and chloride of magnesia during the year and that from ten to twenty carloads are used in the city of Winnipeg. The company believe that there is a good opportunity for a firm to manufacture this production in Canada, as magnesite is found in its natural form in Quebec. The company state that they have to place an order for a 40,000-lb. car immediately, and up to the present have been unable to secure this material in Canada.

SURE OF OUR MONUMENTS ANYWAY.

The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Works have written to *Industrial Canada* stating that the United States firms are trying to substitute their granite for monuments formerly imported from Aberdeen. The company state that New Brunswick has an unlimited supply of red, black and grey granite.

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY WORKSHOP TENDERS.

The Department is in receipt of tender forms, specifications and drawings for the supply and delivery of additional equipment required by the Victorian Government Railways, forwarded for the information of Canadian manufacturers by Mr. D. H. Ross, trade commissioner at Melbourne.

Particulars of the equipment required, together with the date on which the tenders close at Melbourne, are briefly outlined thus:—

27,893. December 28, 1914—137 tons best steel boiler plates.

27,889. January 6, 1915—Carpets and rugs.

27,883—January 13, 1915—Fifty doz. gunmetal switch locks complete, with chains and keys (as sample).

27,650. January 17, 1915.—One Vacuum cleaning plant (as per drawing).

27,980. February 17, 1915—Eleven tons steel channel bars (as per drawing).

The last mail available for tenders Nos. 27,650 and 27,980 is that leaving Vancouver on December 23, and arriving in Sydney on January 14.

FRENCH IMPORT DUTY CHANGES.

MEAT IMPORT REGULATIONS MODIFIED.

The Hon. Philippe Roy, the Canadian Commissioner General at Paris, has forwarded to the Department a French Customs Circular, concerning an important modification to the regulations governing the import of fresh or frozen meat into France. By Decree it is reported that importers of beef and pork meat fresh or frozen by a frigorific process will be compelled to produce whole animals, either intact or cut in halves or quarters according to the customs of the meat trade. This modification will have the result of exempting importers from the obligation of producing parts of animals with the lungs adhering naturally. With respect to mutton meat, the parties will get the benefit of the same facility.

The above provision is of interest in view of the Decree of October 16, notice of which appeared in Weekly Reports Nos. 561 and 564, removing until further notice the duty on fresh or frozen meat imported into France.

SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON HORSES.

Another French Customs Circular has reference to the temporary removal of the duty on horses, mules, and donkeys, asses. According to this circular the customs duties (including transit surtax) on these animals are suspended, but may be re-established by Decree issued in the same form when circumstances permit. In that case, animals whose shipment direct to France, before the publication in the Official Gazette of the Decree imposing the duties again, will be established, will be admitted with the benefit of the previous tariff. The formalities and measures of a sanitary character are not in any way modified. The exemption being applicable however to horses whatever their destination may be, animals imported for the meat trade will not have to be marked with a hot iron sign any longer nor cause the delivery of a bond receipt. These provisions are not applicable to Algeria.

The above suspension of duty is of interest in view of the fact that the French War Department may soon be purchasing remounts for the army abroad in considerable numbers.

TARIFF CHANGES AND INTERPRETATIONS.

The Department is in receipt of notices with reference to changes in the tariff and to customs regulations in the following countries:

Japan.

Below is given a list of the changes and confirmations recently made in the Customs Classification of the Japanese Tariff, forwarded to the Department by Mr. E. F. Crown, H.B.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama.

JAPANESE TARIFF CHANGES.

The following changes have been made in the Customs Classification and will be enforced from the 1st January, 1915.

Articles.	Tariff No. which will be applicable in future, and duty.	Old Tariff No. Duty.
Sponges, raw, which have been treated with sulphuric acid so as to remove the lime, but the preparation of which has not reached to the stage of bleaching.	92.1 per 100 kin. Yen 181.00.	92.2. per 100 kin 9.20.
Chemicals for injections, in hermetically sealed glass bottles, with contents not exceeding one maximum dose for one person.	230. Ad val. 30 p.c. glass.	229. ad val. 20 p.c.
Sterilized gelatine, for injections, in hermetically sealed glass tubes, containing not more than one maximum dose.	230 ad val. 30 p.c.	229 ad val. 20 p.c.
Eyelets, for press buttons, excluding those made of, or combined with, precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, &c.	358.4 ad val. 40 p.c. ...	358. 2. per 100 kin 40.80.
Steel piling, palplanche.....	484. per 100 kin 1.90....	462.2. per 100 kin 0.60.
Corrugated asbestos, iron roofings.....	484. per 100 kin 1.90 ..	462.4.A.2. per 100 kin 1.35.
Licker-in-clothing for carding machine.....	605.9. a. with leather 28.00 b. other 24.80.	605.15. ad val. 20 p.c.

JAPANESE CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

There having been some uncertainty with regard to the duty leviable on certain articles, the following confirmations in the customs classification have been made and will come into force at once:—

Article.	New Tariff No.	Old Tariff No.
Rain coats, covered with rubber or with rubber insertion or with other waterproofing preparation.....	344	(See Tariff.)
Buttons packed in celluloid sheet	357. 2 B.	Ad val. 40 p.c.
Paper tags, made with a hole in them, and name and address printed thereon.....	389.	Per 100 kin 35.20.
Coloured paper which is printed on, and coloured paper which is embossed and printed at the same time.....	378. 3.	(See Tariff.)
Imitation Japanese paper or drawing paper which is backed with and meant for making envelopes. . .	378. 4 B.	Ad val. 25 p.c.
Covers for advertising books, which are printed in sets of 4 at a time. (The quality of paper is that which comes under Art. 378 and the printing of which is done in metal powder.)	378. 1 B.	Per 100 kin 10.90
White art paper, printed with illustrations and designs, 5 of each, for use in binding Bibles, &c.....	392. 1.	39.30.
Steel wire thinly coppered with a solution of sulphate of copper.....	462. 5 B. 3.	Ad val. 20 p.c.
Hand spray pump for gardening.....	469. II.	Ad val. 20 p.c.
Augers and auger bits—		
1. With handles, and if without handles having as a set a handle or a ring for the insertion of a handle.....	496. 8.	Per 100 kin 12.50.
2. Having a ring in which the handle can be inserted at the edge.....	496. 8.	Per 100 kin 12.50.
3. Other.....	497.	Ad val. 20 p.c.
Motorgenators, boosters, dynamotors	579.	(See Tariff.)
Frequency changer	604.	Ad val. 20 p.c.
Bakelite.....	604. 2.	Ad val. 40 p.c.

Australia.

The following tariff decisions are taken from Supplement No. 24 of Australian Customs Tariff Guide, forwarded by Mr. D. H. Ross, Trade Commissioner at Melbourne. Those only are selected which might be of interest to Canadian exporters:—

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF DECISIONS.

Goods.	Rate of Duty.		Tariff Item.
	General Tariff.	U. K. Preferential.	
Belting, in the piece, stiffened with whalebone, or shaped as per sample circulated with Cir. F. 14/36. <i>Vide</i> also decision on "Klingha" shaped Webbing in Supplement 14, page 5.	Free.	Free.	434
Culverts.—			
Corrugated metal, composed of two semi-cylindrical sections imported ready for bolting together.	Per ton 40s.	Per ton 35s.	181
Corrugated metal, flat-bottomed, composed of a semi-cylindrical section and a flat corrugated sheet imported drilled ready for bolting together.	Per ton 40s.	Per ton 35s.	181
Drugs, Chemicals, &c.—			
Magnesium Perhydrol Powder.....	Free.	Free.	287
Santyl Knoll, in 1-oz. bottles, bearing directions as to dose. Decision in Guide, page 109, cancelled.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	292 (A)

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF DECISIONS—*Continued.*

Goods.	Rate of Duty.		Tariff Item.
	General Tariff.	U.K. Preferential.	
Flavours—Flavet, for flavouring cakes, ices, jellies, &c. Fruit Juices and Syrups—Pure Pineapple Juice (Smith and Painter Co., Wilmington, U.S.A.) Duty to be charged on the liquid content.	20 per cent. Various.	15 per cent. Various.	88 (A) 16
Hats, Caps, &c.—Springs for Straw Crush Hats.....	Free.	Free.	434
Inflators—Pump, motor tyre, "Nesthill Patent Lever," mounted on oak base board.	5 per cent.	Free.	379
Lamps and Lampware—Lighting Outfit, Ford. The classification appearing in Supplement 21, page 2, is cancelled.	25 per cent.	15 per cent.	141 (A)
*Machinery and Agricultural Implements, &c.— Artesian Boring Machines— Armstrong Gasoline Traction Machine.....	15 per cent. Free.	15 per cent. Free.	165 (A) 164
Canceler, Cummins, used by hand, &c.—The classification of decision in Guide, page 215, cancelled.	Free.	Free.	164
Cancelling and Perforating Machines (not book-binding) &c. The classification of decision in Guide, page 215, as amended by decision in Supplement 14, page 3, cancelled.			
Cash Register and Sales Recorder— Spare parts for register, &c.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.	162 (c)
The classification of decision appearing in Guide, page 216, cancelled.			
Ditcher—Cyclone No. 2. Cir. F. 14/36, 20·8 14. 24—3—176 (A).	25 per cent.	20 per cent.	176 (A)
Magneto Conversion Sets— The "Auto Ad." and "Bosh"	25 per cent.	20 per cent.	177 (A)
Magneto Parts— Points, platinum, with screw and nut called "Magneto Screws," according to description.	Various.	Various.	175
Reseating Machine, Valve— When not conforming to the Departmental definitions of a machine. Decision in Supplement 9, page 5, amended accordingly.	Free.	Free.	168
Paints, Colors, &c.— Rogers Color Varnish—Detroit—Red Dark (Detroit White Lead Works, U.S.A.)	Per gal., 2s. 6d.	Per gal., 2s.	237
Pastes— Claving, a paste used for remodelling and mending old lasts.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.	261 (B)
Pockets— Wall (Paper), embossed, colored by aerograph, not printed but intended to be used for advertising. The decision in Guide, page 349, refers to those "Printed, photographed, or lithographed," <i>vide</i> Item 356 (A).	30 per cent.	25 per cent.	357 (A)
Proctor Apparatus, for closing and locking cases, with a steel strip— Binding apparatus. 24-3-170 (A).....	30 per cent. Free.	25 per cent. Free.	170 (A) 168
Strip Puncher. 24-3-168..... Cir. F. 14/34, 8.8.14.			
Publications— Commercial America—Published monthly by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.	Free.	Free.	371
Current Literature of the Month—A monthly list of books issued by Whitakers Ltd.	Per lb. 6d., or 35 per cent. whichever higher	Per lb. 6d., or 35 per cent. whichever higher	356 (A)
Scientific Instruments—Alcoholmeter—Long's Improved.	Free.	Free.	448 (A)
Spreader—Spring leaf, used in lubricating leaves of automobile springs—as a clamp.	Free.	Free.	168
Stoves— New Perfection No. 5 Range, with Thermos Oven. 24-4-170 (A).	30 per cent.	25 per cent.	170 (A)
New Perfection No. 6 Cooker. 24-4-170 (A). Cir. F. 14/34, 8.8.14.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.	170 (A)

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF DECISIONS—*Concluded.*

Goods.	Rate of Dnty.		Tariff Item.
	General Tariff.	U. K. Preferential.	
Surgical and Dental, &c., Head Gear, Dr. Angle's, for use in orthodontic treatment.	Free.	Free.	442
Tobacco—Wrapping Bunch, being Tobacco stalks and refuse pulped and compressed into sheets to be used in making cigars.	Various.	Various.	20 or 22 (B)
Vehicles and Parts thereof—			
Spindles, wooden, for use in the manufacture of backs of vehicle seats.	40 per cent.	35 per cent.	380 (B)
Vises—Not being machines.	Free.	Free.	168
Decision in Guide, page 467, cancelled.			
Wax Play			
A modelling substance, similar in composition to "Permodelle."			
In boxes with working tools, 24-4-362.	Free.	Free.	362
Imported separately, 24-4-42.	Per lb. 1d.	Per lb. 1d.	42

New Zealand.

Mr. W. A. Beddoe, Trade Commissioner at Auckland, New Zealand, has forwarded the following customs decisions for the information of Canadian exporters:—

NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

Goods.	Classification under Tariff, and Item No.	Rate of Duty.	
		General Tariff.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods.
A. and m.s., viz.:—			
Resinate of cobalt	As a. and m.s. (482)....	Free.	
Resinate of lead and manganese.			
Resinate of lime			
Bicycles, "Wall" auto-wheels for.	As parts of bicycles (170)....	20 per cent	10 per cent.
Furnaces, bullion-refining	As manufactured articles of metal n.o.e. (183).		
Furnaces, smelting.	Ditto	20 per cent	10 per cent.
Minor articles, viz.:—			
Collar frames, "Melici"	As minor articles, etc. (292)....	Free.	
Surgical appliances, viz.:—			
Chiropractor's vertical-lift adjusting table (No. 2 Naysmith), specially suited for use in vertebræ adjustment (Chiropractic.)	As surgical appliances (279)....	Free.	

NOTE.—"Not otherwise enumerated" appears as n.o.e.; "other kinds" as o.k.; "articles and materials suited only for, and to be used solely in, the fabrication of goods in the Dominion" as a. and m.s. Articles marked thus † are revised decisions.

NOTE.—The following decisions are cancelled, viz.—

Furnace—viz., Standard Balbach roasting-furnace, containing a number of mechanical parts, for refining bullion: As gold-saving machinery (397).

Standard rectangular copper furnace, copper-matting furnace, and jackets therefor; hot-blast stove: As gold-saving machinery (397).

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIAN IMPLEMENT TRADE.

The British Vice-Consul at Kharkov writing particularly in reference to the agricultural machinery trade, states that the drawback for British firms in dealing with Russia is the scarcity of reliable and financially strong agents, and where manufacturers have been tempted to trade without knowledge of the market, and through the medium of merchants of indifferent standing, money has been lost. The actual purchaser, however, whether a large proprietor or a peasant landowner, is as safe a man as possible to deal with. Safe trade can also be done through the Zemstvos and the various co-operative organizations, though these have the drawback of disorganizing trade by selling without a trader's profit, and moreover they do not always meet their bills at the stipulated time.

It is usual to take bills from the farmer, but often he does not comprehend the seriousness of his obligation, and will not pay until he has sold or mortgaged his grain. With a bad harvest and low grain prices it may be necessary to agree to a postponement of payment for a month, or even until the following harvest. The proportion of sales on credit has been steadily on the rise, and whereas some fifteen years ago a merchant carried 20 per cent of his account over to the following year, this figure now runs to 40 and 50 per cent, or even more, according to the class of machine dealt in. Ploughs and other small implements are sold frequently for cash or on short credit, say six months. Grain drills, harvesting machinery and small threshers with horse gears are very generally sold for payment in the autumn, or after the next year's harvest. Larger machinery, such as motor or steam threshers and flour mills, is sold on credit extending over two to four harvests. Agriculture and the grain trade has benefited to an enormous extent by this system, whilst it has given the manufacturer an increased and profitable business that could never have been obtained on the old terms of payment.

The Vice-Consul adds that the war will naturally seriously affect payments, and farmers are sure to meet their obligations very indifferently owing to the total cessation of the grain export trade. He is of opinion that hardly more than 60 per cent of the payments will be met this autumn, while in districts directly affected by military operations payments are, of course, quite uncertain. However, local millers are paying a fair price for wheat and rye, there is a large demand for oats, barley and hay for the army, and the farmer often derives an income from the sale of sunflower seed and other products. How absolutely safe farmers' debts are was experienced during 105 and 106, when, in spite of war, revolution and riots, practically no money was lost by the manufacturers. It should also be borne in mind that such events affect an agricultural country far less than one whose prosperity is dependent upon manufactures.—(*Board of Trade Journal*.)

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF TRINIDAD.

Local capitalists have organized the Trinidad Produce Co. (Ltd.), and established at Carenage, a few miles from Port of Spain, a cassava starch factory at a cost of \$125,000. The machinery is largely of German manufacture. The capacity of the plant is 2,000 tons of starch annually. In conjunction therewith is a lime-juice factory with a capacity of 60,000 barrels of limes per year. The location of the factory in this section has created a great demand for cassava root and limes, and has been an incentive to many planters to increase their crops of these products.

The West India Fiber Factory has recently begun operations at Port of Spain. The plant represents an investment of \$15,000, and has a capacity of 6,000,000 husks yearly. The fiber from the cocoanut husk has been found very satisfactory in making

mattresses and upholstering furniture. Prior to the establishment of this factory, the husks from the 17,000,000 or more cocoanuts produced annually in Trinidad were discarded as so much waste. The machinery used is largely of British manufacture.

A local tannery controlled by Venezuelan residents of the colony has also begun operations. It is capitalized at \$12,000. The machinery is of American manufacture.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

BRITISH IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCE.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office has furnished the following return of the registered supply of butter, cheese and eggs from abroad in the United Kingdom in the months of September, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	BUTTER.		CHEESE.		EGGS.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Gt. Hnds.	Gt. Hnds.
Russia.	100,271	2,090	420	—	1,298,520	—
Sweden.	32,274	14,861	—	—	55,940	38,290
Norway.	383	10,228	10	6	—	159
Denmark.	141,587	157,962	4	1	412,854	438,750
Iceland.	567	22	—	—	—	—
Germany.	29	—	112	—	8,697	—
Netherlands.	16,120	34,894	27,211	48,216	78,977	117,610
Belgium.	125	12	—	23	2,268	5,052
France.	28,560	22,414	1,202	260	56,558	75,972
Switzerland.	—	—	1,269	—	—	—
Italy.	69	245	7,177	4,475	44,256	6,665
Austria-Hungary.	—	—	—	—	43,771	—
Roumania.	—	—	—	—	28,680	—
U.S. of America.	—	—	1,538	401	—	—
Argentine Republic.	2,720	1,490	—	—	—	—
British India.	114	27	—	—	—	—
Australia:—						
Victoria.	32	139	—	—	—	—
New South Wales.	2,397	1,346	—	—	—	—
Queensland.	1,887	1,436	—	—	—	—
New Zealand.	—	1,242	60	19,308	—	—
Canada.	499	—	225,705	158,993	—	270
	327,654	248,410	264,708	231,683	2,030,521	682,768

BOX SHOOKS FOR CANARY ISLANDS.

H. M. Consul at Teneriffe reports that in 1913 the Canary Islands imported shooks representing a total of some 10,000,000 boxes and crates for packing bananas, tomatoes and potatoes. Practically the whole of the wood for this business, which is one of the largest of its kind in the world, is supplied by Sweden and Norway, the principal port of shipment being Gothenburg.

Sales to the principal importers are on the basis of the Petrograd standard of 165 cubic feet, but retail sales in the islands are made per 1,000 complete crates or boxes; in the case of tomato packing cases, 1,000 laths for joining up four tomato boxes into one package are included in the price.

Most of the business is done with the principal importers direct on a credit basis, and credits usually range from 90 to 120 days from the sighting of the drafts. Very few operations are made on a cash basis. The average c.i.f. prices per Petrograd standard during 1913 were as follows:—Crates, £12 5s.; tomato boxes, £17 12s. 6d.; laths, for tomato boxes, £13; for potato boxes, £13 12s. 6d.—(*British Trade Report.*)

FLOUR MANUFACTURE IN CHINA.

China's manufactures of flour are growing more important to Pacific coast millers. Imports of flour into China decreased from \$9,415,020 in 1912 to \$7,509,146 in 1913, involving a shrinkage of 80,757,333 pounds, because Chinese flour was kept in the country. Exports declined from \$2,419,402 in 1912 to \$444,772 in 1913, involving a shrinkage of 66,426,966 pounds. The falling off must be ascribed to the abolition of the free zone on the Russo-Chinese frontier and to the fact that there are restrictions on the exportation of such foodstuffs as flour, rice, &c. This is a matter of much concern to the flour mills in the Harbin and Sungari River districts of northern Manchuria.

In some instances, however, flour appears on the official record of exports from China, when the shipment may represent the re-exportation of foreign flour that does not find a ready market at the port of original consignment.

The Shanghai mills turn out 20,000 bags of 50 pounds each per day, or about 5,000 barrels. There are seven flour mills at Shanghai, and nearly as many at Wusih and Hankow. Three additional mills are about to be opened at Shanghai. In China, as elsewhere in the far east, the use of flour is increasing, and the products of the Yangtse River districts find a ready sale in the immediate vicinity and along the coast. Chinese flour is offered at a lower price than can be quoted for American flour.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

BOILER REQUIREMENTS IN RUSSIA.

The Austrian Consul-General at Petrograd in his report for 1912 mentions steam boilers amongst the most important articles of import under the heading 'iron and steel goods.'

In 1911 the value of steam boilers imported into Russia was 1.4 million rubles; in an Austrian consular report for that year Germany is placed at the head of the list of countries sending boilers and other heavy metal goods to Russia. The British vice-consul at Abo, in his report on the trade of that district in 1913, states that much of the trade that now finds its way into German hands might be diverted to the United Kingdom if British firms would send representatives regularly to Finland, or appoint agents there. The vice-consul mentions that boiler parts, consisting of plates, rolled and flanged to shape, and corrugated furnaces are in fair demand, the parts being drilled and riveted after importation. At present they are all imported from Sweden or Germany, in sizes ranging from about 200 to 1,850 square feet of heating surface.—(*Export World.*)

NORWEGIAN LUMBER MARKET.

The ever-increasing price of lumber is having its effect on the exports of these products. Norwegian exporters of lumber can no longer compete with the shippers of Sweden, Finland, and Russia. The total export of lumber from Norway during the past year was 1,044,326 cubic meters (1 cubic meter=35.314 cubic feet); in 1903 it was 2,232,320 cubic metres, a decrease of more than 50 per cent in 10 years. In 1912, 600,000 cubic metres of the imports into Norway from Sweden, Finland, and Russia consisted of 'cellulose cubs,' used here in the production of cellulose, the total imports of all kinds of lumber from those countries being 727,534 cubic metres. The prices of logs within the waterways were high and increasing. For this reason several of the largest mills have been closed and a number that were destroyed or damaged by fires were abandoned. The time for purchasing logs has been changed from midsummer to about the beginning of October. Prices at which logs have been sold to the mills have advanced 50 to 60 per cent above those heretofore prevailing. The lumbermen's wages have also increased considerably.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

CHINESE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

The following information is taken from a recent Austrian Consular Report on the trade of South China:—

‘The imports of footwear in 1912 were nearly ten times those of the previous year, 62,300 pairs being imported, as against 6,300 in 1911. Boots and shoes are produced in considerable quantities in Hong Kong and imported into Canton. Of the imported goods American and English wares predominate. The United Kingdom supplies principally ladies’ shoes; attempts have recently been made to introduce German goods of this class but they have not proved successful. In the first place the prices have been too high for Chinese buyers, and in the second place it has proved almost impossible to overcome the preference for British and American shapes and styles.

‘It is pointed out that boot and shoe manufacturers should not lose sight of the fact that China’s imports of leather footwear are certain to be very considerable during the next few years as at present the Chinese makers are not in a position to keep pace with the country’s requirements. Although imported leather footwear is now in demand only at the Treaty ports, and the buyers form only a small proportion of the population at those ports, it is considered that amongst the upper class Chinese both now and in the near future, numerous openings for the supply of boots and shoes of European manufacture are likely to present themselves.’—(*Board of Trade Journal*.)

OIL STOVE MARKET IN BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras offers a market for cheap and moderate-priced kerosene cooking stoves, and the opportunity may be improved by attention to the needs of the climate. The climate is so warm that the heat from the ordinary cooking stove is almost unbearable. Among the more prosperous there would undoubtedly be a prompt response to the offer of a device by which cooking could be done with a minimum of heat radiation. There is an electric-light plant in Belize, but the price for current prohibits its use for cooking purposes.

Stove wood is high, selling at 90 cents and \$1 per 100 sticks 3½ to 4 feet long, and is usually mangrove wood, which is rather poor fuel. Drayage in hauling the wood from the wharf costs 10 to 20 cents; and a man charges 75 cents to \$1 a day to cut it into proper lengths for a cooking stove, so that altogether it is expensive to use.

On the other hand, 150-test kerosene can be obtained wholesale at a price ranging from 14 cents a gallon to \$1.46 per case of two 5-gallon tins. It retails at 16 to 17 cents per gallon.

At present there are very few kerosene stoves in the colony, as the sale has not been pushed. No stock is carried such as would make possible a demonstration of the use of the stoves and enable the people to see for themselves the different designs. It is not likely that the more expensive and ornate stoves will be bought to any extent; but a serviceable article, which is enameled, japanned, or otherwise protected from rust caused by the action of the atmosphere, and which can be sold at a moderate price, should meet with much favour. The duty on the stoves is 21½ per cent ad valorem, and this applies also to the packing. It is essential that particular attention be paid to protecting the metal parts from the inevitable rust that is the great drawback to the use of iron in the tropics. Where there is exposure to the sea air the rust is worse than in the interior, but even there the ever-present humidity gets in its work very soon, unless there is constant attention to the matter.—(*U. S. Consular Reports*.)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending November 12, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushe's.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	544,470	96,735	22,800	3,547	667,552
Consolidated	657,926	135,146	17,131	97,877	908,080
Empire Elevator Co.	874,380	206,331	36,738	71,921	1,189,370
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	624,817	50,554	24,695	.....	700,066
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	540,964	63,758	6,991	401,507	1,013,220
G. T. Pacific.	1,032,292	250,371	34,127	75,163	1,391,953
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,161,560	102,953	44,251	.....	1,308,764
Fort William Elevator Co.	111,655	189,823	22,750	78,635	402,863
Eastern Elevator Co.	551,983	155,456	6,699	.....	714,138
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	1,142,960	328,009	57,095	170,791	1,698,855
D. Horn & Co.	32,997	13,070	1,825	170,893	218,785
Dominion Government Elevator.	840,060	152,624	42,806	112,836	1,148,326
Total terminal elevators.	8,116,064	1,744,830	317,908	1,183,170	11,361,972
Saskatoon Dom. Government Elevator..	91,501	73,311	2,490	.....	167,302
Moosejaw Dom. Government Elevator..	321,743	29,992	.....	190	351,925
Total interior terminal elevators	413,244	103,303	2,490	190	519,227
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	261,643	50,339	93,876	.....	405,858
Midland Elevator Co. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiffin, G. T. P.	944,888	152,751	42,867	.....	1,140,506
Port McNicol	2,141,262	337,991	.....	.....	2,479,253
Collingwood	19,347	.....	.....	.....	19,347
Goderich	664,344	123,926	.....	.....	788,270
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.	24,650	17,039	28,658	.....	70,347
Commercial Elevator Co.	18,035	39,166	.....	.....	57,201
Port Colborne	1,606,134	237,141	17,710	.....	1,860,985
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1	1,465,973	4	26,329	45,100	1,537,406
" No. 2	1,171,412	557,048	50,383	73,770	1,852,613
Montreal Warehousing Co.	329,537	264,448	3,381	21,472	618,838
Quebec Harbour Commissioners.	2,005	122,734	.....	.....	124,739
West St. John, N.B.	23,974	.....	.....	.....	23,974
Total public elevators.	8,673,204	1,902,587	263,204	140,342	10,979,337
Total quantity in store	17,202,512	3,750,720	583,602	1,323,702	22,860,536

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended November 12, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard.....	10,396	.....	125,933	136,329
No. 1 Northern.....	885,619	70,648	1,351,997	2,311,264
No. 2 ".....	2,293,820	195,011	3,713,588	6,202,419
No. 3 ".....	2,091,464	87,415	1,825,244	4,004,123
No. 4 Wheat.....	1,522,661	48,080	910,149	2,480,890
No. 5 ".....	.....	1,550	187,859	189,409
No. 6 ".....	.....	.....	29,177	29,177
Other.....	1,312,104	10,540	526,257	1,848,901
Totals, Wheat.....	8 116,064	413,244	8,673,204	17,202,512
Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oats—				
No. 1 C.W.....	11,642	1,758	5,606	19,006
No. 2 ".....	404,081	68,955	395,984	869,020
No. 3 ".....	354,638	19,031	244,358	618,027
Ex. No. 1 Feed.....	197,462	1,963	106,837	306,262
No. 1 Feed.....	.....	6,175	278,823	284,998
No. 2 ".....	.....	1,983	228,989	230,972
Other.....	777,007	3,438	641,990	1,422,435
Totals, Oats.....	1,744,830	103,303	1,902,587	3,750,720
Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Barley—				
No. 3 Extra.....	.....	2,490	.....	2,490
No. 3 C.W.....	97,985	.....	38,258	136,243
No. 4 ".....	126,715	.....	27,047	153,762
Feed.....	51,566	.....	56,719	102,285
Rejected.....	18,760	.....	.....	18,760
Other.....	22,882	.....	147,180	170,062
Totals, Barley.....	317,908	2,490	263,204	583,602
Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada.....	958,902	.....	116,436	1,075,338
No. 2 C.W.....	178,001	.....	23,906	201,907
No. 3 C.W.....	19,792	190	.....	19,982
Rejected.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	26,475	.....	.....	26,475
Totals, Flax.....	1,183,170	190	140,342	1,323,702
Total quantity in store.....	11,361,972	519,227	10,979,827	22,860,536

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL and MONCTON, N.B.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

1148. **Glassware.**—A London firm makes inquiry for names of Canadian glass manufacturers able to supply lamp chimneys, globes, and shades for gas-lighting.

1149. **Automobile tires.**—A Glasgow correspondent is open to undertake an agency for Canadian manufacturers of automobile tires.

1150. **Flour.**—A firm at Alexandria, Egypt, asks for names of Canadian exporters of flour.

1151. **Cider.**—A correspondent residing in England states he is interested in Canadian cider (wholesale), and is open to negotiate.

1152. **Eggs.**—A correspondent in England inquires for the names of Canadian exporters of glycerine preserved eggs.

1153. **Boiler tubes, plates, shafting, &c.**—A North Country firm would be glad to hear from Canadian manufacturers of boiler tubes for marine boilers, mild steel shell plates and furnace plates for marine boilers, and mild steel propeller shafts, tunnel shafting, and thrust shafts for marine engines, of which they seek supplies.

1154. **Birch logs.**—A Manchester firm of timber importers wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of Quebec and St. John birch logs. This firm is in a position to handle five to six thousand logs every year.

1155. **Douglas fir planks.**—A Manchester firm of timber importers wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of British Columbia Douglas fir planks, from 4 to 8 inches thick.

1156. **Telegraph poles.**—A Scottish firm of Government contractors would be glad to hear from Canadian shippers of telegraph poles, of which they handle large quantities.

1157. **Flour.**—A Johannesburg firm of commission agents requests immediate correspondence with full particulars for agency in Canadian flour.

1158. **Canned fruits.**—A firm of commission agents in Johannesburg requests immediate correspondence with full particulars for agency in Canadian canned fruits.

1159. **Canned vegetables.**—A South African firm of commission agents requests immediate correspondence with full particulars for agency in Canadian canned vegetables.

1160. **Canned salmon.**—A Johannesburg commission agent requests immediate correspondence with full particulars for agency in Canadian canned salmon.

1161. **Cereal foods.**—A South African commission agent requests immediate correspondence with full particulars for agency in Canadian cereal foods.

1162. **Confectionery.**—A Johannesburg commission agent is open for immediate correspondence with full particulars for agency in Canadian confectionery.

1163. **Biscuits.**—A South African commission house requests immediate correspondence with full particulars *re* Canadian agency in biscuits.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable Address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne, Cable address, Canadian.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable address, Canadian.

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable Address, Canadian.
R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood & Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.
E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
British West Indies (Mr. E. H. S. Flood)	2179
South Africa (Mr. W. J. Egan)	2186
Holland (Mr. J. T. Lithgow)	2190
Japan (Acting Trade Commissioner)	2192
Colombia (Mr. A. E. Beckwith)	2193
Trade Situation in the Far East	2195
Canadian Crop Bulletin	2200
Apricot Drying in British Columbia	2201
Australian Design Competition Postponed	2201
Trade and Commerce of Switzerland	2202
Steamship Lines to Argentina	2205
Manufacturers Materials Required	2205
Canadian Produce Prices in England	2208
British Agricultural Produce Imports	2209
Canadian Asbestos for Australia	2210
Railway Sleepers	2210
Canadian Potatoes for France	2210
British Measures for Relief of Trade	2211
Notes on German Trade	2212
Cotton gloves	2212
Electric Light Carbons	2214
Cement	2216
Wooden Wares	2217
Opportunities for Home Production	2220
Australian Railway Workshop Tenders	2221
French Import Duty Changes	2221
Tariff Changes and Interpretations—	
Japan	2222
Australia	2223
New Zealand	2225
Notes on Foreign Trade	2226
Canadian Grain Statistics	2230
Trade Inquiries	2232
Commercial Intelligence Service	2233

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, November 30, 1914.

No. 566

MADE IN CANADA.

Home Patronage Means Home Employment.

For years past Canadian manufacturers have directed public attention to the reciprocal value of purchasing articles produced in Canada. This suggestion has always been regarded by the general public as a natural desire to benefit No. 1—the manufacturer; but to-day, under circumstances of enormous pressure, when a terrible war threatens the lives of millions, and the property of all, only a percentage of the nation can bear arms but the whole people can do something. The readiness to bear the burden of sacrifice has been shown by the more than generous response to numerous patriotic funds, but there is an opening for patriotic effort in directing necessary expenditure so that a maximum amount of employment in Canada during the coming winter shall be secured. It is evidence of real patriotism to buy homemade goods.

When the patriotic spirit is high and when Canada is likely to have to deal with unemployment on a vast scale because part of the wheels are no longer 'going round,' this matter bears an aspect which none would desire to ignore. Who is there in Canada remembering Belgium will buy 'Made in Germany'? And who in Canada will fail to buy 'Made in Canada' to the last ounce of possible production in the country, if thereby the people can take their stand behind fathers, sons and brothers in the fight for freedom by a course which will assist the prosperity and therefore power of Canada in this evil day?

EXPANSION OF CANADIAN INDUSTRIES.

The subjoined table shows the value of importations into Canada of articles in common use and the number of factories and employees engaged in making each line of goods in Canada, together with the annual value of the products, so far as the figures for these can be made to harmonize with the customs classification of imports.

Every dollar's worth of goods formerly imported and which could be got in Canada adds so much to the employment and comfort of our own working people.

EXPANSION OF CANADIAN INDUSTRIES.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Importations into Canada, 1912-13.	Statistics of Canadian Manufactures, 1910.			
		Establish- ments.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Products.
	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$
Aerated and mineral waters—					
Ginger ale.....	34,702	128	1,476	811,615	2,802,230
Mineral waters.....	276,198				
Baking powder.....	179,180	22	269	143,834	963,090
Baskets ..	126,970	21	522	170,156	443,720
Bicycles, &c.—					
Bicycles and tricycles	193,283	4	53	30,075	72,129
Parts of bicycles and tricycles.....	48,018				
Biscuits, bread and confectionery—					
Biscuits	275,260	323	10,003	4,660,221	25,566,691
Bread, passover	10,629				
Sugar candy and confectionery.....	1,549,867	13	169	103,609	691,029
Blacking.....	126,328				
Boots and shoes—					
Boots, shoes, slippers and insoles of all kinds, except rubber and leather	251,137	180	17,227	7,698,333	33,987,248
Boots and shoes of leather, pegged or wire fastened, with unstitched soles, close edged	101,124				
Boots and shoes, slippers and insoles of leather.....	4,068,266				
Boots and shoes of rubber	96,264				
Brooms and brushes—					
Brooms and whisks.....	19,834	35	937	426,325	1,731,523
Brushes of all kinds.....	677,376				
Butter and cheese—					
Butter	2,123,688	3,625	6,147	1,701,775	37,232,969
Cheese.....	344,128				
Buttons	851,822	7	467	177,180	407,000
Candles, wax	34,689	5	51	15,290	102,900
Carpets—					
Axminster, including Abusson, Sa- vonerie and Moquette.....	388,244	6	1,070	518,466	1,971,500
Brussels, including Wilton and Teprac.....	438,393				
Ingrain 2 and 3 ply, all wool or union. Tapestry, including drum printed or machine printed and velvet....	68,991				
Whole, including tufted, hand made or oriental, Turkish, Persian, Japanese, Indian or Smyrna.....	637,742				
Other carpets, not woollen	557,535				
.....	2,008				
Clothes wringers, washing machines—					
Clothes wringers.....	36,483	4	175	92,682	420,400
Washing machines.....	104,977				
Clothing—					
Cotton	3,277,675	886	35,843	16,286,615	54,772,270
Linen	19,896				
Silk	1,136,663				
Woollen.....	2,947,628				
Clothing, rubber	1,627,563	17	547	237,459	1,189,930
Cocoa and chocolate.....	1,046,131	6	471	164,366	1,193,486
Coffee and spices—					
Coffee.....	229,434	25	568	351,819	3,274,711
Spices.....	353,301				
Combs.....	238,516	7	175	64,432	186,966
Corsets	560,054	11	1,138	352,322	1,572,105

EXPANSION OF CANADIAN INDUSTRIES.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Importations into Canada, 1912-13.	Statistics of Canadian Manufactures, 1910.			
		Estab- lishments.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Products.
	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$
Cottons—					
Embroideries	1,566,508	26	13,041	4,828,527	24,584,931
Fabrics—					
Duck, grey or white	1,149,378				
Gray, unbleached	1,063,314				
Jeans, coutilles and sateens	302,308				
Printed, dyed or coloured	7,655,251				
Velvets, velveteens and plush	998,159				
White or bleached	3,016,299				
Other fabrics	1,094,567				
Handkerchiefs	835,111				
Sheets, bed quilts, &c.	1,117,156	5	63	30,400	240,100
Towels	481,033				
Yarn	1,440,396				
Other cottons	1,267,370				
Fancy goods	1,459,474				
Feather goods—		4	198	81,502	339,617
Feathers, fruits, grains, &c., orna- mental	785,296				
Feathers, fancy and mfrs. of	710,634				
Fish, preserved—					
Anchovies, sardines, sprats and other fish in tin boxes	416,825	1,521	18,320	2,165,071	12,309,257
Fish preserved in oil, N. O. P.	8,470				
Lobsters, canned	442				
Oysters, canned or preserved	62,911				
Salmon canned	90,436				
Sea fish, other, preserved	79,254	4	192	69,271	200,000
Other fish, preserved, N. O. P.	178,495				
Fringes, cords and tassels	656,073				
Fruits and vegetables, canned—					
Fruits in air-tight cans or other air- tight packages	823,397	82	5,842	915,008	5,971,082
Fruits preserved in brandy	1,732				
Jellies, jams and preserves	815,617				
Vegetables in cans or other air-tight packages	926,862				
Fruits and vegetables, dried—					
Dried fruits—Apples	16,833	65	1,240	116,715	448,929
Currants	666,355				
Dates	209,852				
Figs	228,847				
Prunes	433,972				
Raisins	1,333,051				
Other	362,068				
Dried vegetables	Not specified.				
Furnishing goods, men's					
Braces or suspenders	88,825	53	4,509	1,514,786	6,964,137
Collars and cuffs	318,944				
Shirts,—of cotton	650,500				
of linen	4,714				
of silk	13,846				
of wool	61,816	172	8,935	4,044,236	12,369,366
Furniture and upholstered goods	3,187,780				
Furs, dressed	1,373,121	6	271	134,532	1,973,000
Glass—					
Carboys or demijohns, bottles, de- canters, flasks, jars and phials ...	563,789	9	2,034	999,469	2,269,158
Common window glass	1,480,053				
Lamp chimney, glass shades or globes	421,077				
Plate glass	1,332,630				
Other glass	667,011				
Glass, stained, cut and ornamented ..	93,063	21	525	272,078	1,006,266
Gloves and mitts	2,786,788	35	1,651	620,923	2,995,356

EXPANSION OF CANADIAN INDUSTRIES.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Importations into Canada, 1912-13.	Statistics of Canadian Manufactures, 1910.			
		Establish- ments.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Products.
	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$
Grain products—					
Bran, mill feed, &c.	71,030	1,141	6,791	3,756,275	82,494,826
Flour and meal—					
Buckwheat meal and flour.	9,620				
Corn meal.	176,779				
Oatmeal and rolled oats.	3,526				
Rye flour.	19,577				
Wheat flour.	268,617				
Hominy.	11,641	139	4,629	2,244,170	11,155,103
Malt flour.	5,051				
Hats, caps and furs—					
Beaver silk or felt hats.	2,297,061	13	297	125,362	487,241
Hat, cap and bonnet shapes, &c. . . .	138,499				
Hats, etc., of grass, chips or other material.	2,927,783				
Hats, caps, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks and other mfrs. of fur. . . .	793,746	68	8,364	2,814,667	13,393,854
Hairwork.	218,104				
Hosiery and knit goods—					
Socks and stockings—		12	149	112,715	568,255
Of cotton.	1,119,367				
Of silk.	281,099				
Of wool.	1,660,784	58	1,647	940,674	3,124,272
Undershirts and drawers—					
Of cotton.	115,774				
Of silk.	4,304	4	78	33,934	80,558
Of wool.	82,233				
Knitted goods, including knitted underwear of wool.	1,506,244	12	149	112,715	568,255
Knitted goods, N.O.P.	119,620				
Inks.	159,765				
Jewellery.	2,152,659	58	1,647	940,674	3,124,272
Jewellery cases.	59,299				
Laces and braids—					
Braids.	Not specified.	4	154	51,161	168,725
Lace of cotton, white or cream. . . .	1,694,087				
Lace and embroideries of linen, white or cream.	3,496				
Lace, N.O.P., lace collars and all manufactures of lace; nets and netting of cotton, linen, silk, etc. . . .	1,339,244	52	1,301	746,578	2,932,051
Mattresses and spring beds.	17,746				
Mats and rugs—					
Carpeting, rugs, mats and matting of straw.	99,340	7	88	37,459	112,673
Cocoa carpeting, mats, rugs and matting.	38,250				
Mats, door or carriage, other than metal.	1,194				
Mats and rugs, including hearth sizes 30 sq. ft and smaller, wool. . . .	902,764	70	3,781	2,406,571	41,208,796
Meat products—					
Lard, natural.	1,356,292				
Meats—		11	366	170,364	1,814,871
Bacon and hams.	1,938,726				
Canned meats, poultry and game. . . .	388,566				
Dried or smoked meats.	277,398	42	3,302	1,858,750	6,120,912
Extracts of meats, etc.	331,738				
Pork, barrelled in brine.	960,321				
Other meats.	1,487,402	12	262	151,447	420,966
Milk condensed.	22,301				
Musical instruments.	1,936,759				
Optical instruments.	1,969,651				

EXPANSION OF CANADIAN INDUSTRIES.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Importations into Canada, 1912-13.	Statistics of Canadian Manufactures, 1910.			
		Establish- ments.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Products.
	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$
Paints and varnishes—					
Paints and colours.....	2,403,011	26	1,198	791,746	8,041,154
Varnishes.....	190,473				
Pickles and vinegar—					
Cider.....	2,890	30	461	216,329	1,408,934
Pickles.....	465,866				
Sauces.....	341,213				
Vinegar.....	69,680				
Silks.....	7,445,449	4	693	304,483	1,009,476
Soap.....	1,330,587	22	917	478,427	5,220,546
Starch.....	109,148	11	567	212,809	1,744,381
Stoves.....	1,058,367	*			
Thread—					
Cotton.....	841,731	3	456	155,608	1,096,000
Linen.....	273,095				
Silk thread and embroidery silk; silk twist and silk floss.....	145,907				
Umbrellas.....	127,001	7	256	107,178	609,500
Woollen goods—					
Fabrics—					
Cassimers, clothes and doeskins..	3,272,526	87	4,512	1,622,695	5,738,773
Coatings and overcoatings.....	1,218,545				
Dress goods, coat linings, etc..	221,287				
Italian linings, cobourgs, lustres, etc.....	1,331,886				
Tweeds.....	1,473,630				
Other fabrics.....	10,694,870				
Other woollen goods.....	729,310	13	329	124,428	791,750
Woollen yarns.....	2,566,582				

* Included in foundry and machine shop products.

REVIEW OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

Commissioner D. H. Ross, Melbourne, Comments on Latest Returns in Their Relation to Canadian Trade.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE IN RECENT YEARS.

In Weekly Report No. 548 appeared a summary of the trade between Canada and Australia in 1913, together with comparative figures for the three previous years.

From the recently published trade returns of the Commonwealth for the calendar year of 1913, it is now possible to illustrate the general trend of Australian imports and exports for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913. Imports in 1913 showed an expansion in value of £1,591,053 over 1912, and £12,782,165 over 1911, whereas exports in 1913 declined by £572,321 in comparison with the previous year. The value of merchandise imported in 1913 was £78,196,109 (including war ships, £2,495,000), the balance of the imports being represented in specie and bullion to the extent of £1,553,544. The total trade of the Commonwealth is shown thus:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Australian imports.....	£ 66,967,488	£ 78,158,600	£ 79,749,653
Australian exports.....	79,482,258	79,096,090	78,523,769
Total trade.....	£146,449,746	£157,254,690	£158,273,422
Total trade per head.....	£32 12s. 4d.	£33 17s. 2d.	£32 10s. 5d.

OVERSEAS TRADE OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The relative importance of each Australian State, from a trading point of view, is illustrated in the appended schedule showing the values of the imports and exports in 1912 and 1913. The principal ports at which the imports were landed and the exports shipped are Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Fremantle and Hobart.

	1912. Imports.	1913. Imports.	1912. Exports.	1913. Exports.
New South Wales.. . . .	£32,303,124	£32,350,663	£32,958,529	£32,839,789
Victoria.. . . .	25,081,074	24,387,073	19,113,121	17,837,591
Queensland.. . . .	7,456,917	6,714,942	9,209,454	12,352,748
South Australia.. . . .	6,972,765	7,348,203	9,615,279	9,809,763
West Australia.. . . .	5,317,392	5,407,714	7,640,707	5,102,240
Tasmania.. . . .	1,009,198	1,025,081	499,894	513,727
Northern Territory	18,130	20,977	59,106	67,911
Australian warships.. . . .	.....	2,495,000	.....	.....
	£78,158,600	£79,749,653	£79,096,090	£78,523,769

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS, 1911 TO 1913.

Obviously, the country from which goods are exported is rarely the country of origin of all its exports. This is borne out by reference to the direct Australian imports in 1913 from the United Kingdom which were valued at £47,615,561, of which £41,327,702 is credited as being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom. The total 1913 imports from Canada are given at £1,158,833, of which Canadian goods and products were valued at £964,826. The imports into the Commonwealth, according to the countries from which the goods were exported, are tabulated as follows:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
United Kingdom.. . . .	£39,499,011	£45,925,153	£47,615,561
Canada.. . . .	884,889	1,084,023	1,158,833
Other British possessions.. . . .	7,727,553	8,497,183	8,744,971
Total British countries.. . . .	£48,111,453	£55,506,362	£57,519,365
Total Foreign countries.. . . .	18,856,035	22,652,238	22,230,288
Grand total imports.. . . .	£66,967,488	£78,158,600	£79,749,653

COMPARISON OF FREE WITH DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

For general information, the figures relating to the free and dutiable imports into Australia—with customs duties collected—in 1912 and 1913 are shown in the appended table:—

	1912.	1913.	+ Increase. — Decrease.
Free imports of merchandise into Australia..	£29,460,801	£33,571,385	+ £4,110,584
Dutiable imports of merchandise into Australia.	47,022,559	44,624,724	— 2,397,835
Specie and bullion imports.. . . .	1,675,240	1,553,544	— 121,696
Total imports.. . . .	£78,158,600	£79,749,653	+ £1,591,053
Customs duties collected.. . . .	13,405,590	12,905,046	— 500,544

The loss of revenue to the Commonwealth in 1913 in giving effect to the preferential tariff rates to Great Britain was £1,244,074. The following statement shows the total imports of goods the manufacture or produce of the United Kingdom entered for home consumption in Australia, and the amounts rebated under the minimum tariff during the last three years:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Total imports of United Kingdom origin..	£32,735,971	£39,124,829	£41,327,702
Amount of rebate under preferential tariff..	1,070,817	1,265,684	1,244,074

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS, 1911 TO 1913.

The maximum figures of Australian exports in one year are those for 1911, which were valued at £79,482,258, of which specie and bullion contributed no less than £12,047,086. In 1913 a record was established by the Commonwealth in the value of merchandise (as apart from specie and bullion) exported, which totalled £74,725,034, thus exceeding the previous best year of 1910 by £4,869,161. In the following schedule the value of the exports for the last three years illustrate Australian trade within the Empire and with foreign countries:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
United Kingdom...	£35,309,982	£31,459,317	£34,756,548
Canada...	118,284	161,595	169,193
Other British possessions...	15,707,167	16,726,349	9,288,070
Total to British countries...	£51,135,433	£48,347,261	£44,213,811
Total to foreign countries...	28,346,825	30,748,829	34,309,958
Grand total exports...	£79,482,258	£79,096,090	£78,523,769

EXPORTS OF SHIPS' STORES.

Prior to 1906 ships' stores were included in the general exports of the Commonwealth, but since that year the values have been given under a separate return. The value of stores shipped on board oversea vessels in Australian ports during the last three years is shown thus:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Ships' stores exported...	£1,238,446	£1,431,985	£1,458,702

MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE EXPORTS COMPARED.

For the first year since the inauguration of the Commonwealth in 1901, the value of the 1913 imports from oversea exceeded the value of the exports by £1,225,884. The following schedule shows the relative position in the trade returns of 1912 and 1913 of the exports of merchandise and specie of Australian and other origin:—

Exports from Australia—	1912.	1913.
Australian merchandise...	£64,921,644	£72,789,192
Other merchandise...	1,712,846	1,935,842
Australian specie and bullion...	11,039,919	2,300,955
Other specie and bullion...	1,421,681	1,497,780
Total Australian produce...	75,961,563	75,090,147
Total other produce...	3,134,527	3,433,622
Grand total exports...	79,096,090	78,523,769
Excess exports over imports, 1912...	937,490	
Excess imports over exports, 1913... . . . . .	.....	1,225,884

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

As outlined in former reports, Australian importations of manufactured goods and products from the United States are, to a very considerable extent, analogous to Australian importations from Canada. Many lines of manufactures are quite similar in character, hence Canadian manufacturers and exporters are interested in the growth of the trade transacted by their chief competitors in oversea markets. To illustrate the marked advances made, it may be stated that whereas the Australian imports from the United States in 1909 were valued at £5,935,740 the figures for 1913 grew to £10,908,653, representing a gain of £4,972,913 within five years. The results achieved have in the main been derived from effective representation, either by direct travellers or through local agents, combined with the services of the New York com-

mission houses which have branch offices and sample rooms established in the principal Australian importing centres.

The appended schedule gives particulars of the imports and exports and the total trade in recent years:—

Trade with the United States.	1911. £	1912. £	1913. £
Australian imports from United States..	9,007,657	10,764,257	10,908,653
Australian exports to United States..	1,464,155	2,043,186	2,631,058
Total trade..	10,471,812	12,807,443	13,539,711
Increase of imports from United States	1911 over 1910 =	£1,348,507	
“ “ “	1912 “	1911 =	1,756,600
“ “ “	1913 “	1912 =	144,396

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The following table gives the classification and value of merchandise of United States origin, showing increases and decreases in each classification, imported into the Commonwealth in 1912 and 1913:—

	1912. £	1913. £	+ Increase —Decrease. £
Foodstuffs of animal origin..	335,533	289,229	— 46,304
Foodstuffs of vegetable origin..	207,986	269,595	+ 61,609
Beverages (chocolate, cocoa, &c.)..	1,704	4,087	+ 2,383
Spirits and alcoholic liquors, &c..	21,528	22,313	+ 785
Tobacco and preparations thereof..	759,213	802,410	+ 43,197
Live animals..	1,456	4,790	+ 3,334
Animal substances (glue, &c.)..	11,482	9,852	— 1,630
Vegetable substances (resin seeds, &c.)..	86,961	93,411	+ 6,450
Apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres	619,944	624,682	+ 4,738
Oils, fats and waxes (kerosene, turpentine)	1,174,029	1,079,068	— 94,961
Paints and varnishes..	96,825	80,986	— 15,839
Stones and industrial minerals ..	23,816	24,450	+ 634
Specie..	808	.....	— 808
Metals and ores, not manufactured..	1,799	27,165	+ 25,366
Metals, partly manufactured..	72,754	81,976	+ 9,222
Machinery and manufactures of metal..	3,340,959	3,076,989	— 263,970
Rubber and leather manufactures (not boots) ..	473,379	435,071	— 38,308
Wood, raw and mfd. (furniture, lumber, &c.)..	1,557,915	1,732,438	+ 174,523
Glassware, plaster paris, &c..	71,236	64,482	— 6,754
Paper, printing, &c., stationery..	367,264	403,679	+ 36,415
Jewellery, clocks and fancy goods..	234,559	136,965	— 97,594
Instruments, optical, surgical, &c..	145,753	234,472	+ 88,719
Drugs, medicines, chemicals, &c..	172,070	178,501	+ 6,431
Arms, explosives, motor cars, bicycles, &c.	985,284	1,232,042	+ 246,758
Total imports of United States origin.	10,764,257	10,908,653	+ 144,396

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Particulars of Australian exports to the United States in 1912 and 1913 are appended thus:—

	1912. £	1913. £	+ Increase —Decrease. £
Foodstuffs of animal origin.. . . .	2,161	151,435	+ 149,274
Foodstuffs of vegetable origin.. . . .	3,406	4,041	+ 635
Animal substances (wool, skins, hides, &c.)	1,015,221	1,423,612	+ 408,391
Vegetable substances.. . . .	8,001	2,340	— 5,661
Apparel, textiles, &c.. . . .	986	1,214	+ 228
Oils, fats and waxes.. . . .	12,558	24,271	+ 11,713
Stones and industrial minerals (coal and coke).. . . .	60,637	55,701	— 4,936
Metals not manufactured or ores.. . . .	891,625	899,549	+ 7,924
Metals partly manufactured.. . . .		7	+ 7
Machinery and metal manufactures.. . . .	4,743	10,313	+ 5,570
Rubber, leather, &c.. . . .	5,292	7,829	+ 2,537
Wood (timber, &c.).. . . .	11,226	15,182	+ 3,956
Earthenware, &c.. . . .	40	166	+ 126
Paper and stationery.. . . .	2,515	2,504	— 11
Jewellery, precious stones, &c.. . . .	2,408	4,345	+ 1,937
Drugs, chemicals (eucalyptus oil, &c.).. . . .	1,428	7,964	+ 6,536
Miscellaneous articles.. . . .	20,939	20,585	— 354
Total exports of Australian origin	2,016,751	2,595,695	+ 578,944
Total exports other produce.. . . .	26,435	35,363	+ 8,928
Total.. . . .	2,043,186	2,631,058	+ 587,872

IMPORTATIONS OF INTEREST TO CANADIANS.

To condense, within the limits of this report, a review of the 778 distinct classifications of the importations into Australia in 1913 is manifestly impossible, and probably no good service would be rendered in commenting upon all the schedules. The trade returns of the Commonwealth are held for reference by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, to whom application should be made for any special returns required by manufacturers and exporters. As heretofore, it is considered that statistical information, supplemented by brief comment, upon the principal lines of goods and products of special interest to Canadian manufacturers and exporters is all that is necessary to draw attention to the large trading requirements of Australia. In making inquiries, manufacturers, in their own interests, should quote their goods upon the basis of free on board steamer at Montreal or St. John in order that importers can make a comparison—upon the same basis—with the goods and quotations obtained from other countries. Catalogues and price lists are required, and in preparing to exploit the Australian market manufacturers should commence their work in no perfunctory manner, but rather, with the same energy and acumen as they cheerfully devote to the domestic trade. Full and accurate information is the life-blood of all international commerce, therefore applicants for special reports upon the suitability of their goods for the Australian market can rarely err in being too extended in their data, nor too exact in details.

In subsequent paragraphs will be found particulars relative to the principal lines of Australian imports in 1913 of interest to Canadian manufacturers.

IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

There has been little variation in the values of agricultural machinery imported in recent years. The trade fluctuations according to the climatic conditions experienced and in the extent of the new areas being opened for cultivation. If a season is favourable there is a corresponding demand for new implements, whereas if the season is unfavourable (as in 1914) large stocks are carried over until the succeeding normal

year. The total imports of agricultural machinery and implements into the Commonwealth for the years 1911 to 1913 are shown thus:—

Australian imports.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Agricultural machinery, etc.	£604,741	£521,340	£539,206

The average annual value of imports for the three years was £555,095. The 1913 figures show that the imports decreased by £65,535 compared with 1911, and increased by £17,866 as compared with 1912.

CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

In 1913, Canada continued to maintain the predominating position in the (importing) agricultural machinery and implement trade of the Commonwealth. In importance, this line occupies the first place in the list of Canadian exports to Australia. In addition to the adaptability of the implements for Australian requirements—many being made specially for that purpose—the principal manufacturers are represented by either branch houses or capable agents, with perfect selling organizations, which materially contributed to the results attained. For cultivating, sowing and cutting the importations are practically confined to agricultural machinery made in Canada and the United States. The importations from the United Kingdom are largely composed of plough shares, plough boards and articles required by Australian manufacturers for the construction of locally made implements. In addition there are a few threshing outfits, some cream separators and rollers and mowers of British make.

For comparative purposes, the subjoined schedule shows the value of Australian importations from the three principal sources of manufacture—Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom—for the last three years:—

	From Canada.	From United States.	From United Kingdom.
Agricultural machinery.			
Australian imports, 1911.	£260,585	£256,712	£69,441
“ 1912.	250,691	177,125	76,192
“ 1913.	260,798	189,387	75,699

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IMPORTS CLASSIFIED.

Many items of agricultural machinery of minor importance are included in the Commonwealth trade classifications with items of considerable value. In giving the values of the importations for the last two years in the appended schedules, comment is made only upon the more important items. As heretofore, should detailed information be required by manufacturers of special farming machinery and implements as to their adaptability for the Australian trade, it will be furnished on application.

The classification and values of the imports into Australia, showing increases and decreases, will be found in the appended tables.

Chaffcutters and Horse Gears, Chaffcutter Knives, Corn Shellers, Corn Huskers, Cultivators, n.e.i, Harrows, Ploughs, n.e.i, Plough Shares, Plough Mould Boards, Scarifiers.

Country of origin.	1912. Value.	1913. Value.	+Increase. —Decrease.
United Kingdom.	£ 29,970	£ 25,431	—£ 4,539
Canada.	55,290	47,830	— 7,460
New Zealand.	4,119	3,789	— 330
United States.	50,635	46,608	— 4,027
Other Foreign.	1	48	+ 47
India.	166	.....	— 166
Germany.	1,034	447	— 587
Other British. . . . .	.....	11	+ 11
	£141,215	£124,164	—£17,051

The marked decrease in values in this classification from £187,390 in 1911 to £124,164 in 1913 is stated by experts to be due to the usual variations in the requirements of particular seasons and to excess stocks carried over. Canada continues to hold the principal trade in cultivators, harrows and some lines of ploughs, and, in addition to a large share of this trade, the United States controls the bulk of such lines as corn shellers and huskers. The United Kingdom predominates in chaffcutters, knives, horse gears, plough shares and mould boards.

Combined Corn Sheller, Husker and Bagger; Combined Corn Sheller and Husker; Disc Cultivators, Stump Jump Ploughs, Winnowers; Seats, Poles, Swingle Bars, Yokes, and Trees.

Country of origin.	1912. Value.	1913. Value.	+Increase. —Decrease.
United Kingdom.. . . .	£ 197	£ 338	+£ 141
Canada.. . . .	6,080	8,248	+ 2,168
New Zealand.. . . .	24	.....	— 24
Germany.. . . .	.....	68	+ 68
Sweden.. . . .	.....	169	+ 169
United States.. . . .	6,543	8,885	+ 2,342
Other foreign.. . . .	44	39	— 5
	£12,882	£17,747	+£4,859

Imported stump jump ploughs are almost exclusively Canadian, while the trade in disc cultivators, seats, poles, swingle bars, yokes and trees are evenly held by Canada and the United States. Corn shellers and huskers are unimportant value. To the competition of Australian manufacturers may be attributed the decrease in importations under this classification from £23,853 in 1911 to the values for 1912 and 1913 outlined above.

DRILLS (FERTILIZERS, SEED AND GRAIN).

Country of origin.	1912. Value.	1913. Value.	+Increase. —Decrease.
United Kingdom.. . . .	£ 10	£ 62	+£ 52
Canada.. . . .	64,655	36,111	— 28,544
Germany.. . . .	.....	26	+ 26
United States.. . . .	23,488	12,851	— 10,637
	£88,153	£49,050	—£39,103

The extraordinary decrease in the importations of seed and grain drills from £117,079 in 1911 to £49,050 in 1913 is attributed chiefly to the contention that the demand has been largely overtaken. It is admitted that the importations in 1911 were largely in excess of the requirements of the country, and the competition of Australian manufacturers has also been a contributing factor in the declining imports. When new areas of land are opened up for cultivation, the demand for drills will revive in a similar ratio.

DRILLS, (FERTILIZERS, ETC.), PARTS OF.

Country of origin.	1912. Value.	1913. Value.	+Increase. —Decrease.
United Kingdom.. . . .	£ 87	£ 30	—£ 57
Canada.. . . .	5,566	5,145	— 421
Germany.. . . .	843	556	— 287
New Zealand.. . . .	.....	1	+ 1
United States.. . . .	2,736	3,228	+ 492
	£9,232	£8,960	—£ 272

This trade is dependent upon replacements required for imported drills and parts used by Australian manufacturers of agricultural machinery.

HARVESTERS, STRIPPER.

Country of origin.	1912. Value.	1913. Value.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Canada.. . . .	£47,170	£65,459	+£18,289
United States.. . . .	15,712	11,816	— 3,896
	£62,882	£77,275	+£14,393

The satisfactory increase in the importations of Canadian harvesters is attributable to the perfected machine made by leading manufacturers. The values denote that it now commands the bulk of the import trade. As emphasized in a former report, the stripper harvester can only be used under dry climatic conditions—such as in Australia and the Argentine—where the grain is ripened on the straw. Stripper harvesters are also extensively made and exported by Australian implement manufacturers.

METAL PARTS OF STRIPPER HARVESTERS AND STRIPPERS.

Country of origin.	1912.	1913.	+ Increase.
	Value.	Value.	—Decrease.
United Kingdom.. . . .	£ 178	.....	—£ 178
Canada.. . . .	4,845	£ 5,468	+ 1,123
United States.. . . .	900	1,025	+ 125
	£5,423	£6,493	+£ 1,070

Coincident with the larger importations of harvesters is the demand for replacements, while a portion of this item is represented by the requirements of local manufacturers.

MOWERS, REAPERS, AND REPEARS AND BINDERS.

Country of origin.	1912.	1913.	+ Increase.
	Value.	Value.	—Decrease.
United Kingdom.. . . .	£10,460	£16,341	+£ 5,881
Canada.. . . .	59,636	84,642	+ 25,006
New Zealand.. . . .	.....	13	+ 13
Germany.. . . .	2	.....	— 2
United States.. . . .	39,791	61,248	+ 21,457
Other Foreign.. . . .	.....	37	+ 37
	£109,889	£162,281	+£52,392

The increase in the value of the duty free imports of mowers, reapers and binders has been general from all countries. In 1911 the imports were valued at £140,406, and the decline in the values for 1912 was caused by excess stocks carried over from the previous year. The trade in British reapers and binders is chiefly held by two manufacturers. There are several Canadian lines on the Australian market, but the bulk of the trade is held by one company. Importations from the United States are controlled by the Australian branches of the parent manufacturing company.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, N.E.I. (DUTIABLE).

Including cane loaders, unloaders and harvesters, channel-making graders; garden and field spraying machines, rollers, hose reels, syringes; horse road rollers and machines; lawn mowers, sweepers, and sprinklers, road scoops and scrapers; scoops; stump extractors.

Country of Origin.	1912	1913	+ Increase
	Value.	Value.	—Decrease.
	£	£	£
Australia.. . . .	.....	327	+ 327
United Kingdom.. . . .	11,376	8,555	— 2,821
Canada.. . . .	2,371	2,999	+ 628
New Zealand.. . . .	232	400	+ 168
France.. . . .	995	1,128	+ 133
Germany.. . . .	2,177	1,109	— 1,068
Switzerland.. . . .	.....	175	+ 175
United States.. . . .	26,448	26,997	+ 549
Belgium.. . . .	168	.....	— 168
Norway.. . . .	155	.....	— 155
Sweden.. . . .	6	1,008	+ 1,002
Total.. . . .	43,928	42,698	— 1,230

There has been little variation in the values imported under this classification during the last three years. In garden and orchard implements, and other lines included in this miscellaneous schedule, United States manufacturers continue to hold the bulk of the trade. Well established makes of British and United States lawn mowers control the bulk of the Australian requirements. So far, Canadian manufacturers have not succeeded in placing a satisfactory line of lawn mowers at a competitive price, upon this market. The demand continues throughout the entire year, and is undoubtedly worthy of the close attention of manufacturers in the Dominion. Channel graders and scoops, chiefly from the United Kingdom and the United States, are used in irrigation and swamp reclamation works.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, OTHER (FREE).

Including testers and pasteurizers, cotton gins; fibre scutching machines, hand worked rakes and ploughs combined; hay tedders, horse rakes, lucerne bunchers, milking machines, mould board plates in the rough and not cut into shape, potato raisers or diggers, potato sorters, root cutters, pulpers and graders, straw stackers, sub-surface packers, threshing machines, maize harvesters, maize binders, &c.

Country of Origin.	1912 Value. £	1913 Value. £	+ Increase —Decrease. £
Australia.. . . .	160	240	+ 80
United Kingdom.. . . .	23,914	24,942	+ 1,028
Canada.. . . .	5,578	4,896	— 682
New Zealand.. . . .	4,682	1,235	— 3,447
Denmark.. . . .	1,109	956	— 153
Germany.. . . .	588	149	— 439
Sweden.. . . .	812	1,368	+ 556
United States.. . . .	10,872	16,729	+ 5,857
Other Foreign.. . . .	8	23	+ 15
Belgium.. . . .	7	.....	— 7
Total.. . . .	47,730	50,538	+ 2,808

The importations from Canada are chiefly embodied in horse rakes, lucerne bunchers, root cutters, pulpers and sub-surface packers. New Zealand milking machines are in demand despite the competition of Australian manufacturers. Importations from the United Kingdom are mainly represented in mould board plates and a few threshing outfits. From the United States, the leading lines under the above schedule are similar to those from Canada with the addition of rakes, bunchers and mould board plates.

LIME SPREADERS ON AUSTRALIAN FARMS.

In recent years a demand has arisen for lime spreaders to overcome the sourness to the soil caused by the continued use of superphosphates as a fertiliser. The spreaders are also used in irrigation districts where lucerne (alfalfa) is being cultivated. Lime is spread chiefly by machines made in Australia, but Canadian and United Kingdom spreaders are obtaining a portion of the trade.

CORN PLANTERS.

In Australia, corn planters are known as maize drills. The number of two row planters imported is unimportant. What is known as the check row planter in America has never found favour in Australia. The annual importations of single row corn planters—or maize drills—are estimated not to exceed 1,000 planters, of which, probably, 60 per cent are made in Canada and 40 per cent in the United

States. The demand is chiefly in Queensland and New South Wales. About one-third of the planters are equipped with a small fertilizer attachment to permit the sowing of superphosphates and bone dust along with the corn.

DECLINE IN IMPORTS OF IMPLEMENTS FORECASTED.

When placing orders for the 1914 trade, Australian importers of agricultural implements and machinery based their probable requirements upon the anticipation of normal climatic conditions being experienced. The result of the prolonged drought, referred to in recent reports, has not only been disastrous to agriculturists but has also curtailed the demand for farming implements to about one-third of the usual trade transacted.

Therefore, in expert opinion, it is now practically certain that two-thirds of the stocks of agricultural machinery and implements imported into Australia in 1914 will be carried over until 1915, or even to a later period if there is an inadequate rainfall next year.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT FACTORIES.

As outlined in a previous report, the manufacture of agricultural machinery constitutes one of the most important Australian industries. While factories, some of considerable magnitude, are established in all the states, the most extensive plants are near Melbourne. The government of Western Australia has had in operation for over a year, a state implement factory from which farmers can obtain their supplies. Whether this state industry will prove a financial success has not yet been demonstrated. In country districts, there has been a gradual increase in the number of small factories making farming implements. Excluding reapers and binders, mowers and rakes—all of which are imported—Australian factories produce implements similar to those imported from oversea. The local output chiefly consists of stripper harvesters, winnowers, grain and fertilizer drills, disc and tyne cultivators, and stump jump ploughs.

The appended table gives particulars concerning Australian agricultural machinery factories for the years 1911 and 1912 (the latest available):—

	1911.	1912.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Number of factories...	155	159	+ 4
Number of employees...	5,156	4,733	— 423
Actual horse-power of engines employed...	2,347	2,419	+ 72
Approximate value of land and buildings...	£ 284,469	£ 331,348	+ £ 46,879
Approximate value of plant and machinery...	245,025	281,923	+ 36,898
Total amount of wages paid during year...	550,922	527,406	— 23,516
Value of fuel used...	32,342	30,961	— 1,381
Value of raw material worked up...	811,322	751,596	— 59,726
Total value of output...	1,656,364	1,538,421	— 117,943
Value added in process of manufacture...	845,042	786,825	— 58,217

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The value of Australian made agricultural implements and machinery exported from the Commonwealth in 1912 and 1913 are tabulated thus:—

Australian (orig'n) exports—	1912.	1913.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Cream separators...	£ 211	£ 365	+ £ 154
Ploughs and harrows...	3,984	5,093	+ 1,109
Stripper harvesters...	102,008	162,700	+ 60,692
Harvester parts...	10,565	12,172	+ 12,097
Strippers...	75	.....	— 75
Implements (unspecified)...	20,338	12,514	— 7,824
	<u>£137,181</u>	<u>£192,844</u>	<u>+ £55,663</u>

As indicated in the above schedule, stripper harvesters and parts thereof constitute the bulk of the exports of Australian agricultural machinery, of which practically the whole was shipped to the Argentine. In the other lines of implements the value exported to South Africa was £5,447 and to New Zealand £7,275, in both instances showing marked decrease in comparison with the previous year.

IMPORTATION OF MOTOR CARS, 1911 TO 1913.

For the first year since the inception of the industry, the Australian importations of motor bodies and chassis in 1913 experienced a slight contraction in values. The imports from all countries were valued at £1,550,112, showing a decline of £121,471 in comparison with 1912. The importation of Canadian cars, however, increased from £162,935 in 1912 to £196,189 in 1913 representing a gain of £33,254. There is no distinct classification in the customs returns for motor car bodies and chassis which are included with items of minor importance. The growth in imports can, in the main, be attributed to the continued demand for motor cars.

Taking motor car bodies and chassis, conjointly, the marked growth of the imports from Canada is shown thus:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Canadian motor cars..	£61,563	£162,935	£196,189

The success achieved is attributable to the value represented in the cars and their equipment and the excellent direct representation maintained in Australia by the principal manufacturers.

IMPORTATION OF MOTOR CARS, 1911 TO 1913.

The following comparative schedules, showing the total Australian importations of motor car bodies and chassis from each country of origin in 1911, 1912 and 1913—particularly with reference to importations from Europe—should be of interest to Canadian manufacturers:—

Imports of bodies of motor cars, lorries, wagons and parts, n.e.i.—

Country of Origin.	1911. £	1912. £	1913. £
Australia..			185
United Kingdom..	72,203	83,054	69,952
Canada..	12,263	27,135	37,690
New Zealand..	71	131	55
Other British..		44	
Austria-Hungary..	246	443	
Belgium..	1,616	975	1,122
France..	9,392	6,492	7,735
Germany..	4,232	5,101	4,291
Italy..	552	1,395	847
Japan..		138	
Norway..			1,359
United States..	59,907	95,147	93,012
Other Foreign..	60	33	133
Total..	160,542	220,038	216,381

Imports of chassis for motor cars, lorries and wagons and parts, n.e.i.—

Country of Origin.	1911. £	1912. £	1913. £
United Kingdom..	426,357	533,646	486,443
Canada..	49,300	135,800	158,499
New Zealand..		4	
Austria-Hungary..	4,201	3,615	1,826
Belgium..	46,789	69,254	41,356
France..	181,396	224,728	151,495
Germany..	34,159	56,668	68,984
Italy..	65,896	87,244	75,115
Netherlands..	180	183	440
Sweden..	2,406	4,805	709
Switzerland..	7,579	5,884	11,650
United States..	199,757	329,664	337,214
Total..	1,018,020	1,451,495	1,333,731

IMPORTS OF BICYCLES, VEHICLES AND PARTS, ETC.

The appended schedules give the values of the total imports, and the imports from Canada, of bicycles and parts, and vehicles and parts for the years 1912 and 1913. While there was an increase of £136,275 in the value of the imports, Canada only maintained the trade of the previous year. The demand for motorcycles continues unabated, but this line has not yet proved attractive to Canadian manufacturers. The United States leads in perambulators, folding and other go-carts, and children's tricycles and ranks next to Great Britain in cycle parts and minor articles.

The growth of the total trade is thus illustrated:—

Australian imports.	1912. £	1913. £	+ Increase —Decrease. £
Bicycles, tricycles, &c.. . . .	13,533	11,272	— 2,261
Cycle tubing, &c.. . . .	4,905	1,985	— 2,920
Cycle parts, &c.. . . .	62,990	43,783	— 19,207
Cycle parts, n.e.i.. . . .	165,806	112,799	— 53,007
Motor cycles, &c.. . . .	124,654	133,977	+ 9,323
Perambulators, &c.. . . .	27,757	22,015	— 5,742
Perambulator parts, n.e.i.. . . .	8,172	5,454	— 2,718
Children's tricycles.. . . .	7,812	4,643	— 3,169
Vehicles and parts, n.e.i.. . . .	248,452	222,133	— 26,319
Minor articles for vehicles.. . . .	17,566	17,415	— 151
Wheels, undergear, &c.. . . .	30,428	272,874	+ 242,446
Total.. . . .	712,075	848,350	+ 136,275

Imports from Canada.	1912. £	1913. £	+ Increase —Decrease. £
Cycle parts free.. . . .	377	102	— 275
Cycle parts (15 per cent).. . . .	2,771	1,372	— 1,399
Cycle parts, n.e.i.. . . .	8,085	8,661	+ 576
Vehicles and parts, n.e.i.. . . .	13,616	14,422	+ 806
Parts of vehicles (wheels, &c.).. . .	156	285	+ 129
Hubs of elm with bands.. . . .	1	229	+ 228
Total.. . . .	25,006	25,071	+ 65

IMPORTATIONS OF FURNITURE.

Excluding articles of wicker and bamboo, the total imports of furniture into Australia in recent years, together with the principal countries of origin, are given in the appended table:—

	1911. £	1912. £	1913. £
Value furniture imports.. . . .	244,036	303,512	265,806
United Kingdom.. . . .	79,648	92,975	79,055
Canada.. . . .	23,066	23,644	23,153
United States.. . . .	76,179	119,021	106,275
Austria.. . . .	31,472	35,578	28,254
Germany.. . . .	13,489	13,125	9,845
Japan.. . . .	10,410	11,249	10,040

Imports of minor articles for furniture (duty free), and principal countries of origin, are shown thus:—

	1911. £	1912. £	1913. £
Value minor articles furniture.. . . .	77,274	94,625	81,937
United Kingdom.. . . .	60,763	77,692	63,320
United States.. . . .	6,117	5,769	5,432
Germany.. . . .	6,211	5,496	4,629

The furniture included in this schedule embraces such lines as ordinary household, office equipment, desks, tables, filing cabinets, chairs, sanitary seats, household refrigerators, blind rollers, &c. Designs characteristic of North America have been favoured, and are frequently manufactured locally. The marked increase in the demand for office equipment has grown to such an extent that the competition of Australian makers is seriously felt by importing houses. Careful packing in as limited space as possible, economical transit charges from factory point to the seaboard, and the lowest marine freights to oversea port of destination are important factors in landing goods of this bulky character at competitive prices. Chairs from Canada are shipped 'knocked-down' in cases containing two dozen. Deliveries from Canadian factories have much improved during the last two years. The manufacture of furniture, from native and imported timber, is an important Australian industry. In 1912, there were 488 factories, employing 7,748 operatives, which produced furniture to the value of £1,942,149.

ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

The total Australian imports of pipe organs and parts in 1913 was of negligible value, whereas the imports of ordinary household organs, and small organs for churches, were given at £12,522, showing a small decrease in the values for the previous year. The comparatively limited demand is constant, and Canadian organs are well known throughout the Commonwealth. The decline in the imports from Canada is attributed to manufacturers in the Dominion not being disposed to meet the competitive prices quoted by makers in the United States.

The imports in 1912 and 1913 are shown as follows:—

Organs and Harmoniums—

Country of origin—	Number.	1912.	Number.	1913.
United Kingdom.. . . .	133	£ 1,541	10	£ 141
Canada.. . . .	146	1,442	122	1,175
United States.. . . .	1,130	10,857	1,087	10,751
Germany.. . . .	13	256	21	384
Other foreign.. . . .	1	22	10	71
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,423	£14,118	1,250	£12,522

IMPORTATION OF PIANOS.

In 1913, Australia imported 162 grand and 14,575 upright pianos. The value of the imports aggregated £386,411, as compared with £533,034 in 1912, or a decrease of no less than £146,623. In 1913, as in previous years, German upright pianos controlled the bulk of the trade, and the effect of that competition had an obvious bearing upon the imports from other countries. Some of the cheaper instruments sold in Australia were purchased as low as £14 (\$68.13) at the factory in Germany, plus cost of casing and inland transit charges to Hamburg or Antwerp. The export of Canadian pianos to Australia has hitherto been an unimportant and fluctuating trade, but manufacturers in the Dominion should be encouraged by the altered trading conditions offering them greater scope, and also by the fact that the United States maintained its export of pianos to the Commonwealth in 1913. To introduce a line of instruments new to the market would necessitate considerable advertising and, possibly, consigning initial shipments to reliable firms, disposed to accept such terms.

The Australian imports in 1912 and 1913 are shown thus:—

Grand and Semi-grand Pianos—

Country of origin—	Number.	1912.	Number.	1913.
United Kingdom.. . . .	14	£ 1,049	20	£ 1,518
Germany...	151	9,334	132	9,216
United States.. . . .	2	307	8	1,021
France.. . . .	2	105	....
Netherlands.. . . .	....	....	1	110
Other foreign.. . . .	....	....	1	54
	169	£10,795	162	£11,919

Upright Pianos—

Country of origin—	Number.	1912.	Number.	1913.
United Kingdom.. . . .	2,210	£ 64,149	£ 1,589	£ 42,426
Canada.. . . .	21	729	24	792
Belgium.. . . .	14	252	5	84
Germany.. . . .	17,937	432,377	12,277	300,008
United States.. . . .	657	24,135	676	25,030
France.. . . .	10	351	4	152
Japan.. . . .	7	246	....
	20,856	£522,239	14,575	£374,492

PIANO PLAYERS IN DEMAND.

Special inquiries demonstrate that the Australian demand for piano-players has grown to considerable dimensions. There is no separate classification in the trade returns showing the number and value of piano-players imported in 1913. After making special inquiries, one of the largest firms of musical instrument importers in Australia propose sending an expert, shortly, to Canada with a view of securing a player in every way satisfactory for their requirements, and to arrange for an exclusive purchasing agency for the territory in which they are interested. When included as an integral part of the piano, the duty assessed upon piano-players is similar to that computed upon grand pianos.

PIANO PARTS AND ACCESSORIES.

Piano parts, accessories such as actions, strings, felts, hammers, ivories, handles and hinges for pianos, pianola and similar records (chiefly duty free), to the value of £32,687, and accessories n.e.i. (dutiable), valued at £43,344, were imported into Australia in 1913. In the schedules given Germany was the country of origin of £18,609 and £21,676 respectively. There are two piano-manufacturing companies of considerable magnitude in Australia (one in Melbourne and the other in Sydney) and their requirements of parts and accessories should now be of interest to Canadian makers specializing in these lines.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF TIMBER.

The total imports of timber (lumber, etc.) into Australia in 1913 were valued at £2,922,578, showing an increase over 1912 of £69,955. The decrease in exports of Douglas fir from British Columbia is responsible for the gradual decline, from year to year, of the imports from Canada. The increase in the imports of the same class of timber from the Pacific Coast states of Washington and Oregon was on account of the lower c.i.f. rates quoted for delivery at the principal Australian ports.

The trend of the importations from North America is illustrated thus:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
From Canada.. . . .	£ 121,328	£ 70,922	£ 67,981
" United States.. . . .	1,095,354	1,314,314	1,511,665

The attention of lumber exporters in British Columbia is directed to the special information respecting the Australian market for Douglas fir, and the conditions in regard thereto, which appeared in Weekly Report No. 540. Imports from New Zealand declined by £220,509, whereas the imports from the United States increased by £197,351, from Norway by £71,211, from Siberia by £18,844 and from Japan by £15,346 in comparison with 1912. The importation of logs from Siberia and Japan—the product competing with Canadian spruce—showed fair expansion.

Country of origin—	Value, 1912.	Value, 1913.
United Kingdom..	£ 8,691	£ 9,059
Canada..	70,922	67,981
India..	20,847	18,402
New Zealand..	656,925	436,416
Paqua..	339	
Straits Settlements..	2,784	1,790
France..	118	244
Germany..	9,157	10,572
Japan..	62,790	78,136
Netherlands..	1,457	2,410
Norway..	370,975	442,186
Philippine Islands..	130	
Russia (Siberia)..	87,784	106,628
Sweden..	228,416	233,670
United States..	1,314,314	1,511,665
Belgium..	63	
Denmark..	445	137
East Indies..	730	1,568
Pacific Islands..	2,926	508
South Africa..	167	
Other British..	137	230
Other foreign..	324	963
Mexico..	12,182	
Australia.. . . . .	....	13
	<hr/> £2,852,623	<hr/> £2,922,578

Canadian lumber exporters will find a comparative schedule appended to this report in which imports, by classification, from all countries are shown.

IMPORTS OF OTHER WOOD ARTICLES.

The total value of articles of wood, n.e.i. imported in 1913 was £101,371, of which Canada is credited with £3,180. This classification includes wood-split pulleys, window screens and frames, washboards, knifeboards, &c., wholly or partly finished. A small trade is being done in Canadian washing machines, wringers, staves and chair seats for replacements and for local chair makers. European countries predominated in veneers and mouldings which have not yet proved attractive to Canadian exporters. Lines of carriage woodstock enumerated in this schedule come from Canada in limited values.

The total imports under this miscellaneous schedule in 1912 and 1913 are shown as follows:—

Total imports.	1912.	1913.
Articles of wood, n.e.i.	£101,371	£101,511
Barrels, casks and vats, n.e.i.	1,072	224
Brushmakers' woodware.	5,212	4,023
Buckets and tubs.	247	176
Washing machines, wringers and mangles.	34,402	30,020
Doors (including screen).	3,838	445
Tool handles (axe, etc.).	44,237	45,081
Elm hubs.	5,339	4,361
Hubs, other, prepared.	90	34
Last blocks, rough.	1,961	3,898
Lasts and trees.	3,214	2,934
Oars and sculls.	4,024	3,416
Picture, etc., mouldings.	34,882	29,756
Hickory spokes, rims, etc., rough.	9,742	5,508
Rims, n.e.i.	20	18
Hickory spokes, dressed.	10,829	8,458
Shafts, poles and bars.	5,228	3,091
Shooks.	1,842	2,467
Timber, bent and cut to shape.	2,788	2,073
Timber, box cut to size.	29,004	29,049
Hickory, undressed.	3,444	5,300
Architraves, etc.	145	250
Timber, other, free.	1,043	81
Veneers, 3 ply.	40,333	51,897
Veneers, n.e.i.	2,046	3,477

MACHINERY, METAL MANUFACTURES, HARDWARE, ETC.

The following miscellaneous schedule, covering lines of metal and other manufactures imported into Australia in 1912 and 1913, is submitted for general information. Obviously, heavy hardware is subject to sharp fluctuations in the country of production, and when the domestic trade is active there is less disposition to engage in the export business. Further, Australian manufacturers requiring to import raw materials frequently enter into contracts for their supplies for six months to a year in advance, and this is accountable for expansion or contraction of values in a given period from any exporting country. Iron and steel products are invariably sold, by the Australian agents of manufacturers, on a c.i.f. & e. basis (*i.e.*, ex-ship's slings at port of destination, including bank exchange). To obtain orders on this basis it is essential for shippers to have at their disposal competitive freight, insurance and exchange rates in order to meet competition from other sources of supply. From inquiries made, it appears that Canada has not been credited as the country of origin, with the entire values of heavy hardware lines from the Dominion landed in Australia in 1913. In some cases, the returns show encouraging increases and in others a corresponding decrease.

There is evidence that the 1914 importations of heavy hardware lines of Canadian origin will show considerable expansion.

Imports from Canada.	Value. 1912.	Value. 1913.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Telephones.. . . .	£ 2,171	.....	—£ 2,171
Elevators (pneumatic).. . . .	110	£ 214	+ 104
Printing machines (linotypes).. . . .	11,539	10,072	— 1,467
Sewing machines.. . . .	145	32	— 113
Typewriters.. . . .	419	110	— 309
Machines and machinery, n.e.i.. . . .	1,886	1,978	+ 92
Machines and machinery, free.. . . .	.....	641	+ 641
Machine tools, free.. . . .	376	95	— 277
Motive power machinery, n.e.i.. . . .	1,116	1,339	+ 223
Electrical machinery, fans.. . . .	54	273	+ 219
Electrical articles and materials.. . . .	58	91	+ 33
Electrical and gas appliances.. . . .	51	118	+ 67
Metal manufactures, n.e.i.. . . .	3,542	2,909	— 633
Metal manufactures, 5% general.. . . .	930	2,033	+ 1,103
Bolts and nuts.. . . .	679	799	+ 120
Tools of trade.. . . .	2,547	3,520	+ 973
Brass and metal work.. . . .	381	205	— 176
Lamps and lampware.. . . .	4,322	4,519	+ 197
Stones, litho', oil, emery, etc..	1,018	414	— 604
Iron and steel, bar and rod.. . . .	304	91	— 213
Iron and steel, plain.. . . .	15,873	.....	— 15,873
Iron and steel, tubes and pipes.. . . .	1,156	5,125	+ 3,969
Malleable iron castings.. . . .	4,610	3,358	— 1,252
Wire, iron and steel.. . . .	4,801	2,328	— 2,473
Wire, n.e.i., also woven.. . . .	1,665	.....	— 1,665
Wire, barbed.. . . .	653	197	— 456

IMPORTATIONS OF ENGINES AND LOCOMOTIVES.

The engine trade in Australia is divided into three general headings—steam, oil and gasoline engines. The imports of engines in 1912 and 1913, according to classification, are shown thus:—

Imports from all countries.	Value. 1912.	Value. 1913.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Gas and oil.. . . .	£174,833	£192,423	+ £17,590
Portable and traction.. . . .	170,704	144,942	— 25,762
Locomotives.. . . .	468,572	425,395	— 43,177
	<u>£814,109</u>	<u>£762,760</u>	<u>—£51,349</u>

The United Kingdom in 1913 supplied gas and oil engines valued at £148,137, portable and traction £87,379 and locomotive £409,434, aggregating £644,950 of the total trade. In the same year, imports from the United States were gas and oil engines £37,833, portable and traction £55,666, and locomotives £1,951, aggregating £95,450, or a decrease of £74,893 compared with 1912. Of this engine trade, Canada is credited with only £879. Without the financial assistance of Canadian manufacturers in developing the business, it would be difficult to overcome the excellent selling and advertising organization of importers now well established in the Commonwealth trade. The figures given above demonstrate the value of the market to exploit.

Steam engines are chiefly of British manufacture, although the United States manufacturers are increasing their trade. Portable engines predominate, but there are a few not used as traction engines. The principal uses of traction engines are for drawing threshing plants, chaff cutting plants, &c., and, in the season, as power for driving threshing plants and chaff cutters. The chief states importing locomotives in 1913 were New South Wales (£201,747), Western Australia (£148,287) and Queensland (£60,071), in which the requirements of the state systems could not be filled by the established railway workshops and some manufacturing companies.

Oil engines are principally imported from the United Kingdom. Some come from the United States, but a fair share of this trade is held by Australian manu-

facturers. These engines are mostly portable but in comparatively few instances they are stationary. They are used in shearing sheds, for small sawmills and for a variety of purposes on the farm where a higher horse power is required. Oil engines are stocked by branch houses or agents of British manufacturers and are sold in all sizes from 2 to 26 b.h.p.

The best selling sizes are 8 and 10 b.h.p. and 17 to 20 b.h.p., where power is required for a special purpose, while a 4 b.h.p. is all that is wanted for a small separator, plant, etc.

Gasoline engines used in Australia come chiefly from the United States. A small percentage are portable, but the most of them are stationary. These engines are often used for driving separators on a dairy farm, and are of great service where a smaller power is required. In various makes they are stocked in Australia from 1½ to 25 b.h.p.—some makes do not exceed 15 b.h.p.—but the largest trade is done in 8, 10 and 12 sizes. Approximately, gasoline engines obtain 60 per cent of the trade where they are brought into competition with oil engines.

IMPORTS OF PAPER.

Aggregating the imports of paper of all kinds—including printing, wall and wrapping paper—paper boards, stationery and stationers' sundries, the extent of the importations into the Commonwealth is shown in the following schedule:—

	1912.	1913.	1913 Increase.
Total imports..	£3,116,215	£3,134,754	£18,535

Eliminating the item of printing paper, which is dealt with under a separate heading, the other lines of paper, boards, etc., imported from Canada in 1912 and 1913 are shown thus:—

	Imports from Canada.	1912.	1913.	+ Increase — Decrease.
Paper advertising..	£	636	£ 253	— £ 383
“ millboard, &c..		545	420	— 125.
“ wall..		3,051	1,421	— 1,630
“ wrapping..	428	+ 428
“ n.e.i. boards, &c..		308	161	— 147
“ other free..		2,068	2,888	+ 820
“ books, &c..		22	311	+ 289
“ manufactured..		68	242	+ 174
“ manufactured (free)..	350	+ 350
“ pictures..		5	.....	— 5
“ cardboard and pasteboard..	148	+ 148
Total..	£	6,703	£ 6,622	— £ 81

As in some other classifications, the values credited to Canada are considerably less than the actual trade accomplished. The imports from Canada in 1914, of some special lines, will show encouraging expansion. The attention of Canadian manufacturers is directed to the detailed schedules appended to this report, which give particulars of Australian imports of paper from all countries during 1912 and 1913.

AUSTRALIAN PRINTING PAPER REQUIREMENTS.

The value of printing paper imported into Australia in 1913 was £999,711, which represented an increase of £83,280 over 1912, and also constituted record figures. The decrease in the value of the imports from Canada was £30,123, and the total of £149,050 in 1913 compares with £189,791 in 1908, which was the record year for Canadian paper. Imports credited to the United States were £175,762, showing an increase of £24,647 over 1912. The principal European increases were: From the United Kingdom £69,957, from Norway £27,937, from Sweden £8,033, and from

Germany £4,266. Practically the whole of the printing paper which came from Canada in 1913 was newspaper. It may be stated that the increase in imports is not entirely attributable to newspaper—on reels and flat—as other printing paper, which Canada does not specialize in, is included in the same classification. Machine finished printing paper and highly finished (on one side) lithographic papers are responsible for much of the imports from the United Kingdom and to a smaller extent from the United States and the Continent. Printing paper is not made in Australia and is admitted duty free, hence competition from oversea is upon the same basis, but in 1913 it is possible Continental shippers enjoyed lower freights than Canadian exporters.

The trend of the trade in recent years is disclosed in the comparative statement appended showing country of origin and values:—

Imports of Printing Paper.	1911.	1912.	1913.
United Kingdom..£	306,630	£ 329,908	£ 390,865
Canada..	133,203	179,173	149,050
Austria-Hungary..	5,335	8,059	8,427
Belgium..	8,054	9,197	9,001
France..			227
Germany..	44,203	44,723	48,989
Netherlands..	1,307	4,672	1,810
Norway..	69,260	74,396	102,333
Spain..	301		170
Sweden..	51,184	104,931	112,964
United States..	106,611	151,115	175,762
Other Foreign..	77	141	113
India..	236		
Straits Settlements..	14		
New Zealand..		3	
Japan..		113	
Total..£	726,415	£ 906,431	£ 999,711

The relative importance of each Australian state, as a market for printing paper, is outlined in the following schedule denoting the values imported in 1913:—

State.	Value.
New South Wales..£	450,167
Victoria..	335,588
Queensland..	72,354
South Australia..	83,677
Western Australia..	48,545
Tasmania..	9,323
Northern Territory..	57
Total..£	999,711

AUSTRALIAN PAPER MILLS.

In Victoria (near Melbourne) there are two mills making strawboard from local material and other boards from waste paper. There are also two mills making wrapping paper and one of these has a plant manufacturing cartridge and blotting papers. In New South Wales (near Sydney) there are three mills making wrapping paper, manila board, straw board and varied products from local material, imported pulp and waste paper. The industry is making substantial progress, but there is no statistical information available respecting the value of the output.

AUSTRALIAN MILLS REQUIRE PULP.

On expert authority, it is estimated that the Australian paper mills will require in 1915 over 3,500 tons of sulphite (not mechanical) pulp, in unbleached and bleached sheets, about 32 inches by 26 inches, packed in bales weighing about 3½ cwt. (382 pounds). The unbleached pulp is used in the manufacture of brown wrapping paper which is protected by a customs duty of £4 10s. per ton when of United Kingdom

manufacture, and £5 (\$21.90 to \$24.33) per ton of 2,240 pounds when imported from other countries. The bleached pulp is required for making strong cartridge and other papers. The unbleached sheets are shipped from Europe with merely a rough protection of the same material bound with wire. Bleached sheets come similarly packed with the addition of a strong hessian covering to ensure its arrival in a cleanly condition. If samples and prices of wood pulp, upon the basis of c.i.f. & e. Melbourne and Sydney, are forwarded they will be promptly brought under the notice of the importing mills.

PARCHMENT WRAPPING PAPER.

True vegetable parchment paper to the value of £25,128 was imported into Australia in 1913, of which Germany supplied £18,184 and Belgium £4,736. The associated co-operative butter factories in Australia and New Zealand usually combine for the purchase of their requirements from year to year. Some 200 tons are required each season for lining the butter boxes used for the export trade, and also for wrapping up smaller quantities of butter for Australian retailers.

The principal sizes of the paper used are:—

48-in. x 12-in.—Weight 30 to 32 lbs. per ream.
30-in. x 20-in.— “ 20 to 22 lbs. per ream.

Minimum orders for 50 tons in one shipment are given by the butter factories. The exporting season of 1915-16 commences in August, but purchases of parchment paper are generally made in February and March. The address of a London agent purchasing large quantities for Australia and New Zealand will be found in Weekly Report No. 322 (page 379).

APPLE WRAPPING PAPER.

The Australian requirements of tissue paper used for wrapping apples for export has, hitherto, been chiefly obtained from Norway and Sweden. The paper is sold upon a c.i.f. & e. basis and the largest quantities are used in the States of Tasmania and Victoria, for which the quotations would require to be ex-ship's slings at Hobart and Melbourne, respectively. One Hobart firm imports about 1,500 bales each containing 24 reams of 480 sheets 20 x 30 inches. The paper must be thin and tough, the weight not to exceed 8½ pounds per ream. Tissue paper in sheets or rolls, not to exceed 9 pounds for 500 sheets 20 x 30 inches, is admitted duty free into the Commonwealth, heavier weights being dutiable. Orders for the 1915 season have been placed, but if the line is of interest to Canadian manufacturers an effort should be made well in advance for the 1916 requirements.

SAMPLES OF CONTINENTAL PAPER.

About the end of November, the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, will receive a collection of samples of the leading lines of paper hitherto imported into Australia from Germany and Austria. These samples will then be available for the inspection of Canadian paper manufacturers.

AUSTRALIAN FISH TRADE.

In a subsequent schedule it will be observed that the total value of the Australian imports of fish in 1913 is given at £718,036, showing a decrease as compared with 1911 of £37,599. The Canadian share of this trade was £53,212, as compared with £77,334 in 1912, or a contraction in value of no less than £24,122. In 1910 the imports from Canada were valued at £98,138, which illustrates the marked fluctuation in the trade. Practically the whole of this line was confined to canned salmon from British Columbia and lobsters from Nova Scotia. Weekly Report No. 333 (which can be referred to by those interested at the local Board of Trade office) contained a resume

of the Australian market requirements on fish from oversea. The conditions as then outlined remain unaltered with the exception of values which, obviously, fluctuate from season to season. That portion of the Australian imports classified as 'unspecified fish' is chiefly composed of salted and dried ling and salt cod. For some time past this market has been entirely bare of supplies of boneless cod—in strips or bricks—for which there is a constant demand for a reliable article. The United Kingdom and New Zealand supply nearly all the fresh fish. Blue cod from New Zealand, imported fresh and smoked in Australia, is highly favoured. Potted and concentrated fish—including caviare and extracts—are comparatively expensive delicacies, the trade in which is controlled by packers in the United Kingdom. Some fish packers in the Maritime Provinces have been supplied with a special report upon market conditions with the result that trial shipments, comprising fish of varied character, have been advised. The trade is a constant one the year round, although the heaviest importations are just prior to the Lenten season. The cold storage space available on the direct cargo steamers from Montreal and St. John to Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney (the best Australian markets) offers exceptional facilities for the safe transit of fresh and smoked fish. Any special information desired by fish exporters will be furnished on application.

IMPORTATIONS OF FISH IN 1912 AND 1913.

The figures relating to the extent and values of the imports of fish into Australia for the year 1913, with those for the previous year, are recapitulated thus:—

Totals fish imported—	1912.		1913.	
	Quantities. lbs.	Values. £	Quantities. lbs.	Values. £
Fresh, or preserved by cold process.	2,875,362	56,396	3,827,263	78,510
Potted, concentrated or caviare. . . . .	.....	35,506	.....	37,644
Preserved in tins, jars, etc.	21,738,329	606,969	19,234,158	525,996
Smoked or dried (not salted)	1,432,428	51,367	1,318,732	46,599
	Cwts.		Cwts.	
Unspecified fish.	13,672	24,960	12,855	24,006
Oysters (from New Zealand)	8,765	5,279	8,912	5,281
Total values 1912 and 1913 ..	.....	£780,477	.....	£718,036
Total value, 1912. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	780,477
Decrease imports, 1913. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	£37,559

IMPORTS OF FISH FROM CANADA.

To illustrate the trend of the Australian importations from Canada in 1913, as compared with 1912, the following comparative table has been prepared:—

	1912.		1913.		+ Increase. — Decrease.
	£	525	£	457	
Fish, fresh or in cold process.	76,314		52,755		— £ 68
“ preserved in tins.	495		.....		— 495
“ unspecified, n.e.i.	£77,334		£53,212		—£24,122

FRESH, POTTED, SMOKED AND SALT FISH IMPORTS.

The countries of origin, extent of imports, and values of fish enumerated, landed in Australia from oversea countries in 1912 and 1913 are as follows:—

Fish, preserved by cold process—	1912.	1913.	+Increase. —Decrease.
United Kingdom..£	30,811	£ 55,562	+£24,751
Canada..	525	457	— 68
New Zealand..	24,885	22,021	— 2,864
United States..	161	105	— 56
Other..	14	365	+ 351
Total..£	56,396	£ 78,510	+£22,114

Fish, potted, concentrated, &c.—	1912.	1913.	+Increase. —Decrease.
United Kingdom..£	34,441	£ 36,517	+ £2,076
Other..	1,065	1,127	+ 62
Total..£	35,506	£ 37,644	+£ 2,138

Fish, smoked or dried, not salted—	1912.	1913.	+Increase. —Decrease.
United Kingdom..£	5,450	£ 7,221	+£ 1,771
Norway..	40,122	34,134	— 5,988
China..	4,602	4,196	— 406
Other..	1,193	1,048	— 145
Total..£	51,367	£ 46,599	—£ 6,768

Fish, unspecified, n.e.i.—	1912.	1913.	+Increase. —Decrease.
United Kingdom..£	5,276	£ 4,468	— £ 808
Canada..	495	.....	— 495
China..	3,125	3,142	+ 17
Norway..	7,259	8,291	+ 1,032
United States..	5,390	5,866	+ 476
Other..	3,415	2,239	— 1,176
Total..£	24,960	£ 24,006	— £ 954

DEMAND FOR CANNED FISH.

The bulk of the fish imported into Australia is packed in tins or cans. The chief sources of supply are the United States, the United Kingdom, Norway, Canada and Portugal. Salmon, herrings (in a variety of forms) and sardines are the most popular and best selling lines.

The extent and values of the importations in 1912 and 1913 are, for general information, submitted herewith:—

Country of origin.	1912.	1912.	1913.	1913.
	Quantities. lbs.	Values. £	Quantities. lbs.	Values. £
United Kingdom.. . . .	7,496,122	125,386	7,679,561	132,814
Canada.. . . .	2,188,725	76,314	1,354,702	52,755
Hong Kong.. . . .	96	4	211	11
New Zealand.. . . .	191,035	14,289	67,921	5,766
South African Union.. . . .	62,004	2,378	65,923	2,647
Straits Settlements.. . . .	3,504	71	2,005	38
Other British.. . . .	599	26	.....	.....
Alaska.. . . .	136,292	4,063	142,453	3,753
Belgium.. . . .	15,446	603	5,170	206
China.. . . .	239,955	7,890	211,373	7,604
Denmark.. . . .	6,650	178	.....	.....
France.. . . .	35,471	2,543	25,630	1,960
Germany.. . . .	100,962	2,796	77,523	2,652
Italy.. . . .	14,005	600	13,847	571
Japan.. . . .	344,552	11,833	141,685	5,497
Netherlands.. . . .	4,963	186	11,144	305
Norway.. . . .	2,093,868	77,495	2,075,283	76,120
Portugal.. . . .	1,025,311	39,214	762,706	36,995
Russia.. . . .	135,729	3,756	.....	.....
Spain.. . . .	11,754	377	5,028	152
Sweden.. . . .	15,513	567	15,060	665
United States.. . . .	7,614,977	236,363	6,573,607	195,325
Other foreign.. . . .	796	37	2,992	155
India.. . . .	.....	.....	334	14
Total imports.. . . .	21,738,329	£606,969	19,234,158	£525,996

FOOD PRODUCTS, SPIRITS, &C., FROM CANADA.

The following compilation has been prepared to illustrate the imports from Canada in 1912 and 1913, showing increases and decreases, of food products, oilmen's stores, spirits, &c. As Australia is a large producer of food products, the trade, except when abnormal climatic conditions are experienced, is unlikely to show much expansion. Recently application has been made, from various parts of the Commonwealth, for information relative to obtaining some supplies of oats, barley and possibly wheat from Canada for delivery early in 1915.

Appended are the figures relating to the imports, under this heading, in 1912 and 1913:—

Imports from Canada.	1912.	1913.	+ Increase. — Decrease.
	£	£	£
Cheese.. . . .	426	405	— 21
Sausage casings.. . . .	3,463	3,674	+ 211
Confectionery, n.e.i.. . . .	47	25	— 22
Apples, fresh.. . . .	4,177	224	— 3,953
Preserved fruits.. . . .	21	.....	— 21
Fruits, n.e.i., fresh.. . . .	.....	.....	.....
Oats.. . . .	1,467	.....	— 1,467
Flour (wheat).. . . .	912	.....	— 912
Oatmeal and rolled oats.. . . .	2,494	4,890	+ 2,396
Cereals, prepared, n.e.i.. . . .	1,191	1,325	+ 134
Hops.. . . .	693	2,784	+ 2,091
Infants' foods.. . . .	13	.....	— 13
Oilmen's stores.. . . .	1,943	3,042	+ 1,099
Whisky, bottled.. . . .	1,996	2,264	+ 268
Whisky, bulk.. . . .	27	.....	— 27

MEDICINES, DRUGS AND SUNDRIES.

The Australian imports of medicines (exclusive of drugs, chemicals, acids, &c.) in 1913 are given at £334,319, of which the United Kingdom is credited with £210,787, the United States £97,434, Germany £8,757, and Canada with £4,817. The total increases of imports over the previous year was £28,919. The trade in medicines and lines of drugs and sundries credited to Canada in 1912 and 1913 is shown thus:—

From Canada.	1912.	1913.	—Decrease. +Increase.
Medicines.. . . .	£10,682	£4,817	— £5,865
Fluid extracts, etc..	9,966	9,738	— 228
Medicinal opium.. . . .	144	.....	— 144
Spirits, perfumed, etc..	33	81	+ 48
Pharmaceutical lines.. . . .	783	671	— 112
Sodas for making acid.. . . .	821	.....	— 821
Copper sulphate.. . . .	169	.....	— 169
Perfumes.. . . .	55	52	— 3
Toilet soaps.. . . .	138	116	— 22
Soaps, n.e.i.. . . .	.....	516	+ 516
Bottles, n.e.i.. . . .	77	108	+ 31
Dental, etc., instruments.. . . .	276	276	—
	<u>£23,144</u>	<u>£16,375</u>	<u>— £6,769</u>

APPAREL OF FURS AND FUR SKINS.

The Australian imports of fur apparel and fur skins in 1912 and 1913 are tabulated thus:—

	1912.	1913.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Imports of fur apparel.. . . .	£ 69,853	£ 76,525	+ £6,672
“ of fur skins.. . . .	32,281	30,167	— 2,114
	<u>£102,134</u>	<u>£106,692</u>	<u>+ £4,558</u>

In fur apparel the United Kingdom was credited, in 1913, with £67,214, Germany £3,734, the United States £3,242, France £1,266, and Belgium with £587.

In fur skins in 1913, the United Kingdom was credited with £3,622, Russia £12,118, Germany £9,975, France £1,889, and Canada with £1,450. The attention of Canadian manufacturers of fur apparel and exporters of dressed fur skins is directed to the information respecting the Australian market which appeared in Weekly Report No. 540.

DRY GOODS, TEXTILES, CORSETS, ETC., 1913.

Of the total 1913 Australian importations of canvas and duck, aggregating £344,333, the United Kingdom contributed £304,356, Belgium £8,852, and Germany £5,345.

The imports of cotton and linen piece goods (dungaree, denims, leather cloth, moleskins, corduroys, etc.) were valued at £4,574,496, of which the United Kingdom was credited with £3,925,366, the United States £142,291, Germany £142,205, Switzerland £146,516, Belgium £85,156, Japan £49,958, France £47,158, and Holland £22,242.

In sewing silks, twists and cotton threads of the total imports of £390,829 in 1913, the United Kingdom contributed £347,520, the United States £31,096, Canada £3,283, Germany £2,995, and France £2,402. Corsets to the value of £263,746 were imported in 1913, of which the United Kingdom is credited with £114,197, the United States £115,771, Belgium £15,023, Canada £11,669, Germany £4,168, and France £2,916. In sundry articles of textiles and dry goods, Canada is credited as being the country of origin of goods of minor values.

IMPORTS OF RUBBER GOODS AND RUBBER.

The total importations of mechanical rubber goods (excluding waterproof cloth and footwear) into Australia in 1913 were valued at £658,520. The chief countries

of origin were Germany £255,910, the United Kingdom £168,759, the United States £97,257, Canada £40,274, France £52,948, and Italy £34,581.

The imports of rubber, hard rubber sheets, waste, elastics, and surgical rubber goods were given at £363,064. The principal countries of supply were the Straits Settlements £95,900, Ceylon £88,797, Brazil £64,400, the United Kingdom £44,639, the United States £27,048, and Peru £23,352.

The bulk of the imports from Canada is represented in rubber tyres and tubes coincident with the large trade in motor cars.

The trend of the trade with Canada is shown thus:—

1911	Australian imports from Canada	£12,818
1912	"	27,931
1913	"	40,274

LEATHER AND RUBBER FOOTWEAR.

The values of footwear imported into the Commonwealth, under the several classifications, in 1912 and 1913 are, for general information, tabulated thus:—

Australian Imports.	1912.	1913.	+ Increase. —Decrease.
Boots, shoes, slippers, &c., n.e.i.	£ 422,571	£ 484,239	+ £ 61,668
Goloshes (rubbers) sand shoes and boots	104,311	99,256	— 5,055
Gum and wading boots	9,147	6,490	— 2,657
Slipper forms and goods for slippers, &c.	7,810	8,673	+ 863
Uppers and tops, soles, &c.	2,627	2,284	— 343
Boots and shoes, minor articles for	68,302	63,767	— 4,535
Total	£ 614,768	£ 664,709	+ £ 49,941

The imports in 1912 showed an increase of £167,263 over 1911, and the 1913 imports £49,941 over 1912.

In leather boots, shoes and slippers the United Kingdom contributed £349,951, the United States £68,664, Austria £24,770, Switzerland £19,639, Germany £12,447, and France £6,053.

In goloshes (rubbers) and shoes and boots, the United Kingdom was credited with £41,260, the United States £42,432, and Canada £13,505. In gum and wading boots, the chief sources of supply were the United States £4,816, the United Kingdom £1,466, and Canada £204. In the other minor lines of footwear Canada was credited with goods valued at £625.

IMPORTS OF CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

The quantity of carbide of calcium imported into Australia in 1913 was 238,195 cwt. (112 lbs.), as compared with 222,538 cwt. in 1912. Imports from Canada increased from 13,465 cwt., valued at £8,477, in 1912 to 16,991 cwt., valued at £11,578 in 1913. Norway continued to occupy the premier position, and increased the value of its exports from £72,273 in 1912 to £118,817 in 1913, representing a gain of £46,544. Despite competition, Canadian exports are gradually-increasing, and the quality of the carbide is being firmly established on the market.

Carbide of Calcium.	1912.	1913.	+ Increase. —Decrease.
United Kingdom	£ 53	£ 21	— £ 32
Canada	8,477	11,578	+ 3,101
Denmark	80	5,133	+ 5,053
Germany	6,488	.....	+ 6,488
Netherlands	720	93	— 627
Norway	72,273	118,817	+ 46,544
Sweden	48,922	43,329	— 5,593
Switzerland	905	.....	— 905
United States	6,409	5,307	— 1,102
Italy	.....	561	+ 561
Japan	.....	5	+ 5
Total	£ 144,327	£ 184,844	+ £ 40,517

PORTLAND CEMENT AND PLASTER OF PARIS.

Particulars relative to the Australian importations of Portland cement in 1913 with suggestions to Canadian manufacturers in respect to the trade requirements, appeared in Weekly Report No. 564.

The sources of Continental supply now cut off give Canadian producers an opportunity of establishing their brands in the markets of the Commonwealth.

The imports of cement in 1913 were 2,511,828 cwt., valued at £264,251, of which Germany supplied 1,441,140 cwt., valued at £159,969.

In 1913, the imports of plaster of Paris were, approximately, 247,654 cwt., valued at £41,157. The principal sources of supply were Germany, 136,716 cwt., valued at £19,342, and the United States, 92,034 cwt., valued at £17,162. The plaster must be dead white to meet trade requirements. Any further information desired by Canadian makers of cement and plaster will be furnished on application.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

Included under the miscellaneous schedule are a number of items in which values of varying magnitude, from Canada are duly credited in the import returns. These lines embrace canoes, blacking, oils, fancy goods, jewellery, mats, paints, varnishes, emery stones, lampware, asbestos goods, tool handles, pharmaceutical products, brushware, soaps, etc. These goods are quoted to illustrate that many lines of Canadian manufacture are being successfully placed on the Australian market, and as an encouragement to those taking a practical interest in the export trade.

MANUFACTURERS URGED TO CULTIVATE EXPORT TRADE.

Hitherto, the markets of the Commonwealth have been especially well catered for by astute manufacturers and keen business men in all parts of the world. Recently, the regular sources of obtaining large quantities of goods have been completely cut off, and it is improbable that they will be reverted to for many years to come. Never has 'the bond of Empire' sentiment been so strong, and manufacturers should profit by that feeling in endeavouring to increase Canadian trade with Australia by constantly studying the requirements of the large market which waits their exploitation. There is, undoubtedly, a strong disposition shown by Australian importers to obtain their oversea requirements, as much as possible, within the Empire. In view of the fact that the value of the Australian importations of merchandise in 1913 reached £78,196,109, it would appear an anomaly if Canada's portion of that trade did not exceed £1,000,000. The anomaly is all the more pronounced, when the inexhaustible natural resources of the Dominion, and the rapid advances in manufacturing made in recent years is taken into account. The remedy should be sought for by the manufacturers themselves in devoting the same alert study to the export trade as they devote to their domestic business.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF TIMBER IMPORTED INTO AUSTRALIA, 1912 AND 1913.

The total quantities, sizes and values of the timber imported into the Commonwealth in 1912 and 1913 are given in the appended schedule for the information of Canadian lumber exporters:—

Undressed timber, n.e.i., sizes less than
7-inch x 2½-inch or equivalent—

Country.	sup. ft. 1912.	Value. 1912.	sup. ft. 1913.	Value. 1913.
United Kingdom.. . . .	232,575	£ 2,478	15,060	£ 492
Canada	3,116,707	15,146	3,384,394	17,713
New Zealand	17,041,159	133,389	7,528,355	65,927
Straits Settlements	115,700	611	44,800	267
Other British	901	9	7,566	88
Borneo (Dutch)	38,193	253	1,206	8
Java	1,868	46	18,561	521
Germany	80,674	1,326	23,278	380
Japan	547,256	6,280	508,622	5,591
Norway	199,903	1,500	143,691	1,183
Sweden	944,195	6,149	269,350	1,654
United States	55,612,914	360,122	70,648,061	474,466
Other foreign.. . . .	.....	.....	4,299	66
Mexico	584,590	5,418	.....	.....
India.. . . .	97,051	2,052	.....	.....
France.. . . .	2,787	57	.....	.....
Imports this class..	78,616,473	£534,836	82,597,243	£568,356

Undressed timber, sizes 7-inch x
2½-inch or less than 12 x
6-inch or equivalent—

United Kingdom	44,784	£ 592	8,092	£ 273
Canada.. . . .	4,798,194	20,927	5,291,061	21,433
India.. . . .	215,244	6,106	98,892	3,205
New Zealand.. . . .	4,097,556	42,617	3,739,867	37,402
Straits Settlements.. . . .	224,150	883	.....	.....
Java.. . . .	434	13	23,028	620
Borneo (Dutch).. . . .	16,070	109	5,472	36
France.. . . .	7,307	61	.....	.....
Germany.. . . .	26,045	316	2,326	45
Japan.. . . .	521,025	3,659	1,017,352	4,277
Norway.. . . .	2,658,408	18,350	4,959,434	31,848
Russia.. . . .	1,685,500	11,813	1,827,616	9,752
Sweden.. . . .	4,059,466	28,462	3,396,937	24,067
United States.. . . .	49,449,918	307,401	57,181,505	361,477
Other foreign.. . . .	89	2	11,276	110
Mexico.. . . .	352,933	3,256	.....	.....
Other British.. . . .	.....	.....	55	1
Imports this class..	68,157,123	£444,567	77,562,913	£494,546

Undressed timber, sizes 12-inch x
6-inch or over or equivalent—

Australia.. . . .	.....	.....	970	£ 13
United Kingdom	1,248	£ 10	.....	.....
Canada.. . . .	4,138,547	16,773	3,585,252	15,202
India.. . . .	403,801	12,263	551,832	14,684
Java.. . . .	5,017	88	4,301	171
Japan.. . . .	34,863	254	149,777	534
United States.. . . .	118,313,751	508,968	123,452,761	533,502
New Zealand.. . . .	2,134,201	23,713	3,008,349	23,732
Paqua.. . . .	2,184	22	.....	.....
Philippine Islands.. . . .	18,769	130	.....	.....
Other fore'gn.. . . .	715	5	4,121	106
Borneo (Dutch).. . . .	.....	.....	31,785	212
Norway.. . . .	.....	.....	21,248	186
Imports this class..	125,053,096	£562,226	130,810,396	£588,342

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF TIMBER IMPORTED INTO AUSTRALIA, 1912 AND 1913.—*Continued.*

Country.	1912. sup. ft.	1912. Value.	1913. sup. ft.	1913. Value.
Undressed timber, sizes less than 7 feet 6-inch x 10-inch x 2½-inch—				
Canada.. . . .	56,172	£ 422	2,879	£ 21
Japan.. . . .	5,700	49	.....	.....
Mexico.. . . .	335,740	3,508	.....	.....
United States.. . . .	3,604,214	29,594	4,809,547	43,481
Sweden.. . . .	.....	.....	215,401	1,514
Imports this class..	4,001,826	£33,573	5,027,827	£45,016
Logs not sawn and spars in the rough—				
United Kingdom.. . . .	1,656	£ 69	7,315	£ 95
India.. . . .	23,963	426	24,434	513
New Zealand.. . . .	57,240	358	195,316	1,011
Papua.. . . .	47,714	317	.....	.....
South African Union.. . . .	5,426	167	.....	.....
Other British.. . . .	3,582	36	1,698	47
Borneo (Dutch).. . . .	73,795	216	.....	.....
Other East Indies.. . . .	500	5	.....	.....
Japan.. . . .	10,722,896	50,953	14,323,485	61,620
Pacific Islands.. . . .	381,113	2,926	97,112	508
Russia.. . . .	7,572,616	44,282	8,688,655	56,680
United States.. . . .	8,314	119	71,230	534
Other foreign.. . . .	2,924	65	20,356	204
Straits Settlements.. . . .	.....	.....	8,305	49
Imports this class..	18,901,739	£99,939	23,437,906	£121,261
New Zealand pine—Undressed, all sizes—				
New Zealand.. . . .	70,194,637	£454,016	50,017,057	£305,721
Dressed timber, n.e.i.—				
United Kingdom.. . . .	95,938	£ 1,070	3,537	£ 191
Canada.. . . .	961,085	8,488	.....	.....
New Zealand.. . . .	77,821	1,107	.....	.....
Other British.. . . .	.....	.....	6,771	58
Germany.. . . .	7,647	245	66,737	1,106
Netherlands.. . . .	6,314	103	9,456	370
Norway.. . . .	45,796,037	341,731	56,251,228	399,899
Sweden.. . . .	23,827,979	176,697	23,571,012	187,988
United States.. . . .	4,299,729	37,477	1,938,088	19,658
Other foreign.. . . .	8,322	69	1,520	21
Russia.. . . .	.....	.....	623,096	4,069
Imports this class..	75,080,872	£566,987	82,471,445	£613,360
Timber for making boxes and doors—				
United Kingdom.. . . .	151,859	£ 908	16,717	£ 211
Canada.. . . .	465,704	2,388	1,014,214	7,008
Other British.. . . .	2,500	48	1,150	16
Germany.. . . .	49,670	1,572	49,299	696
Netherlands.. . . .	18,571	607	38,330	1,476
Norway.. . . .	13,196	146	.....	.....
Russia.. . . .	11,700	191	.....	.....
Sweden.. . . .	167,708	1,423	18,434	175
United States.. . . .	550,774	4,135	194,100	1,598
Other foreign.. . . .	1,116	22	7,431	156
Straits Settlements.. . . .	.....	.....	37,882	336
Imports this class..	1,432,798	£11,440	1,377,557	£11,672
Laths, n.e.i.—				
United Kingdom.. . . .	.....	.....	11,000	£ 8
Canada.. . . .	3,540,870	2,986	2,110,770	1,664
Japan.. . . .	.....	.....	721,083	497
United States.. . . .	26,090,876	23,450	43,494,648	37,962
Imports this class..	29,631,746	£26,436	46,337,501	£40,131

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF TIMBER IMPORTED INTO AUSTRALIA, 1912 AND 1913.—*Concluded.*

Country.	1912. sup. ft.	1912. Value.	1913. sup. ft.	1913. Value.
Pickets—Undressed—				
Canada.. . . .	33,680	£ 163	.....	.....
United States.. . . .	2,031,465	10,107	2,302,039	8,491
Other British.. . . .	.....	.....	709	6
Imports this class..	2,065,145	£10,270	2,302,748	£8,497
Shingles—				
United States.. . . .	1,242,720	£1,892	1,526,994	£2,208
Staves—Undressed—				
United Kingdom.. . . .	.....	.....	100	£ 21
Canada.. . . .	714,520	2,775	1,147,400	4,823
New Zealand.. . . .	217,811	1,725	236,435	2,618
Denmark.. . . .	30,180	445	15,312	137
Japan.. . . .	3,390	31	922,996	5,617
Sweden.. . . .	.....	.....	9,724	70
Norway.. . . .	720	5	.....	.....
Russia.. . . .	5,050	164	.....	.....
United States.. . . .	1,209,450	10,599	1,306,128	9,557
Other foreign.. . . .	.....	.....	1,874	27
Imports this class..	2,181,121	£15,744	3,639,969	£22,870

STATISTICAL DETAILS OF PAPER IMPORTS.

For the information of Canadian paper manufacturers, the appended detailed schedules have been prepared to illustrate the total imports and sources of supply of all kinds of paper manufactures imported into Australia during the years 1911 and 1912. Inquiries regarding any special line of paper or paperboards are assured of close investigation being made thereon, and an accurate trade report being furnished to Canadian manufacturers. Samples and free on board steamer quotations, either at Montreal, St. John or Vancouver, would be of material assistance, for comparative purposes if forwarded with inquiries.

Imports of Paper.

	Value. 1912.	Value. 1913.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Paper, Apple Wrapping—			
From United Kingdom.. . . .	£ 26	£ 934	+ £ 908
“ Germany.. . . .	1,137	2,287	+ 1,150
“ Norway.. . . .	49	361	+ 312
“ Sweden.. . . .	4,603	5,592	+ 989
	£5,815	£9,174	+ £3,359
Paper, Bags—Not printed—			
From United Kingdom.. . . .	£ 4,369	£ 2,883	— £1,486
“ New Zealand.. . . .	58	.....	— 58
“ United States.. . . .	7,637	7,745	+ 108
“ Other Foreign.. . . .	103	.....	— 103
“ Other British.. . . .	.....	51	+ 51
“ Germany.. . . .	.....	103	+ 103
	£12,167	£10,782	— £1,385
Paper, Blotting—			
From United Kingdom.. . . .	£12,079	£11,846	— £ 233
“ Germany.. . . .	127	495	+ 368
“ United States.. . . .	2,132	2,727	+ 595
“ Other British.. . . .	3	.....	— 3
“ Other Foreign.. . . .	169	34	— 135
“ New Zealand.. . . .	.....	5	+ 5
“ Austria-Hungary.. . . .	.....	119	+ 119
“ Belgium.. . . .	.....	169	+ 169
“ Sweden.. . . .	.....	123	+ 123
	£14,510	£15,518	+ £1,008

Imports of Paper.—Continued.

	Value. 1912.	Value. 1913.	+ Increase. — Decrease.
Paper, Boards, Coated, n.e.i.—			
From United Kingdom.. . . .	£ 5,664	£ 5,134	— £ 530
“ Belgium.. . . .	193	56	— 137
“ Germany.. . . .	5,471	4,700	— 771
“ Norway.. . . .	1,106	208	— 898
“ Sweden.. . . .	386	495	+ 109
“ United States.. . . .	2,057	3,934	+ 1,877
“ Other Foreign.. . . .	136	.....	— 136
“ France.. . . .	.....	59	+ 59
“ Netherlands.. . . .	.....	1,498	+ 1,498
	<u>£15,013</u>	<u>£16,084</u>	<u>+ £1,071</u>
Paper, Cardboard and Pasteboard—			
From United Kingdom.. . . .	£14,652	£15,493	+ £ 841
“ New Zealand.. . . .	10	.....	— 10
“ Belgium.. . . .	575	410	— 165
“ Germany.. . . .	6,662	5,462	— 1,200
“ Netherlands.. . . .	148	.....	— 148
“ Sweden.. . . .	630	504	— 126
“ United States.. . . .	13,884	7,314	— 6,570
“ Other Foreign.. . . .	165	152	— 13
“ Canada.. . . .	.....	148	+ 148
“ Norway.. . . .	.....	153	+ 153
	<u>£36,726</u>	<u>£29,636</u>	<u>— £7,090</u>
Paper, Cartridge—			
From United Kingdom.. . . .	£6,807	£6,422	— £ 385
“ Belgium.. . . .	395	862	+ 467
“ Germany.. . . .	1,024	832	— 192
“ Norway.. . . .	129	282	+ 153
“ Other Foreign.. . . .	223	35	— 188
“ Austria-Hungary.. . . .	.....	235	+ 235
“ Sweden.. . . .	.....	95	+ 95
	<u>£8,578</u>	<u>£8,763</u>	<u>+ £ 185</u>
Paper, Gummed, n.e.i.—			
From United Kingdom.. . . .	£4,295	£4,343	+ £ 48
“ United States.. . . .	111	.....	— 111
“ Other Foreign.. . . .	85	86	+ 1
“ Germany.. . . .	.....	177	+ 177
	<u>£4,491</u>	<u>£4,606</u>	<u>+ £ 115</u>
Paper, Advertisements, Showcards, etc., n.e.i.—			
From Australia.. . . .	£ 148	.....	— £ 148
“ United Kingdom.. . . .	57,856	£63,429	+ 5,573
“ Canada.. . . .	636	253	— 383
“ New Zealand.. . . .	315	377	+ 62
“ Straits Settlements.. . . .	2	5	+ 3
“ Other British.. . . .	24	148	+ 124
“ Belgium.. . . .	908	133	— 775
“ France.. . . .	1,256	865	— 391
“ Germany.. . . .	7,448	6,887	— 561
“ Japan.. . . .	302	235	— 67
“ Netherlands.. . . .	834	653	— 181
“ Norway.. . . .	143	.....	— 143
“ Switzerland.. . . .	713	267	— 446
“ United States.. . . .	15,771	18,262	+ 2,491
“ Other Foreign.. . . .	249	241	— 8
“ Italy.. . . .	.....	122	+ 122
“ Sweden.. . . .	.....	176	+ 176
	<u>£86,605</u>	<u>£92,053</u>	<u>+ £5,448</u>

Imports of Paper.—Continued.

	Value. 1912.	Value. 1913.	+ Increase. — Decrease.
Paper, Millboard, Greyboard, Leatherboard, etc.—			
From United Kingdom	£113,133	£116,087	+ £2,954
“ Canada	545	420	— 125
“ Austria-Hungary	2,032	4,621	+ 2,589
“ Belgium	162	324	+ 162
“ Germany	12,048	12,148	+ 100
“ Japan	5	.....	— 5
“ Netherlands	1,910	1,502	— 408
“ Norway	1,237	1,650	+ 413
“ Russia	1,599	1,985	+ 386
“ Sweden	13,684	16,126	+ 2,442
“ Switzerland	480	.....	— 480
“ United States	13,467	9,299	— 4,168
“ France . . . . .	.....	43	+ 43
	£60,302	£64,205	+ £3,903

Paperhangings—			
From United Kingdom	£49,440	£52,881	+ £3,441
“ Canada	3,051	1,421	— 1,630
“ Other British	1	.....	— 1
“ Belgium	28	38	+ 10
“ France	375	535	+ 160
“ Germany	3,055	2,847	— 208
“ Netherlands	94	.....	— 94
“ Sweden	314	.....	— 314
“ United States	4,608	4,857	+ 249
“ Other Foreign . . . . .	.....	73	+ 73
	£60,966	£62,651	+ £1,685

Paper, Felt and Carpet Felt Paper—			
From United Kingdom	£276	£ 7	— £ 269
“ United States	137	.....	— 137
“ Germany . . . . .	.....	163	+ 163
“ Other Foreign . . . . .	.....	118	+ 118
	£413	£288	— £ 125

Paper, Parchment, True Vegetable—			
From United Kingdom	£ 204	£ 852	+ £ 648
“ Belgium	794	4,736	+ 3,942
“ Germany	3,215	18,184	+ 14,969
“ Sweden	115	666	+ 551
“ Other Foreign	122	.....	— 122
“ Denmark . . . . .	.....	90	+ 90
“ France . . . . .	.....	461	+ 461
“ Netherlands . . . . .	.....	139	+ 139
	£4,450	£25,128	+ £20,678

Paper, Printing—			
From United Kingdom	£329,908	£390,865	+ £60,957
“ Canada	179,173	149,050	— 30,123
“ New Zealand	3	.....	— 3
“ Austria-Hungary	8,059	8,427	+ 368
“ Belgium	9,197	9,001	— 196
“ Germany	44,723	48,989	+ 4,266
“ Japan	113	.....	— 113
“ Netherlands	4,672	1,810	— 2,862
“ Norway	74,396	102,333	+ 27,937
“ Sweden	104,931	112,964	+ 8,033
“ United States	151,115	175,762	+ 24,647
“ Other Foreign	141	113	— 28
“ France . . . . .	.....	227	+ 227
“ Spain . . . . .	.....	170	+ 170
	£906,431	£999,711	+ £93,280

Paper, Ruled and Bordered—			
From United Kingdom	£6	.....	— £6

Imports of Paper.—Continued.

	Value. 1912.	Value. 1913.	+ Increase. —Decrease.
Paper, Strawboard—			
From United Kingdom	£ 349	£ 100	—£ 249
“ Austria-Hungary	157	.....	— 157
“ Belgium	101	393	+ 292
“ Germany	7,789	3,453	— 4,336
“ Japan	2,438	2,501	+ 63
“ Netherlands	27,386	18,535	— 8,851
“ Norway	254	.....	— 254
“ Sweden	486	101	— 385
“ United States	3	.....	— 3
	£38,963	£25,083	—£13,880
Paper, Wrapping, all colours, etc., n.e.i.—			
From United Kingdom	£ 9,984	£ 11,202	+£ 1,218
“ Other British	35	32	— 3
“ Belgium	9,192	7,674	— 1,518
“ France	193	106	— 87
“ Germany	39,206	29,877	— 9,329
“ Netherlands	3,423	2,460	— 963
“ Norway	42,982	36,520	— 6,462
“ Russia	994	262	— 732
“ Sweden	80,312	74,512	— 5,800
“ Switzerland	243	.....	— 243
“ United States	1,366	1,920	+ 554
“ Other Foreign	171	20	— 151
“ Canada . . . . .	.....	428	+ 428
“ Austria-Hungary . . . . .	.....	188	+ 188
	£188,101	£165,201	—£22,900
Paper, Writing and Type, plain—16 in. x 13 in. and over—			
From United Kingdom	£258,280	£255,601	— £2,679
“ New Zealand	1	2	+ 1
“ Straits Settlements	5	.....	— 5
“ Austria-Hungary	1,745	2,211	+ 466
“ Belgium	2,000	2,396	+ 396
“ France	142	288	+ 146
“ Germany	9,869	11,632	+ 1,763
“ Netherlands	1,940	1,332	— 608
“ Norway	5,694	6,579	+ 885
“ Spain	1,048	753	— 295
“ Sweden	4,632	6,073	+ 1,441
“ United States	19,420	21,446	+ 2,026
“ Other Foreign	27	35	+ 8
	£304,803	£308,348	+ £3,545
Paper, Boards, Cover and Pressing Paper, etc., n.e.i.—			
From United Kingdom	£17,537	£18,111	— £ 574
“ Canada	308	161	+ 147
“ Other British	20	.....	— 20
“ Austria-Hungary	183	342	+ 159
“ Belgium	311	40	— 271
“ France	4,022	3,523	— 499
“ Germany	5,058	6,203	+ 1,145
“ Netherlands	736	765	+ 29
“ Norway	558	514	— 44
“ Sweden	678	395	— 283
“ United States	4,182	6,215	+ 2,033
“ Other Foreign	99	82	— 17
“ Japan . . . . .	.....	156	+ 156
	£33,692	£36,507	+ £2,815
Paper, other 5 per cent (General) Free (Preferential)—			
From United Kingdom	£14,908	£13,807	— £1,101
“ Other British	4	.....	— 4
“ Belgium	176	127	— 49
“ France	281	114	— 167
“ Germany	3,123	2,962	— 161
“ Sweden	198	.....	— 198
“ United States	9,345	8,636	— 709
“ Other Foreign	119	155	+ 36
“ New Zealand . . . . .	.....	5	+ 5
	£28,154	£25,806	— £2,348

Imports of Paper.—Continued.

	Value. 1912.	Value. 1913.	+ Increase. — Decrease.
<i>Paper, Other, Free—</i>			
From United Kingdom.. . . .	£34,658	£31,102	— £3,556
“ Canada.. . . .	2,068	2,888	+ 820
“ Other British.. . . .	5	36	+ 31
“ Austria-Hungary.. . . .	1,139	545	— 594
“ Belgium.. . . .	11,648	5,119	— 6,529
“ France.. . . .	2,266	1,320	— 946
“ Germany.. . . .	48,360	25,729	— 22,631
“ Italy.. . . .	47	.....	— 47
“ Japan.. . . .	880	732	— 148
“ Netherlands.. . . .	462	2,329	+ 1,867
“ Norway.. . . .	8,496	4,308	— 4,188
“ Sweden.. . . .	17,463	6,533	— 10,930
“ United States.. . . .	15,034	16,384	+ 1,350
“ Other Foreign.. . . .	116	215	+ 99
“ Switzerland.. . . .	.....	110	+ 110
	£142,642	£97,350	— £45,292
<i>Australian Directories, Guides, etc.—</i>			
From United Kingdom.. . . .	£ 726	£1,379	+ £ 653
“ New Zealand.. . . .	2,679	1,191	— 1,488
	£3,405	£2,570	— £ 835
<i>Cards, Playing, in Sheet or Cut—</i>			
From United Kingdom.. . . .	£2,951	£3,175	— £ 224
“ Other British.. . . .	1	.....	— 1
“ China.. . . .	2	.....	— 2
“ Germany.. . . .	143	.....	— 143
“ Japan.. . . .	115	153	+ 38
“ United States.. . . .	3,356	4,180	+ 824
“ Other Foreign.. . . .	.....	53	+ 53
	£6,568	£7,561	+ £ 993
<i>Books (Printed), Music, etc.—</i>			
From Australia.. . . .	£ 703	£ 336	— £ 367
“ United Kingdom.. . . .	613,976	597,459	— 16,517
“ Canada.. . . .	22	311	+ 289
“ Hong Kong.. . . .	9	2	— 7
“ India.. . . .	315	.....	— 315
“ New Zealand.. . . .	3,621	3,736	+ 115
“ Straits Settlements.. . . .	17	40	+ 23
“ South African Union.. . . .	.....	368	+ 368
“ Other British.. . . .	111	49	— 62
“ Austria-Hungary.. . . .	312	498	+ 186
“ Belgium.. . . .	794	761	— 33
“ China.. . . .	229	173	— 56
“ France.. . . .	788	1,588	+ 800
“ Germany.. . . .	10,887	9,968	— 919
“ Italy.. . . .	1,115	121	— 994
“ Japan.. . . .	234	626	+ 392
“ United States.. . . .	52,476	61,799	+ 9,323
“ Netherlands.. . . .	.....	191	+ 191
“ Other Foreign.. . . .	63	122	+ 59
	£685,672	£678,148	— £7,524
<i>Inks, News Printing Ink—</i>			
From United Kingdom.. . . .	£ 7,044	£ 6,665	— £ 379
“ Belgium.. . . .	21	.....	— 21
“ Germany.. . . .	150	340	+ 190
“ United States.. . . .	3,818	3,790	— 28
	£11,033	£10,795	— £ 238
<i>Inks, Printing and Stencilling, n.e.i.—</i>			
From United Kingdom.. . . .	£12,862	£10,615	— £2,247
“ Other British.. . . .	4	1	— 3
“ Germany.. . . .	2,721	2,046	— 675
“ United States.. . . .	4,936	3,644	— 1,292
“ Other Foreign.. . . .	21	19	— 2
	£20,544	£16,325	— £4,219

Imports of Paper.—Continued.

	Value. 1912.	Value. 1913.	+ Increase. —Decrease.
Writing Inks and Ink Powders—			
From United Kingdom.. . . .	£18,012	£15,967	— £2,045
“ Other British.. . . .	2	2	—
“ France.. . . .	229	243	+ 14
“ United States.. . . .	472	343	— 129
“ Other Foreign.. . . .	86	99	+ 13
	£18,801	£16,654	— £2,147
Stationery, Mfd., Bill Files, Etc.—			
From Australia.. . . .	£ 118	.....	— £ 118
“ United Kingdom.. . . .	177,881	168,435	— 9,446
“ Canada.. . . .	68	242	+ 174
“ Hong Kong.. . . .	8	3	— 5
“ New Zealand.. . . .	1,005	846	— 159
“ Straits Settlements.. . . .	15	7	— 8
“ Other British.. . . .	21	7	— 14
“ Austria-Hungary.. . . .	882	1,233	+ 351
“ Belgium.. . . .	437	383	— 54
“ China.. . . .	825	726	— 99
“ France.. . . .	12,320	10,062	— 2,258
“ Germany.. . . .	53,758	43,716	— 10,042
“ Italy.. . . .	129	112	— 17
“ Japan.. . . .	4,546	5,589	+ 1,043
“ Netherlands.. . . .	503	282	— 221
“ Norway.. . . .	259	1,137	+ 878
“ Sweden.. . . .	364	572	+ 208
“ United States.. . . .	19,658	23,382	+ 3,724
“ Other Foreign.. . . .	128	55	— 73
“ Switzerland.. . . .	.....	478	+ 478
	£272,925	£257,267	— £15,658
Pictures, not being advertising—			
From Australia.. . . .	£ 567	£ 315	— £ 252
“ United Kingdom.. . . .	26,647	25,699	— 948
“ Canada.. . . .	5	.....	— 5
“ New Zealand.. . . .	2,122	290	— 1,832
“ Other British.. . . .	30	55	+ 25
“ Austria-Hungary.. . . .	217	253	+ 36
“ France.. . . .	1,450	1,241	— 209
“ Germany.. . . .	5,955	7,302	+ 1,347
“ Italy.. . . .	736	605	— 131
“ Japan.. . . .	331	386	+ 55
“ Spain.. . . .	119	.....	— 119
“ Switzerland.. . . .	477	492	+ 15
“ United States.. . . .	4,186	5,821	+ 1,635
“ Other Foreign.. . . .	141	82	— 59
“ Belgium.. . . .	.....	178	+ 178
“ Netherlands.. . . .	.....	246	+ 246
	£42,933	£42,965	— £ 18
Printers' Materials, Matrices, etc.—			
From United Kingdom.. . . .	£116	£187	+ £71
“ Other Foreign.. . . .	22	43	+ 21
	£138	£230	+ £92
Stationery, mfd., 5 per cent (general), free (preferential)—			
From United Kingdom.. . . .	£29,204	£41,034	+ £11,830
“ Other British.. . . .	42	26	— 16
“ Austria-Hungary.. . . .	271	338	+ 67
“ Belgium.. . . .	32	19	— 13
“ France.. . . .	169	100	— 69
“ Germany.. . . .	3,606	3,707	+ 101
“ United States.. . . .	14,232	11,729	— 2,503
“ Other Foreign.. . . .	26	82	+ 56
	£47,582	£57,035	+ £ 9,453

Imports of Paper.—Concluded.

	Value. 1912.	Value. 1913.	+ Increase. —Decrease.
Stationery, mfd., free (including pencils, etc.)—			
From Australia.. . . .	.....	£ 407	+ £ 407
“ United Kingdom.. . . .	£24,488	17,863	— 6,625
“ New Zealand.. . . .	307	.....	+ 307
“ Canada.. . . .	.....	350	+ 350
“ Other British.. . . .	.....	8	+ 8
“ Austria-Hungary.. . . .	6,131	7,861	+ 1,730
“ Belgium.. . . .	13	.....	— 13
“ France.. . . .	920	1,114	+ 194
“ Germany.. . . .	17,478	16,131	— 1,347
“ Italy.. . . .	151	.....	— 151
“ Japan.. . . .	360	252	— 108
“ United States.. . . .	3,852	4,302	+ 450
“ Other Foreign.. . . .	36	5	— 31
	£53,736	£48,293	— £5,443

ARGENTINA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. H. R. Poussette.)

BUENOS AIRES, October 15th, 1914.

ARGENTINE IMPORTS OF LUMBER.

Up to the present, the greater part of Canada's exports to Argentina has consisted of lumber, chiefly white pine and spruce. In 1911, imports of white pine from Canada amounted to \$1,095,000, out of a total import of \$2,711,000, but in the following year the figures had dropped to \$195,000, out of a total of \$2,207,00. In the former year the United States supplied \$1,510,000, and in the latter \$1,791,000. The figures for spruce were, in 1911, \$1,241,000, from Canada, out of a total of \$3,388,000, and in 1912, \$1,484,000, out of a total of \$3,823,000. In the former year the United States supplied \$1,510,000, and in the latter year \$1,722,000.

These figures are in gold, the par value of which is \$103.65 to \$100 Canadian. There are no detailed statistics later than 1912; since then there have only been published the usual quarterly statements, which are confined to the total of each commodity. In 1913, imports of white pine amounted to \$1,406,879, which was a decrease of \$800,393, as compared with the year before. For the first six months of the present year, the imports were \$629,430, which is an increase of \$24,196 over last year. Comparing 1913 with 1911, the falling-off in the importation of white pine amounted to no less than \$1,303,937. The total imports of spruce in the year 1911 were \$3,387,659, and in the following year \$3,823,429, an increase of \$435,770. Last year this increase was lost, as the imports decreased to \$2,964,094, a reduction of over \$859,000 as compared with 1912. During the first six months of the present year the imports amounted to \$734,678, which is \$530,656 less than the same period of last year.

Imports of pitch pine, or "pine tea" as it is called locally, amounted in 1911 to \$9,158,953, of which \$8,739,188 came from the United States. Canada is credited during the same year with \$309,610. In 1912, the imports of this class of timber were \$8,460,852, of which the United States supplied \$8,371,600, and Canada \$45,312. In 1913 the imports of pitch pine amounted to \$9,128,466, an increase over the former year of \$607,612, but for the first six months of this year there is a very serious falling off, amounting to \$2,096,624, as compared with the same period of last year, when the purchases amounted to \$2,845,888.

REASONS FOR DECLINE.

The reason for this serious decrease in the imports of timber is that building has been very much overdone in the Republic. Up to the early part of last year, the trade experienced great activity, and many new buildings were constructed. With the first warnings of the present crisis and the consequent slackening of the demand for first-class accommodation, a check was experienced. This has been gradually developing in sympathy with the increasing financial stringency, until it can be said that the trade is suffering from a veritable paralysis, the amelioration of which can only be brought about by an improvement in business conditions, and a renewal of confidence. The building trade in Argentina is looked upon as one of the best barometers of business conditions, as it is usually the first to feel an improvement from bad times or vice versa. It remains to be seen whether building has not been much overdone and whether present conditions must not show a great deal of improvement before the demand for dwellings and offices overtakes the supply.

It is most unlikely that there will be any improvement in the imports of lumber for at least twelve months. Material coming in now is to complete contracts undertaken prior to the advent of the present financial stringency. Most of the dealers are carrying large stocks, which they are unable to liquidate, even at the lower prices which held prior to the recent increase in lumber, due to the high cost of freights, etc.

DOUGLAS FIR.

In reviewing the present situation of the lumber trade, adverse opinions were expressed with regard to the suitability of Douglas fir for this market. From amongst five or six importers with whom the subject was discussed, not one had anything to say in its favour. It was not stated that the material in itself was not good, but only that it did not appear to be adapted to the Argentine climate.

The only extensive use to which it appears to have been put so far, has been for the fittings for cattle steamers, when live stock was exported from Argentina. With the cessation of this traffic to England on the refusal of the authorities there to admit Argentine cattle, the trade stopped abruptly. It was revived again during the Turkish-Italian war, but was discontinued as soon as that was over. In both cases a large importer of Douglas fir stated that he was left with heavy stocks on hand, and owing to his inability to sell at a profit, had lost a good deal of money. There does not appear to be any prospect that importers themselves will make any effort to overcome the prejudice to Douglas fir or Oregon pine, or to further experiment with it. Some large shipments have come in recently for use in the large dock works at present under construction by an English firm of contractors. It has also been used to some extent by the railroads owing to the lengths of timber which it is possible to obtain, but for building it is not held in esteem.

Attention has been called to the disfavour in which Douglas fir is held in the Argentine in the hope that the exporters on the Pacific Coast may be made aware of the true state of affairs, so that if they consider this prejudice against their product to be unwarranted, they can take steps to overcome it. It was stated that Oregon pine has two grains, one soft and one hard, and that when dried the former becomes spongy. It was also stated that the wood was too brittle. Whether the timber shipped to Argentina has been of an inferior class or not it is impossible to say. As no complaint was heard along the West Coast as to the quality of Douglas fir, it may be that the great humidity encountered in the River Plate has an adverse effect upon the wood.

PITCH PINE.

Of the various classes of timber imported into Argentina, pitch pine seems to be the most popular, and is used for every class of work. It is employed for furniture, doors, ceilings, sheds, and for every class of construction, and seems to give the

highest satisfaction. White pine is used for doors, windows and inside finishings, such as skirtings, inside shutters, &c.

SPRUCE.

Quebec spruce has the best name in this market for quality, after which comes the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia product. To a small extent it is used as a substitute for white pine, owing to its fine grain and freedom from knots. It is particularly sought after in the construction of freezing chambers. Quebec spruce is used for the architraves of windows and for skirting boards, whilst New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce are used for common floors, temporary partitions, cattle sheds and for corrales in the camp. A certain amount of West Virginia spruce is imported. Whilst the quality is not so highly regarded as that from Quebec, it is liked on account of its size, as it is possible to cut all 12-inch widths out of this timber, which is not the case with the Canadian product, and it has also been stated that the lower price of the Virginian spruce more than offsets the advantages of quality and texture of that from Quebec.

PORTS OF SHIPMENT.

There seems in this country to be a comparatively small amount of expert knowledge about lumber. Probably the majority of the wholesalers and smaller dealers who purchase from the large importing houses, know little about it, and depend to a large extent upon the marks and port of shipment, or 'procedencia' as it is called locally. For instance, white pine exported through Boston has preference to all other. The reason for this is probably that in the past the dealers have been in the habit of receiving a satisfactory class of timber through that port, and not being experts they no doubt look upon bills of lading through Boston as being in the nature of a warrant for the goods which they are buying. A certain amount of Idaho pine has been brought in as a substitute for white pine, and it is said that many of the dealers hardly know the difference, but because it does not come through the Massachusetts port, they refuse to pay the same value for it. It is found, however, on investigation that owing to the lack of accurate knowledge, personal opinions and prejudices count for a good deal, hence in dealing with such a market as this, it is advantageous to give due weight to them. In cases of this kind, it is usually more profitable to humour a peculiarity than to attempt to smooth it away, or to educate the possessor of it to a conception of real facts.

LOCAL WOODS.

The only local wood which seems likely to come into use is cedar, and this only as a substitute for white pine. The former is cheaper in the log, but the sawing of it is dearer. It is stated that doors and windows can be made more cheaply out of the best quality of cedar than out of the best quality of white pine. One of the points in favour of white pine is that it enters the country in a well-seasoned state, whilst the other wood has to be kept for some time. This is of importance in a new country like this, where a quick turnover is desired.

PRINTING PAPER.

The commodity which to-day presents one of the best opportunities to the enterprise of Canadian manufacturers in South America is printing paper. The imports are large and are certain to increase with the return of normal times. The imports for the five years ending 1911 reached the total of 93,637 metric tons, or a little over 100,000 short tons. The principal source of supply was Germany, with 39,295 tons, with the United States, second with 29,168 tons. For the same period Sweden is credited with 10,796 tons, the United Kingdom 9,719 tons, Canada 1,719 tons, and Norway 737 tons. For the last year of the quinquennium, i.e., 1911, the total imports

amounted to 27,460 tons, which shows a considerable increase over the average for the five years. In 1912, the imports reached the figure of 27,813 tons, an increase of about 3,535 tons over the preceding year. A reference to the 1912 statistics will show that the United States has supplanted Germany for first place, having sold 12,572 tons, as against the latter's 10,427. The imports from Sweden amounted to 2,054 tons, United Kingdom 1,478 tons, Norway 862 tons, whilst Canada is credited with only 10 tons, a loss of 439 tons over the preceding year. In 1913, the total imports of printing paper amounted to 30,749 tons, an increase of 2,936 tons over 1912. For the first six months of the present year the imports amounted to 13,203 tons, which shows a decrease of 469 tons as compared with the same period of last year.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE TRADE.

Taking the figures of 1912 as a fair criterion it may be seen that the business is one that might, if properly worked up, be of great importance to Canada, with her inexhaustible supplies of pulpwood and her cheap water power. The production of print paper having increased rapidly in the last few years, and from present indications will continue to do so. Canada must soon look about for new, permanent and steady markets. Bearing this in mind it will become apparent that few countries present such an opening as the South American Republics. They are compelled to purchase their supplies of print paper abroad, and having more or less, particularly in the richer Republics, a newspaper reading public, this trade is certain to increase. By 1920, it is estimated that Argentina should be importing at least 35,000 tons a year. A conception of what even a proportionate share in this trade would mean to the Dominion may therefore be realized. Apart from the monetary point of view, one effect which it would produce would be to go far towards furnishing cargo for a line of steamers, which is essential if Canada is to seriously compete with other countries in the markets of South America. Even steady shipments of say 1,000 tons a month would be very satisfactory for the commencement of such an enterprise. But to the possibilities of the Argentine market, are to be added those of Brazil, Uruguay, Chile and the other Republics.

THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY.

Owing to the present conflict in Europe, Canadian paper producers have an opportunity to establish themselves in such a position as would not have been possible three months ago. German supplies have abruptly ceased. Even if the seas were open to her, Germany's chief source for the supply of pulpwood, *i.e.*, Russia, is shut off. The disorganization of business in Germany must also have a serious effect upon the Scandinavian mills, as it would appear that much of their trade was financed by Hamburg houses, who are now of course unable to continue such operations. The country which has received the greatest benefit so far has been the United States, as her exporters were quick to act upon the turn of affairs, which placed so much advantage in their hands. It is unfortunate that Canadian firms have heretofore taken so little interest in the markets of South America, although efforts have been made to make them realize the excellent prospects awaiting them. Canadian paper has found its way into Argentina and other Republics, but apparently only through the medium of New York commission houses; there is nothing to show that organized effort has ever been made to capture the whole trade or even a part of it.

METHODS TO BE PURSUED.

The first thing naturally is to form connections. It must not be understood, however, that because a firm has a strong house to represent them that they will as a consequence transact a large business. To successfully prosecute an export trade with South America, or with Argentina for instance, it is necessary to have representation

which is not only financially strong, but which at the same time also possesses expert knowledge. The latter is a consideration which is sometimes neglected, as was brought out in an interview with the manager of a local newspaper a few days ago. It was stated that a local firm had sent two of their men at different times to solicit business, but that neither of them had any knowledge whatever of news print, or the way in which the business was conducted in Argentina. This incident disclosed a vital weakness on the part of the firm in question.

It is not impossible to combine the two essentials, if the proper methods be pursued. In Buenos Aires there are British houses who would be willing to finance a paper business, if they could be made to see a profit in it, and there are several expert salesmen who understand the trade and whose services could probably be secured, if a sufficiently attractive proposition were made to them. An alternative to this would be for two or more Canadian mills to combine to open their own office in Buenos Aires, from which they could supervise the neighbouring Republics of Brazil, Uruguay and Chile. Prompt action in this matter and furthermore thorough measures cannot be too strongly urged.

DIRECT REPRESENTATION ADVISABLE.

Canadian firms prefer as a rule to arrange their foreign connections in Canada when they can, presumably with the idea of saving the expense of sending a representative abroad, and also his time. But whilst such a course may give a satisfactory result at times, not infrequently it defeats its own end, if any value is placed upon the extension of business. Where there is no knowledge of the countries in which it is desired to trade, all such transactions have to be conducted in the dark, and consequently a Canadian manufacturer is at a disadvantage. The more advisable procedure to adopt in such cases, is to send a representative to study the foreign field, and with full authorization to form whatever connections promise to be the most advantageous. Applying this to the commodity under consideration, a Canadian paper mill desiring to extend its operations to South America, should send a fully qualified member of the firm to study the local markets, and arrange for strong and aggressive representation. Failing this, they should doubtless be able to find firms who would be willing to represent them; but care should be taken to secure the very best available.

What has been said in regard to the conduct of the business in news print, applies equally to a number of other commodities.

IMPORTS INTO ARGENTINA OF VARIOUS ARTICLES, BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

White Pine.

Country of Origin.	1911.	1912.
United States.. . . .	\$1,509,722	\$1,791,140
Canada.. . . .	1,094,995	194,940
United Kingdom.. . . .	55,590	145,440
Brazil.. . . .	31,492	32,571
France.. . . .	7,919	24,000
Totals (all countries).. . . .	\$2,710,816	\$2,207,272

Spruce.

Country of Origin.	1911.	1912.
United States.. . . .	\$1,509,526	\$1,722,336
Canada.. . . .	1,241,422	1,484,350
Sweden.. . . .	285,516	328,762
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	259,472	128,492
United Kingdom.. . . .	59,178	79,717
Germany.. . . .	3,080	52,472
Totals (all countries).. . . .	\$3,387,659	\$3,823,429

IMPORTS INTO ARGENTINA, ETC.—*Continued.**Pitch Pine.*

Country of Origin.	1911.	1912.
United States.. . . .	\$8,739,188	\$8,371,600
Canada.. . . .	309,610	45,312
United Kingdom.. . . .	58,381	4,032
Norway.. . . .	20,126	
Germany.. . . .	5,944	30,288
Totals (all countries).. . . .	\$9,158,953	\$8,460,852

News Paper.

Country of Origin.	1911.	1912.
United States.. . . .	\$ 657,149	\$ 753,375
Germany.. . . .	639,636	625,622
United Kingdom.. . . .	227,502	88,704
Sweden.. . . .	67,375	123,230
Canada.. . . .	26,913	600
Norway.. . . .	10,456	51,715
Totals (all countries).. . . .	\$1,647,622	\$1,668,792

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, November 7, 1914.

CONDITION OF BRITISH TRADE.

The Board of Trade Returns for October have been published to-day. The value of the imports for the month was £51,559,289, which exhibits a decrease of £30,170,887, or 28.12 per cent compared with the month of October, 1913. In September of the present year the decrease was 26.57 per cent, and in August 24.32 per cent. The exports during October declined £18,020,884, or 38.65 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year, the respective figures being: October, 1913, £46,622,699, and October, 1914, £28,601,815. In September the decline in exports was 37.12 per cent and in August 45.11 per cent.

The heaviest declines in the imports were:—

	October, 1914.
Grain and flour.. . . .	£1,032,504
Wood and timber.. . . .	1,090,353
Cotton.. . . .	7,054,164
Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums.. . . .	1,719,813
Iron, steel and manufactures.. . . .	1,031,372
Cotton fabrics.. . . .	651,184
Wool fabrics.. . . .	660,046
Silk fabrics.. . . .	349,818
Miscellaneous manufactures.. . . .	1,331,412

The heaviest declines in the exports were:—

	October, 1914.
Food and drink.. . . .	£ 993,178
Coal, coke and manufactured fuel.. . . .	2,198,273
Iron steel and manufactures.. . . .	1,861,771
Machinery.. . . .	1,238,558
Cotton fabrics.. . . .	5,264,533
Wool fabrics.. . . .	1,284,656
Silk fabrics.. . . .	80,728

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

It is not yet possible to quote the value of the imports from Canada for the complete three months of the war, August, September and October, but the figures for the nine months of 1914 ended September 30 (which figures embrace two months of the war) are issued, and the percentage of decrease in purchases from Canada cannot be considered alarming in view of the general dislocation of the world's trade. Compared with the first nine months of 1913, imports from Canada of the corresponding period of the present year exhibit a decrease of approximately \$5,170,000; but compared with a similar period in 1912, they exhibit an increase of \$1,530,000. For the third quarter of the present year, ended September 30, the imports from Canada were \$22,000 greater than in the corresponding period of last year, and \$10,500,000 greater than the corresponding quarter of 1912. It will thus be seen that during the first two months of the war the total imports from Canada advanced. The advance is probably accounted for by Great Britain's increased purchases of wheat in September, which were valued at \$7,750,000 more than in September of last year.

The following comparative table is compiled to show the values of the chief imports from Canada during October, 1913 and 1914:—

Articles.	October, 1913. October, 1914.		Decrease,— or Increase +
Wheat.. . . .	£ 829,432	£ 2,018,716	£ 1,189,284 +
Wheatmeal, flour.. . . .	224,549	158,380	66,169 —
Barley.. . . .	94,112	25,167	68,945 —
Oats.. . . .	43,530	24,364	19,166 —
Peas.. . . .	1,814	695	1,119 —
Maize.. . . .	.....	963	693 +
Bacon.. . . .	61,120	136,904	75,784 +
Hams.. . . .	14,148	15,882	1,734 +
Butter.. . . .	.....	155	155 +
Cheese.. . . .	587,041	783,783	196,742 +
Canned salmon.. . . .	74,578	56,882	17,696 —
“ lobster.. . . .	24,361	11,591	12,770 —
Hewn fir, oak, teak, etc.. . . .	44,973	40,801	4,172 —
Sawn or split fir.. . . .	500,665	620,724	120,059 +
Flax or linseed.. . . .	479,219	4,053	475,166 —
Pulp of wood (mechanical, wet).. . . .	10,515	62,202	51,687 +
Hides.. . . .	42,585	41,210	1,375 —

STATE OF TRADE IN BIRMINGHAM.

The manufacturers of Birmingham are finding it difficult to cope with the overwhelming demand for military equipment and munitions of war. Government orders receive a preference, consequently the regular trade is much in arrears. The majority of the factories are working overtime, and many of them are running day and night. The congestion cannot be alleviated by the provision of additional machinery, for nearly all the presses and lathes in stock in Birmingham were bought up weeks ago, and engineering shops are fully engaged in the manufacture of others. Labour is scarce, and much difficulty is experienced in procuring hands for the machines already operating.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Claude Dyer.)

LEEDS, November 7th, 1914.

GREAT DEMAND FOR LEATHER.

Attention has been drawn in recent reports to the exceedingly heavy demands which are being made upon leather manufacturers in England not only on account of orders for the British War Office but also for the armies of Russia, France and Servia. This demand for military purposes is bound to have a far-reaching effect upon the future state of the leather market, more particularly as regards the present and future available supplies of leather for commercial uses.

The present situation is well summed up in a press report of the quarterly Leeds Leather Fair, held a few days ago, extracts from which may be given as follows for the benefit of Canadian tanners who may be interested in the export leather trade to this country.

HIGH PRICES RULING.

Although devoid of apparent excitement, the quarterly Leather Fair, held at the Leeds Corn Exchange on the 28th October, was one of the most remarkable in the history of an ancient institution. The intervening months since the July gathering have witnessed a change in the leather market which eclipses that of the boom in 1895, and have established a range of prices for both raw and finished materials which could not even in a time of war have been anticipated. Quotations for hides have been steadily advancing for some years, and for the prime selections 9d. and upwards per lb. is being paid.

The extraordinary demands on the leather market resulting from the great European war, have thrown the market into a state of confusion, and both tanners and curriers appear unable to grapple safely with the situation. The millions of pairs of boots required for the Allied Forces, in conjunction with the leather wanted for harness and accoutrements, are taxing supplies to the uttermost, and are causing fluctuations in prices which are unstable in the extreme.

ADVANCE IN SOLE LEATHER.

Quotations for sole leather have advanced since July by fully 30 per cent for all descriptions of medium and heavy bends, the prime qualities commanding 3s. and upwards per lb. Army selections are totally inadequate to meet the requirements of manufacturers producing boots for the soldiers and sailors. The British soldier must by special instructions from Pimlico be shod with English tanned sole leather. With orders coming from France for over two million pairs of military boots, and for which, as far as possible, English tanned sole leather was desired, the effect upon the market has been remarkable. Belting butts, which would in ordinary times have been used for mechanical purposes, are being transferred to sole leather tanneries, and factories are easily obtaining from 3d. to 4d. per lb. more for them than is usual. Pinned offals have advanced in a greater ratio than bends, heavy and medium ranges of bellies being about double the prices ruling before the beginning of the war. The supply is very short, and substitutes are being regularly requisitioned.

UPPER LEATHERS.

There is greater diversity in the descriptions of upper leather considered suitable for Army work. Recent years have witnessed a comparative transformation in the system of production, and the establishment of chrome and semi-chrome dressings are now almost universal. The demand for heavy calf and hide and kip sides, for military boots, is, and has been for some weeks, very great, and many of the largest

firms of curriers are sold forward for months to come. Large shipments of these leathers have arrived from America, although with many they are not so popular as the home-made article. Prior to the war, dressers in Germany and France exported freely to this country. Quotations are much higher than ever previously known, and producers of reliable makes are unusually busy. There is for the moment a scarcity of upper descriptions made from East India kips, due to the fact that shipments of hides from Madras and Bombay have been stopped in consequence of the transport of Indian troops, and an embargo which was in operation for several weeks. All available supplies of kips in the rough are in "work," and forward shipments are selling with freedom at record prices. Values were 2d. per lb. higher than a week ago. The first shipment, which is due about the middle of next month, is almost entirely sold.

ENGLISH CROP ESTIMATES.

In a preliminary statement showing the estimated total production of the corn crop in England and Wales, the Board of Agriculture states that the total production of wheat was 7,318,083 quarters, which is 676,000 quarters more than last year. The yield per acre is practically one bushel above the average of the past ten years. Barley is below the average per acre, and the production amounts to 148,300 quarters less than last year. Oats are slightly more in production, but below the average per acre. Beans were better, but peas were the lowest on record.

Hay, whether from permanent grass or from clovers and rotation grasses, is below the average, the former by rather over and the later by rather under 2 cwt. per acre. The total production of both kinds of hay together amounts to more than 7,200,000 tons, as compared with over 9,000,000 tons in 1913, which was a very abundant year.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. F. Dane.*)

GLASGOW, November 10, 1914.

APPLES AND APPLE JUICE.

Inquiry amongst the preserve manufacturers regarding the use of Canadian apples as a filler or stiffener in jam indicates that English, Scotch and Irish apples are preferred for this purpose, owing to the fact that they contain more acid and that they jelly better than the apples which are, as a rule, shipped from Canada. Manufacturers, however, do not say that Canada does not produce apples that could be used satisfactorily for this purpose, but only that they prefer home-grown apples to the kinds now being shipped. The Canadian 'Russett' seems to have given more satisfaction than other varieties. The matter perhaps has only to be brought to the attention of apple shippers to impress on them the fact that to secure a share of this important business, an apple with more acid is required.

A syrup is being shipped from the United States, which, although at first not quite satisfactory, has been improved upon to such an extent that one manufacturer stated that by the use of this syrup he would be able to do without stocking at least one hundred tons of apples. This will mean a great saving of interest, storage, insurance, &c., as the syrup can be purchased as required, stocks being carried on this side to take care of what looks to be an important and growing business.

If Canada is to get her share of this trade she will have to meet this competition. It was stated that a small quantity of this syrup had come from Canada. The syrup carries three times its quantity of water for manufacturing purposes, and is put up in hermetically sealed tins of 56 pounds. This seems to be the most convenient package for the jam boilers.

SALE OF APPLES.

On October 30 over 10,000 barrels and 3,000 boxes were sold; the arrivals that week were slack to some extent. The prices realized were considered fairly good on account of market conditions, and the general opinion expressed was that arrivals of moderate shipments will mean prices holding about where they are at present, and that perhaps the Christmas trade will see an advance, but this will depend largely on quality and stocks. The sale prices were as follows:—

Kings and Snows.. . . .	No. 1	16s. to 20s.
Greenings... . .	"	12s. 13s.
Baldwins... . .	"	14s. 16s.
Various... . .	"	12s. 15s.
No. 2's from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. less.		

CANADIAN EGGS.

Canadian eggs are receiving attention in this market, and cards may be seen in some shop windows bearing the sign 'Canadian Eggs.' For the last few years eggs from Canada have not been a factor in this market, and importations fell to almost nil. With the cutting off of Russian supplies, however, on account of the war, importers are looking to Canada to make up a part of the deficiency. It will pay exporters in Canada to look after the opportunity hereby presented as Canadian eggs formerly held a strong position on this market. The size of the case used by Canadian shippers is preferred by the retail buyers.

PRICE LISTS—QUOTATIONS.

The effort to interest importers in Canadian manufactured goods is somewhat handicapped by the manner in which goods are quoted by the Canadian trade. Buyers are in the habit of receiving quotations in sterling at a laid down cost on the side; they evidently prefer this system, and ask that the attention of Canadians be drawn to the matter. They do not seem disposed to consider quotations when prices are given in dollars and cents at points of shipment, as they claim that they are unable to arrive at an accurate cost, not being sufficiently familiar with the weights of packages or railway freights on the other side. Ocean rates are considerably cheaper on through shipments. The question of exchange is also objectionable to buyers here.

No doubt these important points have only to be brought to the attention of Canadian firms for them to quote in such a way as will enable buyers on this side to know exactly what the goods will cost laid down here.

TIMBER TRADE.

The timber trade in the west of Scotland has undergone no great change during the past week. There is a noticeable activity in the demand for material for war office purposes, but apart from that business is quiet. What buying is going on is for the most part to cover only immediate requirements, there being a general disinclination to make engagements for forward delivery at current high prices, not perhaps so much because of any expectation of a fall in values as the difficulty in gauging future demands. The present activity is to a large extent artificial, just as prices also are in some instances, and it is impossible to discover how long these conditions may last. In considering the future of prices the points favouring the likelihood of their still further advancing are the steady reduction in stocks and the fact that, outside of spruce, imports have been quite unusually light, while anything now coming forward involves higher freight and insurance rates. Imports during the week include pine and spruce deals from Canada and a cargo of American hardwoods.

GLASGOW PROVISIONS.

The official weekly report of the Scottish Provision Trade Association is as follows: Hog products—American L.C., A.C., and Manchester hams in better request at firmer rates; American skinned A.C. hams, quiet and 2s. lower; American N.Y. shoulders, slow sale and 2s. to 3s. easier; American C.C. and L.C. bacon, in quiet demand at easier rates. Scotch beef rumps, unchanged. American beef rumps, scarce at late firm prices. Canadian Wiltshires in better demand at a further reduction of 2s. Canadian Cumberlands slow of sale and quoted 4s. lower. Canadian boneless shoulders met an improved sale at 4s. to 5s. less money. Lard a quiet sale and 9d. dearer on the week. Irish fresh L.C. bacon a steady sale at easier prices. Irish fresh L.C. hams scarce at firmer prices. Irish ex-salt hams unchanged. Irish smoked hams a steady sale at late prices. Dairy products: Home cheese, lighter arrivals, demand quiet and prices barely maintained. Canadian cheese a fair sale at unchanged rates. Danish butter a brisk sale and market well cleared; prices 1s. to 3s. lower since last report. Siberian butter scarce and wanted at firmer rates. Irish creamery butter a steady sale at unchanged prices. Margarine unchanged. Irish eggs scarce and dearer.

AFFORESTATION IN SCOTLAND.

An extensive scheme for the afforestation of certain water catchment areas has been adopted, and it may be of interest to Canadians to consider some of the points of the scheme, which comprises the economic afforestation of certain lands on the water catchment areas of Camps and Glengavel, and in addition, to the formation of a permanent forest nursery. The scheme was submitted to the lecturer on forestry at the East of Scotland Agricultural College, and he made an exhaustive report on the subject. Although the area over which the scheme is to operate comprises only 6,000 acres, there nevertheless are points in the report that are worth considering. The principal objects of the scheme are the conversion and maintenance of the purity of the water supply, the production of timber of a nature to supply the local markets, and the creation of healthy and interesting rural employment on lines which local economic conditions would determine. It is the aim of the working plan to provide for these objects with the least possible disturbance of existing industries. The intention is to raise all the plants in a nursery which is to be established. This would ensure the obtaining of healthy plants and would greatly reduce the cost of planting. In addition to the raising of plants the nursery has two other important functions to fulfil, first, the providing of interesting and easy employment for a large number of selected consumptives, who will be occupied in trenching, weeding, hoeing, sowing and transplanting, and second, the formation of a practical training centre for such patients who intend making forestry their occupation for the future. The training will commence in the nursery, and by arrangement with the West of Scotland Agricultural College, continuous lecture courses in forestry will be conducted, examinations held and certificates awarded. When the period of training in the nursery is concluded, it is intended to draft the men to the Camps area, where they will serve an apprenticeship of two or three years. During this time their theoretical training will continue through the medium of demonstrations, &c. It is the intention of the committee to make the area valuable for research, education and demonstration.

Summing up the scheme, it is important that it will fulfil a national purpose; it will be of material assistance to the water undertaking; it will be financially profitable in due course, and it will provide a new and practical feature in connection with the treatment of tuberculosis, affording healthy and suitable employment, and the requisite training in forestry work to enable many to earn their livelihood in the industry in future years. The scheme contains points and suggestions well worthy of careful and sympathetic consideration by those interested in consumptives, as well as afforestation.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF CANADA FOR OCTOBER.
One Month, Seven Months and Twelve Months ending October, 1912, 1913 and 1914.

	Month of October.				Seven Months ending October.				Twelve Months ending October.			
	1912.	1913.	1914.		1912.	1913.	1914.		1912.	1913.	1914.	
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.												
Dutiable goods.....	39,851,568	35,238,192	21,061,440	\$	254,847,627	262,296,810	179,645,822	\$	404,163,959	448,967,191	327,479,486	\$
Free goods.....	21,193,826	17,143,113	14,052,340		131,384,113	128,247,967	107,156,045		211,456,015	225,346,035	187,106,478	
Total imports (mdse)	61,045,394	52,381,305	35,113,780		386,231,740	390,544,777	286,801,867		615,619,974	674,313,226	514,585,964	
Coin and bullion	543,502	1,041,725	52,578,569		3,222,758	3,608,144	81,228,410		16,290,174	5,813,365	92,855,571	
Total imports.....	61,588,896	53,423,030	87,692,449		389,454,498	394,152,921	368,030,277		631,910,148	680,126,591	607,441,535	
Duty collected.....	10,372,637	9,198,657	5,637,871		66,342,454	67,761,983	48,514,957		105,466,008	116,458,689	87,897,619	
EXPORTS.												
Canadian Produce—												
The mine.....	6,320,859	5,302,124	5,104,440		33,394,289	34,075,609	31,513,810		51,461,843	58,123,916	56,477,255	
The fisheries.....	2,092,494	2,914,726	2,166,972		8,463,482	9,924,715	9,924,715		16,219,337	19,204,369	19,217,145	
The forest.....	5,783,014	4,505,067	4,935,715		29,593,737	29,087,706	28,917,329		43,353,926	42,749,039	42,621,760	
Animal produce.....	4,695,754	6,587,553	8,537,247		29,010,181	31,023,292	41,664,443		43,759,806	46,803,704	63,984,270	
Agricultural produce.....	10,772,747	32,292,720	17,953,959		72,174,275	108,921,172	75,473,226		132,191,415	186,892,558	164,772,083	
Manufactures.....	4,112,819	5,032,608	7,131,445		23,598,875	31,087,446	39,048,724		40,469,492	51,201,279	65,454,730	
Miscellaneous.....	7,902	9,611	53,644		47,694	67,299	215,074		93,637	116,916	268,863	
Total Canadian produce.....	33,785,089	57,144,409	45,883,422		196,212,473	245,549,654	226,757,321		327,548,856	407,091,781	412,796,106	
Foreign produce.....	5,343,245	3,397,691	5,652,809		15,474,596	18,997,011	41,616,261		20,487,005	24,886,170	46,468,035	
Total exports (mdse).....	39,128,334	60,482,100	51,536,231		211,687,069	264,546,665	268,373,582		348,035,861	429,927,951	459,264,141	
Coin and bullion.....	560,239	657,785	308,328		6,401,307	7,463,762	3,767,748		11,840,665	17,228,157	19,862,690	
Total exports.....	39,688,573	61,139,885	51,844,559		218,088,376	272,012,427	272,141,330		359,876,526	447,156,108	479,126,831	
AGGREGATE TRADE.												
Merchandise.....	100,173,728	112,863,405	86,650,011		597,918,809	655,091,442	555,175,419		963,655,885	1,104,241,177	973,850,105	
Coin and bullion.....	1,103,741	1,699,510	52,886,997		9,624,065	11,073,906	84,996,158		28,130,839	23,041,522	112,718,261	
Total trade.....	101,277,469	114,562,915	139,537,008		607,542,874	666,165,348	640,171,607		991,786,674	1,127,282,699	1,086,568,366	

FRENCH AGRICULTURAL DEMANDS.

The Hon. Philippe Roy, the Canadian Commissioner General at Paris, has forwarded to the Department, memoranda, with respect to present requirements for the relief of the agricultural situation in France. One of these concerns an inquiry for agricultural tractor machines and another has reference to the importations into France of spring wheat seeds of Canadian origin.

AGRICULTURAL TRACTOR MACHINES.

The French mobilization having requisitioned all the draught animals and valid men, ploughing and seeding operations cannot be carried on under ordinary conditions, and the land will have to remain untilled unless motor agricultural implements are used. The manufacture of these machines in France, being at the time of the declaration of war still in its infancy, and most of the factories having remained closed since then, it is out of the question to obtain them in the country itself.

The 'Comptoir Commercial et Industriel,' 90 rue de Flandre, Paris, therefore with a view to being of assistance to the rural population, are particularly looking to Canada, where mechanical culture has been developed to a large extent for a firm manufacturing steam tractors and motor ploughs, and wishing to export its machines to France. They would therefore be obliged if qualified and interested manufacturers would forward their catalogues and proposals.

FRENCH WHEAT SEED REQUIREMENTS.

Owing to the mobilization of farm labourers and draught animals, the fall seeding has not been executed under normal conditions, and most of the wheat fields, principally in the districts occupied by the enemy have not been sown. Measures will no doubt be taken to execute the seeding operations between now and spring, but as French farmers seed but little spring wheat, seeds of this kind will be lacking.

The French agricultural industry should obtain its supplies principally in Canada, as spring wheat in that country has the special feature of maturing very quickly during growth, which should be taken into consideration in view of the late period during which the French seeding operations will take place.

For these reasons, the 'Comptoir Commercial et Industriel,' 90 rue de Flandre, Paris, would be obliged if competent persons in Canada in the common interest of allied countries, would forward them information and samples of the best varieties of wheat which can be imported to fulfil the above object.

UNITED KINGDOM FRUIT MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. Dennis & Sons, Ltd., in their market report for October 23, have the following remarks to make with reference to market conditions in the United Kingdom for apples and pears:—

In London the bulk of the cargo ex ss. *Minnetonka* was offered for sale on Wednesday last. There were some 6,000 barrels of apples and pears, in about equal proportions; 15,000 cases of apples and 6,000 boxes and half-boxes of pears.

There is a distinctly better feeling for Keiffer pears, prices for Virginian stocks ranged from 16s. to 18s., and Hudson River stock from 13s. to 16s. 6d. These prices

show a decided advance over last week, and we anticipate still better prices in the near future for good stock. Poor fruit, however, will do no good on this market.

A parcel of boxes of Oregon Winter Nelis pears was sold ex this boat and we realized for the large sizes a price of 15s. per box, and for the larger counts from 13s. down to 10s. according to size. These prices we fully expect will maintain themselves for the present, but the quality of this fruit was not up to the standard we have learned to expect from this district, and we could doubtless have drawn better prices had these pears shown up as well as formerly.

As regards barrelled apples, there is a large cargo of Nova Scotia apples on ss. *Rappahannock* now due, consisting of some 30,000 barrels. Apart from these, arrivals this week are light. There are, however, large supplies of boxes of apples on the market. Prices realized show no improvement at present.

There are large quantities of Californian Newtowns on the market, and in view of this the prices we were able to obtain, viz., 5s. 6d. and 6s., we are justified in regarding as a good result. There were cars of Idaho and Washington Jonathans sold, the former were very nice in appearance and made from 6s. to 7s. per box. The Washington stocks were not so good either as to appearance or quality, and realized only from 4s. 6d. for the large sized apples to 6s. for the smaller.

In Liverpool there is no great change in the situation to report. There also the outlook for Keiffer pears seems to show an improvement, but we consider that London will show the best results on this stock from now on.

As regards barrelled apples, good Kings are wanted, and a few barrels of Canadian No. 1 Kings realized up to 21s. 6d. per barrel. Canadian stocks are showing up in fine condition, and are quite the best line of barrel stocks on the market. As regards Maine apples there is a slight improvement manifest, but Virginian stocks are lower. For Californian Newtowns the trade in Liverpool has fallen right away; prices, generally, were 5s. 6d. for four-tier clean and green fruit, and 4s. 10½d. for the 4½ tiers.

In Glasgow, there is a slight improvement manifest in regard to barrelled apples, Kings showing the largest increase, as in Liverpool. No further change to report in regard to this market.

To sum up, the position in regard to pears in general is better, and there are indications of a further improvement on Keiffer pears in London, which market we think will be best for pears onward from now. The depressions manifest last week with regard to apples seems to us not likely to result in any further drop in prices, which we think are likely to remain more or less where they are for the present.

London—

Oregon	Winter Nelis	10/-	to 15/-	per box.
Yakima	Jonathans	4/6	to 6/-	
Idaho	Jonathans	6/-	to 7/-	
Californian	Newtowns	5/6	6/-	
Virginia	Keiffer Pears	17/-	18/-	per barrel.
Hudson River	Keiffers	13/-	16/6	
Virginia	Yorks	13/-	14/-	
Hudson River	Spies	13/-	15/-	
"	Baldwins	11/-	12/-	
"	Ben Davis	11/-	11/6	

Liverpool—

W. New York State	Duchess	17/-	20/-	
"	Keiffers	16/-	17/-	
Hudson River	"	14/-	15/-	
Virginia	"	16/-	17/-	
	Keiffer Pears	6/-		per box.
Canadian	Duchess	4/-	4/9	"
W. New York State	Greenings	12/-		
Virginia	York Imperials	12/9	14/-	
"	Ben Davis	12/-	12/9	
"	Baldwins	11/-	14/3	
"	Ganos	11/-		
"	Senator	12/6		
"	Missouri Pippins	15/6		
"	Albermarles (few)	18/6		
Maine	Baldwins	10/-	13/6	
"	Kings	12/-	12/6	
"	Greenings	10/-		
American	Baldwins	10/3	11/6	
"	Ben Davis	8/-	8/9	
Canadian	Blenheims No. 1	15/6		
"	Cranberry Pip.	14/-		
"	Ribston	13/9		
"	Stark	12/-		
"	Twenty Oz.	12/6		
"	Kings	18/3	21/6	
"	Baldwins	12/-	13/-	
"	Snow	14/6	18/6	
"	"	13/6	15/6	
"	Greenings	12/6	13/3	
"	"	10/-		
"	Baxter	13/3	13/9	
"	"	11/3		
"	Gravensteins	12/6		
"	"	10/9		
Californian	Newtown Pippins, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ tier	5/10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
"	"	5/6		
"	"	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5/-	
"	Beauty	3/6		

Glasgow—

Virginia	York Imperials	13/-	14/-	few 15/6
"	Ganos	11/-	12/-	
"	Beauties	11/-	12/-	
"	Ben Davis	10/6	11/-	
Hudson River	Baldwins	9/-	12/-	
"	Kings	15/-	20/-	
Nova Scotia	Gravensteins No. 1	7/6	8/6	
"	"	7/-	7/6	
"	"	6/-	6/6	
"	Kings	11/-	14/6	
"	"	10/-	12/6	
"	Blenheims	9/6	12/-	
"	"	8/6	10/-	
"	Wealthy	10/-	12/-	
"	"	9/-	10/-	
Other varieties	"	7/6 to	10/-	

GOODS TO BE SUPPLIED AT HOME.

FORMER PURCHASES FROM GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Several Canadian houses have furnished the Department with a list of the goods formerly imported by them from Germany and Austria-Hungary. A partial list of these goods is given herewith in the hope that their production in Canada may be thereby stimulated. Patriotic efforts on the part of both consumers and producers are desirable in order to see to it that this may be brought about.

GOODS IMPORTED FROM GERMANY.

Fancy Eiderdown flannel, plain Eiderdown flannel, Fancy Eiderdown flannelette, plain Eiderdown flannelette, compressed cane trunks, sewing machine needles, all kinds of fancy trimmings, braids, ornaments and buttons, silk tassels, pearl trimmings, rhinestone trimmings, silk cord, calendars, Christmas cards, bells, place cards, menus, tallys, pencils, penholders, rubbers, rulers, pens, leather hand bags, dressing cases, telephone cases, writing cases, jewel cases, library sets in brass and leather, Parisian ivory fittings, medicine cases, perfume cases, tie cases, post-card albums, fancy bindings for books, toy books, brass ink bottles, bill folds, wallets, card cases, leather travelling photo frames. Dress goods: Novelty goods in Roman stripe, brocade, check and plaid; plain goods in Venetian and broadcloths, bengalines, poplins, serges, gaberdine, Bedford cord, peau-de-crapaud, peau-de-peche, velours; imitation baby lamb, all wool interlining, plushette and bear skin, cashmeres, merinoco, all kinds of plain and novelty goods in black, men's and boys' wool caps, china dinner sets, china fancy lines, beer steins, porcelain toilet sets, cheap china lines such as cuspidors, mugs, plates, fancy glass in baskets, Rœmers, bronze statuettes, glass mounted with brass, china electric lamps, fancy ornaments, vases, statuettes, solid bronze statuettes, lamps, etc., Thermos bottles, brass desk sets, fancy lines in brass articles, clocks of all descriptions, Dresden hand-painted china, artistic marbles, paper and cheap lamp shades, fancy lines in silverware, all-silk dress velvets, cotton and Schippe velvets, cotton back satin, taffeta silk, crepe de chene, messaline, brocaded silks and satins and velvets, plushes for dresses and drapery, silk, lisle and cashmere gloves, lisle, cotton and cashmere hose, cotton and lisle socks, silk knickers, men's wool sweaters, bathing suits, ladies', misses' and children's ready-to-wear garments, coats of all kinds, costumes and coats for summer wear, also lace coats and capes, dolls and the sundries connected with them, mechanical toys, including steam engines and electrical motors, games, Christmas tree ornaments, fancy baskets, household baskets, travelling hampers, papier-mache serving trays, oak serving trays, rapid lightening mincers, French cooks' knives, wicker and palm plate baskets and table mats, white woodenware, boxwood slotted mixing spoons, wire and wood lined and unlined plate baskets, vegetable slicers, slaw cutters, poultry shears, alcohol, gas and coal oil gas stoves, aluminum spoons and forks for both table and kitchen use, white enamelled nickeled covered lunch boxes for picnic baskets, hot water plates and dishes, brass hot water carriers, china serving trays with nickel trimming and teapot stands, crumb trays and brushes in oak and papier-mache, rattan carpet beaters, good quality combined tin and wire goods, 25 per cent nickel stew and saucepans, moulds in aluminum, tin and enamelled ware, table heaters with alcohol lamps, blue decorated china household jars, marked for spices, cereals, etc., japanned ware bread and cake boxes, also watering cases, toilet sets in enameled ware with china decorations, enameled ware cooking utensils, special for stove, alcohol sad irons, graters in tin and enamel, rope bags, different kinds of essences, fasteners for gowns, hairpins,

mirrors, clothes brushes, hair brushes, nail brushes, tooth brushes, tailors' tape measures, hooks for half-boots, mouth organs, gum-elastics, tobacco pouches, memorandum books, clock dials, kid curlers, slate pencils, cotton gloves, thread, silk lace, cashmere, pencil boxes for scholars, dress fasteners, perfumes, purses, silver money bags, hatpins, cutlery, scissors, soap boxes, collar and cuff buttons, steel, celluloid and aluminum thimbles, soap balls, fancy pins, key chains, key rings, watches, curling irons, embroidery cotton, shell, horn and metal buttons, fancy collars, mercerized guipure thread, silk lace, guipure silk, all kinds fancy goods of china, cotton tweeds and so-called cotton worsteds.

GOODS IMPORTED FROM AUSTRIA.

Linen collars, linen fronts for shirts, double and single-faced velours, cotton back satins, low qualities taffeta, medium qualities gros grain silks, broche silks, cotton linens, plushes, very strong silks and cotton mixtures, calendars, Christmas cards, place cards, menus, leather hand bags, tie cases, bill folds, wallets, card cases, fancy wool blankets, Austrian velour hats, hand-tufted rugs (for quick delivery only), plain wine sets (half flint), gold wine sets (Venetian style), pressed and cut glass, salts and peppers, knife rests, oil bottles, jugs, etc., cheap china dinner sets, fancy lines of china in plates, cups and saucers, vases and novelties, fancy ornaments, jardinières, statuettes, cheap silver deposit on glass and china, china electric lamps, brass desk sets, fancy lines in brass articles, glassware, fancy lines imitation Venetian goods, silver-plated novelties, bent wood chairs, wallpapers, enameled ware cooking utensils, special for stove, dinnerware, stock patterns, hooks and eyes, pants buckles, belt buckles, vest buckles and such metal articles for use in clothing manufacture.

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner has furnished the following market for Canadian produce for the week ended October 28, 1914:—

Cheese—

Bristol.....	75/	76/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	75/	76/6	"
London.....	76/	77/	"
Glasgow.....	—	78/	"

Butter—None reported.

Bacon (Sides)—

Bristol.....	69/	71/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	66/	68/	"
London.....	68/	72/	"
Glasgow.....	—	—	"

Bacon (Cumberland cut)—

Bristol.....	—	—	"
Liverpool.....	75/	77/	"
London.....	—	—	"
Glasgow.....	74/	75/	"

Hams (long cut, green)—

Bristol.....	72/	73/	"
Liverpool.....	69/6	73/	"
London.....	72/	75/	"
Glasgow.....	—	—	"

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended October 31, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves.....	373	32
Sheep and lambs.....	—	—
Swine.....	—	—
Horses.....	220	106
Fresh meat:—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)..... Cwts.	169,090	103,487
Mutton " " "..... "	80,384	51,681
Pork " " "..... "	13,819	21,928
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)..... "	12,231	22,338
Salted or preserved meat:—		
Bacon..... "	99,254	109,700
Beef..... "	1,158	586
Hams..... "	19,197	8,330
Pork..... "	4,825	5,880
Meat, unenumerated, salted..... "	1,968	3,891
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)..... "	18,669	16,594
Dairy produce and substitutes:—		
Butter..... "	58,852	78,702
Margarine..... "	28,780	23,297
Cheese..... "	48,914	99,528
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums..... "	—	—
" cream..... "	127	86
" condensed..... "	28,067	30,553
" preserved, other kinds..... "	260	1,803
Eggs..... Gt. Hnd.	498,586	409,168
Poultry..... Value £	3,391	1,820
Game..... "	1,523	383
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)..... Cwts.	34,431	4,872
Lard..... "	31,986	37,021
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—		
Wheat..... "	2,170,700	2,481,200
Wheatmeal and flour..... "	379,900	342,900
Barley..... "	1,072,100	542,500
Oats..... "	255,300	77,500
Peas..... "	77,819	8,820
Beans..... "	163,460	69,480
Maize or Indian corn..... "	704,700	1,142,900
Fruit, raw:—		
Apples..... "	212,108	161,345
Pears..... "	45,878	27,367
Hay..... Tons.	521	32
Hops..... Cwts.	10,525	—

A WARNING TO CANADIAN CONSUMERS.

An extract from a Philadelphia newspaper with reference to attempts being made to dispose of eggs unsaleable in the State of Pennsylvania by shipping them to Canada has been forwarded to the Department by a correspondent, who states that there are large quantities of these eggs and that it is desirable that Canadian consumers should be on their guard. Eggs for export, said to be intended for Canada and Great Britain, it is stated, are being bought in Philadelphia by persons who are viewed by commission men here as speculators.

The buyers are taking storage eggs, and, according to a South Front street commission house, are accepting stock that, were it released for the domestic trade, would be condemned as unfit for food.

Under the Pennsylvania law governing the storage of food products, eggs held longer than nine months are subject to condemnation. Storage interests all along have contended that the law works unnecessary hardship; that eggs, properly cared for in storage, show no material deterioration in ten months. The fact that exporters are accepting eggs that the Pennsylvania authorities would condemn is pointed to as supporting this contention.

The buyers for export, who also are operating in New York, Boston and the West, do not pose as representatives of any foreign government. 'They simply come here with bunches of money,' a commission man says, 'and pick up all the stock they can get hold of at attractive prices.'

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The list of absolute and conditional contraband of war, as enumerated in the Royal Proclamation of August 5, was published in Weekly Report No. 554, and was further reprinted in the Special Supplement dealing with the German war and its relation to Canadian trade. On October 30 two proclamations were published as a supplement to the *London Gazette*, one furnishing revised schedules of absolute and conditional contraband, and the other setting out certain further modifications in the Declaration of London.

The contraband schedules are as follows:—

SCHEDULE I.

The following articles are made absolute contraband:—

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
4. Sulphuric acid.
5. Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.
6. Range-finders and their distinctive component parts.
7. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
8. Saddle, draught and pack animals suitable for use in war.
9. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
10. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.
11. Armour plates.
12. Hematite iron ore and hematite pig-iron.
13. Iron pyrites.
14. Nickel ore and nickel.
15. Ferrochrome and chrome ore.
16. Copper, unwrought.
17. Lead, pig, sheet or pipe.
18. Aluminium.
19. Ferro-silica.
20. Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
21. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

22. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.

23. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.

24. Motor tires; rubber.

25. Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils.

26. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land and sea.

SCHEDULE II.

The following are made conditional contraband:—

1. Foodstuffs.

2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.

3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.

4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.

5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.

6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.

7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.

8. Fuel, other than mineral oils. Lubricants.

9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.

10. Sulphur.

11. Glycerine.

12. Horseshoes and shoeing materials.

13. Harness and saddlery.

14. Hides of all kinds, dry or wet; pigskins, raw or dressed; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots.

15. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

The second proclamation re-enacts the Order in Council dated August 20th last, adopting the Declaration of London, with certain modifications. Further amendments are now made in order to minimize, as far as possible, the interference with innocent neutral trade occasioned by the war.

Subject to the exclusion of the lists of contraband and non-contraband, the modifications are as follows:—

(i.) A neutral vessel, with papers indicating a neutral destination, which, notwithstanding the destination shown on the papers, proceeds to an enemy port, shall be liable to capture and condemnation if she is encountered before the end of her next voyage.

(ii.) The destination referred to in Article 33 of the said Declaration shall (in addition to the presumptions laid down in Article 34) be presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to or for an agent of the enemy State.

(iii.) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 35 of the said Declaration, conditional contraband shall be liable to capture on board a vessel bound for a neutral port if the goods are consigned "to order," or if the ship's papers do not show who is the consignee of the goods or if they show a consignee of the goods in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

(iv.) In the cases covered by the preceding paragraph (iii.) it shall lie upon the owners of the goods to prove that their destination was innocent.

Where it is shown to the satisfaction of one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that the enemy government is drawing supplies for its armed forces from or through a neutral country, he may direct that in respect of ships bound for a port in that country, Article 35 of the said Declaration shall not apply. Such direction shall be notified in the *London Gazette* and shall operate until the same is withdrawn. So long as such direction is in force, a vessel which is carrying conditional contraband to a port in that country shall not be immune from capture.

Article 33 stipulates that conditional contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined for the use of the armed forces or of a government Department of the enemy state, unless in the latter case the circumstances show that the goods, not being contraband, cannot in fact be used for the purposes of the war. The presumption laid down in Article 34 is that the destination referred to in Article 33 shall be presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to enemy authorities, or to a contractor established in the enemy country, who, as a matter of common knowledge, supplies articles of the kind to the enemy. A similar presumption arises if the goods are consigned to a fortified place belonging to the enemy, or other place serving as a base for the armed forces of the enemy.

It was provided in Article 35 that conditional contraband was not liable to capture, except when found on board a vessel bound for territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy or for the armed forces of the enemy, and when it was not to be discharged in an intervening neutral port. The ship's papers were stated to be conclusive proof both as to the voyage on which the vessel was engaged and as to the port of discharge of the goods, unless she was found clearly out of the course indicated by her papers and unable to give adequate reasons to justify such deviation.

GERMAN ELECTRO-TECHNICAL APPARATUS EXPORTS.

The attention of Canadian manufacturers and exporters of electrical apparatus may be directed to a statement showing in detail the exports of electro-technical apparatus from Germany in 1912, with the proportion sent to the principal countries of the world outside of Europe, which was published on page 798 of the Monthly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for July of this year. Again in the Monthly Report for August a further table was given showing the exports of electro-technical apparatus from Germany to the principal countries of the world outside of Europe. By way of comment on the first mentioned table, it is pointed out that the total exports to all countries in 1912 were valued at 239,699,000 marks (Mark = 23.8c.). Of this amount the exports to the Argentine Republic were valued at 16,939,000 marks, to Australia 2,035,000 marks, to Brazil 7,219,000 marks, to British South Africa 4,019,000 marks, to Canada 1,099,000 marks, to Chile 5,001,000 marks, to China 1,925,000 marks, to Japan 11,464,000 marks, Mexico 2,095,000 marks, to United States 2,328,000 marks and Uruguay 2,314,000 marks.

A further analysis will show that the principal items that make up this large export of electro-technical apparatus are dynamos, electric motors, continuous transformers, converters and reaction coils, valued at 51,290,000 marks; metal thread lamps, valued at 46,922,000 marks; electric appliances for lighting and transmission of power or electrolysis, valued at 42,337,000 marks; cable for conducting electric current and intended to be laid under water or in the earth, valued at 32,263,000 marks; electric measuring, counting, and registering apparatus, and parts of, valued at 19,979,000 marks; ready-fitted armatures and commutators, valued at 7,752,000 marks; accumulators and their electrodes, valued at 7,264,000 marks; telephones and appliances for, valued at 6,018,000 marks. It would appear that an excellent opportunity exists in

Africa, Asia, Australasia, South America and even in Europe for Canadians to capture a fair share of this large trade in electric apparatus hitherto done by Germany.

With reference to second mentioned table, it is shown that the total exports to all countries amounted to 239,699,000 marks (Mark=23.8 cents) during the year 1912. The value of the exports to each principal country of Europe was as follows: to Belgium 15,227,000 marks; to Denmark 6,453,000 marks; to France 9,870,000 marks; to Netherlands 11,832,000 marks; to Norway 6,908,000 marks; to Portugal 1,242,000 marks; to Russia 27,549,000 marks; to Spain 10,460,000 marks; to Sweden 9,031,000 marks; to Switzerland 7,911,000 marks; and to United Kingdom 17,515,000 marks. For further details as to the distribution of this large export of electric apparatus from Germany, a reference may be made to tables above mentioned as appearing on page 798 of the Monthly Report for July and on page 1014 of the Monthly Report for August

NOTES ON GERMAN TRADE.

A campaign is being actively conducted in the United Kingdom to secure for British manufacturers and exporters the trade in foreign and colonial markets formerly in German hands. In this campaign the Government Department known as the Board of Trade is taking the leading part, and through its Commercial Intelligence Branch has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades, resulting from the withdrawal of competition from Germany and Austria-Hungary in neutral markets. Extracts from these memoranda are published below, and may serve as further amplification of the special articles dealing with the opportunity for the enlargement of Canadian trade, presented through the interruption to German exports.

The following extracts deal with sanitary ware, linoleum and oilcloth, rubber wares and stationery:—

Sanitary Ware.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows, for a recent year, the value of sanitary ware exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary, respectively, to all destinations. Figures for the United Kingdom have been added for the purposes of comparison:—

Exported from Germany (1912)—	
Pipes, sole-tiles, sinks, spouts, closet-bas'ns, etc., of common stone-ware; mangers and cattle troughs.. . . .	£ 57,100
Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913)—	
Earthenware for technical and hygienic purposes.. . . .	9,110
Exported from the United Kingdom (1913)—	
Sanitary ware of earthenware, etc..	556,400

Of the German exports, sanitary ware to the value of £11,400 was sent to Austria-Hungary and £1,800 to the United Kingdom. Similarly Austria-Hungary exported £3,960 worth of sanitary ware to Germany, but none to the United Kingdom; while the exports from the United Kingdom to Germany and Austria-Hungary were valued at £28,800 and £3,600, respectively.

Deducting these amounts from the totals shown above, it appears that the effective competition between the products of the three countries in colonial and neutral markets, considered as a whole, was as follows:—

Exported from Germany (1912)	£ 43,900
“ “ Austria-Hungary (1913)	5,150
“ “ United Kingdom (1913)	524,000

PRINCIPAL GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN MARKETS.

The following statement shows, for a recent year, the value of the exports of sanitary ware from Germany and Austria-Hungary to their principal foreign markets:

Country to which exported.	From Germany (1912).	From Austria-Hungary (1913).
	Pipes, sole-tiles, sinks, spouts, closet basins, &c., of common stone-ware; mangers and cattle troughs.	Earthenware for Technical and Hygienic purposes.
	£	£
British South Africa	300	
British India.....	200	
Ceylon	50	
Norway	4,400	
Sweden	450	
Denmark	100	
Netherlands	3,700	
Belgium	4,950	
France.....	2,500	5
Switzerland.....	6,600	590
Spain.....	400	10
Italy.....	4,400	80
Greece.....	550	10
Roumania	600	3,860
Servia.....	500	540
Russia.....	5,650	30
Turkey.....	50	
China.....	100	
Japan.....	50	
Brazil.....	700	
Argentina.....	50	
United States.....	4,850	20
Mexico.....	600	
Other colonial and neutral markets	2,150	5
Total to colonial and neutral markets	43,900	5,150
Total to all destinations.....	57,100	9,110

It will be seen from the above statement that the export trade of Germany and Austria-Hungary in sanitary ware is small in comparison with the United Kingdom export trade, the value of the combined German and Austro-Hungarian trade to colonial and neutral markets being less than one-tenth of the value of the United Kingdom trade with those countries. In view of the fact that the German and Austro-Hungarian markets are now closed to British manufacturers, involving a loss of trade valued at about £32,400, British manufacturers will no doubt be desirous of obtaining compensation for their loss of trade in those markets, by endeavouring to obtain at least a portion of the trade hitherto done by Germany and Austria-Hungary in colonial and neutral markets. Thus Germany's largest markets in 1912 were Switzerland, Russia, Belgium, United States, Norway, Italy, Netherlands, and France, these eight countries taking goods to the value of £37,000 from Germany. Austria-Hungary's principal markets for these goods in 1913 were Roumania, Servia, and Switzerland, these three countries taking sanitary ware of Austrian make to the value of roughly £5,000.

SUMMARY.

The maximum value of the export trade in sanitary wares which under present circumstances might be diverted to British manufacturers from their German and Austrian rivals may be summed up as follows:—

(a) In the United Kingdom Market—	
German trade (1912)	£1,800
Total	£1,800
(b) In Colonial and Neutral Markets—	
German trade (1912)	£43,900
Austro-Hungarian trade (1913)	5,150
Total	£49,050
Making a grand total of £50,850.	

Linoleum and Oilcloth.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows for a recent year the value of linoleum and oilcloth exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary to all destinations. Particulars for the United Kingdom are added for purposes of comparison:—

Exports from Germany (1912)—	
Oilcloth	£109,650
Tissues coated with celluloid, &c. (pegamoid, &c.)	10,900
Floor coverings of linoleum or similar materials:—	
Made from a monochrome mass—	
Not printed	165,800
Printed	65,250
Made from a mass of more than one colour	385,050
Wall hangings, lincrusta, &c., of linoleum or similar substances	21,650
Total	£758,300
Exports from Austria-Hungary (1913)—	
Floor coverings of oilcloth, linoleum, kamptulicon, and similar compositions—	
Up to 2 mm. in thickness	£ 7,750
Over 2 mm.	12,320
Oilcloth, not specially mentioned, also waxed muslins and waxed taffeta—	
To be sold by the metre, with no design for cutting into lengths	75,020
With indications for cutting into lengths; or goods in the piece with designs for cutting into lengths	1,420
Total	£96,510
Exports from the United Kingdom (1913)—	
Oilcloth for floor coverings	£1,870,000
“ furniture coverings	666,000
“ all other purposes	96,300
	£2,632,300

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS.

The following table shows the value of the undermentioned descriptions of linoleum and oilcloth exported from Germany to her principal markets in the year 1912:—

Country to which Exported.	Oilcloth.	Tissues coated with Celluloid, &c. (pegamoid, &c.).	Floor-covering of linoleum or similar materials.			Wall hangings, linocrusta, &c., of linoleum or similar substances.	Total.
			made from a monochrome mass:		made from a mass of more than one colour.		
			not printed.	printed.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	1,450	1,550	12,550	1,300	27,600	1,400	45,850
British India	3,450						3,450
Australia.....	750	100	500	350	2,750	50	4,500
Sweden	5,750	1,450	2,050	9,300	32,200	200	50,950
Norway.....	1,600	100	900	1,700	25,200	100	29,600
Denmark.....	6,500	1,350	10,350	2,650	34,050	200	55,100
France.....	12,850	500	4,100	6,850	27,050	2,250	53,600
Spain	3,200		1,900	300	1,400	250	7,050
Italy.....	2,250	250	100	50	1,000	500	4,150
Argentina.....	3,150		1,550	700	6,900	200	12,500
Brazil.....	5,400	50	1,800	1,650	2,250	150	11,300
Chile.....	8,400	100	750	1,350	1,150		11,750
Japan	450		11,200	300	2,250		14,200
United States.....	750		73,600	50	29,450	4,750	108,600
Total to above markets...	55,950	5,450	121,350	26,550	193,250	10,050	412,600

The aggregate of the exports of linoleum and oilcloth to the above destinations amounted to £412,600, and constituted over 54 per cent of Germany's exports of this class of goods to all destinations.

It will be observed that the largest markets supplied by Germany are Scandinavia (£135,650) and United States (£108,600), whilst large exports are sent to South America, France, United Kingdom and Japan.

SUMMARY.

The total value of German and Austrian exports of linoleum and oilcloth to the principal markets which might now be supplied by British traders was as follows:—

	In the United Kingdom Market.	In the Foreign and Colonial Markets.
German Trade (1912)—		
Oilcloth.....	£ 1,450	£ 54,500
Tissues coated with celluloid, &c.....	1,550	3,900
Floor coverings of linoleum, &c.:—		
Made from a monochrome mass:—		
Not printed.....	12,550	108,800
Printed.....	1,300	25,250
Made from a mass of more than one colour..	27,600	165,650
Wall hangings, &c.....	1,400	8,650
Austrian Trade (1913)—		
Floor coverings of oilcloth, &c.....	3,940	7,580
Oilcloth, not specially mentioned.....	3,430	37,360
Total.....	£ 53,220	£ 411,690
Grand Total, £464,910.		

Rubber Wares.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows for a recent year the value of rubber wares (other than machinery, belting, tires for cycles, motor cycles and motor cars, and toys) (a) exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary, respectively, to all destinations:—

(a) The following descriptions of rubber goods were dealt with in other Weekly Reports:—Machinery belting in Report No. 557; tires for motor cars and motor cycles in Report No. 560; and toys in Report No. 559.

Exported from Germany (1912)	£3,679,300
“ “ Austria-Hungary (1913)	418,150
“ “ United Kingdom (1913)	2,948,900

The above figures include the exports of rubber goods from each of these countries to the other two. The value of this portion of their export trade was as follows:

German exports to Austria-Hungary and United Kingdom (1912) . .	£1,139,150
Austro-Hungarian exports to Germany and United Kingdom (1913) .	139,240
United Kingdom exports to Germany and Austria-Hungary (1913) .	248,400

These figures bring out very clearly the importance of the United Kingdom market to Germany and Austria-Hungary. Deducting these amounts from the totals given above, it appears that the value of rubber goods exported from each of these countries to markets common to each was as follows:—

From Germany (1912)	£2,540,150
“ Austria-Hungary (1913)	278,910
“ United Kingdom (1913)	2,700,500

It will be seen from these figures that the exports from the United Kingdom were only slightly smaller than the combined exports of Germany and Austria-Hungary to the same markets.

BRITISH, GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN MARKETS.

The following statement compares the total value of rubber wares (except machinery, belting, tires for cycles, motor cycles and motor cars and toys), exported from Germany, Austria-Hungary and the United Kingdom, respectively, in a recent year:—

Country to which Exported.	From Germany. 1912.	From Austria- Hungary. 1913.	From United Kingdom. 1913.
British South Africa...	£ 8,300	.....	£ 138,800
British West Africa...	10,250	.....	8,500
British India...	40,000	£32,180	156,400
Straits Settlements...	16,500	.....	33,500
Australia...	61,950	.....	208,900
New Zealand...	4,000	.....	108,700
Canada...	36,750	.....	351,100
Norway...	53,050	1,210	78,800
Sweden...	100,950	2,840	106,400
Denmark...	107,900	4,420	86,300
Netherlands...	139,700	5,215	131,400
Belgium...	120,150	8,530	111,800
France...	353,950	18,210	370,800
Switzerland...	253,800	11,010	29,800
Spain...	56,800	2,650	27,900
Portugal...	23,800	230	12,800
Italy...	272,250	56,990	74,600
Greece...	8,400	5,375	8,000
Servia...	5,000	9,120	
Bu'gar'a...	12,800	7,430	400
Roumania...	45,800	38,240	3,500
Russia...	174,650	19,295	55,900
Turkey...	34,050	19,095	36,100
Egypt...	21,150	4,390	9,100
Persia...	2,250	1,870	400
Dutch East Indies...	26,450	410	15,400
China...	14,250	1,180	22,300
Japan...	26,750	785	32,000
Philippines...	3,050	.....	5,000
Venezuela...	3,650	.....	2,500
Colombia...	4,100	460	13,400
Brazil...	95,800	7,560	70,000
Uruguay...	16,200	.....	17,900
Argentina...	148,800	12,075	165,200
Chile...	42,800	1,770	20,300
Peru...	7,450	40	5,000
United States...	95,350	1,940	53,300
Mexico...	21,900	775	18,900
Cuba...	11,750	.....	13,000
Other colonial and neutral markets...	57,650	3,215	96,400
Total to above markets....	£2,540,150	£278,910	£2,700,500
Total to all destinations....	£3,679,300	£418,100	£2,948,900

SUMMARY.

It is clear from the foregoing figures that the United Kingdom holds a strong position in the markets of British South Africa, British India, New Zealand, Canada, Straits Settlements, and Australia, though German competition is now felt somewhat in the last two. In the Western Europe markets generally the German and British shares of this trade are roughly equal, though in Norway the United Kingdom takes the lead, while in Switzerland, Italy and Russia the German products quite dominate the market. In the Balkan States the bulk of the trade falls to Germany and Austria-Hungary. Germany takes the lead in supplying Persia and the Dutch East Indies, while the United Kingdom does the same in China and Japan. German competition in American markets is particularly keen, especially in Brazil, Argentina, Chile, the United States and Mexico.

In conclusion, the maximum amount of export trade in rubber goods which might be diverted to British manufacturers from their German and Austrian rivals may be summed up as follows:—

(a) In the United Kingdom market—	
German trade (1912)	£ 837,350
Austro-Hungarian trade (1913)	32,650
Total	<u>£870,000</u>
(b) In Colonial and Neutral markets—	
German trade (1912)	£2,540,150
Austro-Hungarian trade (1913)	278,910
Total	<u>£2,819,060</u>

Making a grand total of £3,689,060.

Stationery.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows for a recent year the value of stationery exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary, respectively, to all destinations:—

Exported from Germany (1912)—	
Stationery, wholly or partly of paper	£ 1,651,200
Stationers' sundries	698,950
Total	<u>£ 2,350,150</u>
Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913)—	
Stationery, wholly or partly of paper	£ 341,300
Stationers' sundries	76,200
Total	<u>£ 417,500</u>

The two classes of merchandise specified are confined to such articles of the character indicated as are separately stated in the official trade returns of the two countries. The first class includes such articles as writing paper, note paper and envelopes, blotting paper, paper bags, exercise, note and account books, book-covers, portfolios, albums, &c. The second class includes such articles as pens, nibs, ink, pencils, prepared chalks, sealing-wax, &c.

It would appear that the total value of the combined German and Austro-Hungarian trade in stationery which might, in the present circumstances, be diverted to British manufacturers is as follows:—

Exported from Germany (1912).	In the United Kingdom Market.	In Colonial and Neutral Markets.
Stationery, wholly or partly of paper:—		
Writing paper, letter paper, hand-made paper, music paper..	£ 39,800	£ 507,500
Note paper, letter cards, and envelopes in boxes (stationery)..	1,900	78,700
Envelopes..	23,300	166,000
Blotting paper, except very coarse grey, filter paper..	4,300	43,400
Paper bags, pouches, sacks, folding pouches, folding boxes, &c..	6,000	93,300
Exercise books, price lists and other articles.. . .	44,000	300,300
Account books and note books..	7,300	104,900
Covers for book-binding, portfolios, small fancy boxes, cases..	16,700	54,100
Albums (collecting books)..	11,500	41,200
Stationers' sundries—		
Pens and nibs..	250	18,350
Quills (quill-pens), cut..	250	250
Indian ink..	15,500	30,100
Ink and ink powder..	300	37,550
Lead pencils, coloured pencils and black chalk; chalk, cut or shaped..	61,100	495,400
Graphite, shaped or made up for retail sale.. . . .	.....	350
Sealing wax, bottle wax..	50	9,100
Total..	£ 232,250	£ 1,980,450
Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913)—		
Stationery, wholly or partly of paper:—		
Writing paper, smooth, including ruled paper.. . . .£	12,650	£ 152,350
Note paper and envelopes, embossed or not or in cartons	1,750	21,550
Blotting paper..	2,450	5,300
Account books, albums, and other wares of paper combined with other materials..	7,050	57,550
Stationers' sundries:—		
Pens and pen tubes..	250	5,550
Ink and ink powder.. . . . .	.....	15,100
Indian ink, liquid or solid.. . . . .	.....	600
Lead pencils, coloured pencils, mounted or not.. . .	21,700	12,800
Drawing chalk, mounted or not, charcoal crayons..	1,300	1,800
Sealing wax.. . . . .	.....	2,060
Total..	£ 47,150	£ 274,660
Making a grand total of, £2,255,110.		

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS (1912).

Country to which Exported.	Writing paper, letter paper, hand-made paper, music paper.	Note-paper, letter-cards, and envelopes in boxes (stationery).	Envelopes.	Blotting paper, except very coarse grey, filter paper.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	39,800	1,900	23,300	4,300
British India	2,000	250	3,500	200
Canada	350	50	300	400
Australia	1,600	600	200	500
Norway	12,700	2,500	5,700	800
Sweden	18,200	3,700	6,900	500
Denmark	24,700	2,700	3,000	1,300
Belgium	45,200	2,500	18,300	3,700
Netherlands	57,300	7,400	37,700	2,200
France	28,200	3,400	3,000	3,100
Switzerland	46,100	11,100	6,900	2,000
Spain	9,600	1,200	1,100	300
Portugal	2,400	450	800	200
Italy	13,700	3,900	1,900	2,000
Greece	1,800	50	100	50
Bulgaria	3,400	50	1,000	150
Roumania	1,700	250	350	350
Servia	3,000	450	950	200
Russia	11,900	5,400	2,500	5,700
Turkey	22,500	850	9,200	250
Egypt	3,300	400	2,100	100
Dutch East Indies	12,000	450	5,500	800
Philippines	500	100	150	150
China	2,800	900	1,100	250
Japan	2,100	350	150	1,300
Brazil	56,000	7,400	11,100	1,800
Uruguay	5,600	1,100	2,100	100
Argentina	38,400	7,200	16,500	1,400
Chile	11,900	1,800	1,000	450
Colombia	3,100	450	2,400	150
Peru	2,200	450	1,700	150
United States	22,800	2,100	1,100	9,700
Cuba	7,000	1,100	2,900	300
Mexico	5,500	3,700	3,000	500
Total to above markets	519,350	76,200	176,700	45,350
Total to all destinations	566,900	89,100	193,600	52,500

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS (1912)—*Continued.*

Country to which exported.	Paper-bags, pouches, sacks, fold- ing pouches, folding boxes, &c.	Exercise books, price lists and other articles.	Account books, note- books.	Covers for book-bind- ing, portfo- lios, small fancy boxes, cases.	Albums (collecting books).
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	6,000	44,000	7,300	16,700	11,506
British India.....	900	2,200	1,000	450	800
Canada.....	1,300	4,500	700	900	2,100
Australia.....	550	2,600	1,100	1,200	1,300
Norway.....	1,000	5,700	1,300	850	1,300
Sweden.....	1,000	7,500	850	1,100	450
Denmark.....	2,800	6,600	750	1,300	1,000
Belgium.....	1,900	30,500	1,700	1,600	3,400
Netherlands.....	26,900	35,000	8,900	3,700	4,200
France.....	7,300	18,100	1,000	5,300	600
Switzerland.....	11,600	33,200	5,000	4,700	6,200
Spain.....	950	7,100	500	550	850
Portugal.....	100	2,900	250	350	400
Italy.....	1,800	12,900	1,700	1,400	1,800
Greece.....	190	1,400	300	200	50
Bulgaria.....	800	1,000	100	100	50
Roumania.....	200	1,800	250	100	100
Servia.....	450	300	150	.....	50
Russia.....	1,200	13,000	850	2,900	1,300
Turkey.....	3,600	4,200	10,900	350	450
Egypt.....	2,000	5,100	4,900	500	100
Dutch East Indies.....	550	1,800	3,100	300	300
Philippines.....	100	1,200	100	100	50
China.....	100	3,500	1,200	200	200
Japan.....	.....	1,000	150	300	250
Brazil.....	1,600	10,600	1,800	1,900	950
Uruguay.....	200	2,700	550	1,100	500
Argentina.....	5,400	27,600	20,200	4,400	1,000
Chile.....	1,000	5,100	3,000	1,100	350
Colombia.....	600	1,000	2,000	450	100
Peru.....	250	1,500	1,700	650	50
United States.....	9,600	23,900	7,300	11,100	4,800
Cuba.....	1,300	2,000	200	1,100	1,700
Mexico.....	850	3,700	350	1,500	400
Total to above markets.....	94,000	325,200	91,150	68,450	48,650
Total to all destinations.....	112,300	388,900	115,800	76,200	55,900

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS (1912)—Continued.

Country to which Exported.	Pens and nibs, including quill pens.	Indian Ink.	Ink and Ink Powder.	Lead pencils coloured pencils and black chalk, chalk, cutorshaped	Sealing wax, bottle wax.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	500	15,500	300	61,100	50
British India.....		100	50	20,700	250
Canada.....		500		21,200	
Australia.....		650		7,000	
New Zealand.....		100		1,600	
Straits Settlements.....				1,900	50
Norway.....	350	550	100	4,700	
Sweden.....	450	1,200	150	10,700	800
Denmark.....	600	950	350	6,600	1,300
Belgium.....	200	500	2,800	10,900	400
Netherlands.....	650	2,800	1,600	10,300	1,000
France.....	300	450	100	37,500	50
Switzerland.....	2,800	1,900	3,500	15,800	1,000
Spain.....	700	700	150	13,200	150
Portugal.....		100	500	3,700	
Italy.....	3,400	2,300	900	32,300	200
Greece.....	250	100	200	1,300	50
Bulgaria.....	250	200	50	2,600	
Roumania.....	300	150		6,500	
Servia.....	100		250	1,800	
Russia.....	2,200	4,500	14,400	87,100	200
Turkey.....	400	200	300	11,900	150
Egypt.....	500	100	750	5,600	
Dutch East Indies.....	300	100	750	6,500	650
Philippines.....	100	50	50	4,600	
China.....	50	200	150	7,600	300
Japan.....	200	800		41,400	100
Brazil.....	1,300	550	550	23,500	50
Uruguay.....	50	150		3,400	
Argentina.....	400	950	650	27,700	1,000
Chile.....	150	350	1,000	6,500	150
United States.....	50	6,700	50	35,000	50
Mexico.....	600	350	2,800	6,700	
Total to above markets.....	17,150	43,800	32,450	538,900	7,950
Total to all destinations.....	26,550	48,500	38,300	575,700	9,900

ARTICLES IN DEMAND IN UNITED KINGDOM.

Owing to the cessation of supplies from Germany and other continental sources, a demand has arisen in the United Kingdom for certain articles which Canada might supply. Notices with reference to some of these articles appear below, and to these the Department invites the careful consideration of those interested in their production.

METAL AND WOODEN WARE.

The Department is in receipt of a communication from a firm in Manchester, Eng., who state their willingness to represent firms in Canada manufacturing metal and wooden goods, such as small staircase fittings, window and door frames, furniture, etc. The war has brought about a demand for such goods, as well as other kinds of woodwork and metal work in ready made lines and of the different grades of Canadian woods. Those interested may obtain the name and address of the firm in question on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

SANITARY RACK.

Mr. J. E. Ray, Trade Commissioner at Birmingham, has forwarded to the Department a sample of the kind of sanitary rack for toilet paper hitherto purchased in considerable quantities from Germany. It is made of ash, although it is stated that beech or some other wood substitute would be suitable. One importer in the Birmingham district is open to purchase at least 200 gross annually if the prices are favourable. The price in ash should be about 38s. per gross c.i.f. Liverpool, and in beech about 32s. per gross c.i.f. Liverpool. The name and address of the importer in question may be had on application to the Department.

MARKET FOR INFUSORIAL EARTH.

Mr. Harrison Watson, Trade Commissioner at London, England, has submitted to the Department the results of an inquiry into the possibilities of the United Kingdom as a market for infusorial earth, or kieselguhr, from Canada. This inquiry is of importance in view of the fact that there are extensive deposits of this material in the Maritime Provinces, and that there was at one time a considerable production which has, however, recently fallen off.

It would seem that the principal supplies of kieselguhr imported into the United Kingdom have been coming from Germany. Certain varieties are also found in considerable quantities within the country itself, and there are large deposits of lower grade quality in other countries, notably Algeria, which are suitable for pipe covering and similar purposes. Under normal conditions it has been found that such large supplies were available upon which the cost of transportation would be much less than from Canada, that the ruling prices were unfavourable to Canadian shippers. The war, however, and the consequent cessation of supplies from Germany has altered conditions, and the possibility of obtaining supplies from Canada is once more interesting importers. Towards the end of October large quantities of lower grade kieselguhr were being obtained from Algeria at less than \$10 a ton delivered at United Kingdom ports. It appears that there is a considerable demand for the material as a substitute for German "Neuberg Chalk," which is used for polishing pastes and powders, and also for pharmaceutical purposes. The United Kingdom requirements for infusorial earth are estimated at approximately 1,000 tons a year. Kieselguhr is employed in the manufacture of explosives to a much lesser extent than formerly owing to the substitution of wood flour. The material should be washed and ground into a fine powder, and if of good quality and fairly free from lime should fetch about \$34.06 a ton (2,240 lbs.) c.i.f. London. Interested Canadian shippers should forward samples to dealers in the United Kingdom, accompanied by lowest quotations per ton (2,240 lbs.), c.i.f. London, together with other information as to ability to ship supplies, analysis of the refined kieselguhr, etc. The names and addresses of two London firms dealing in this product may be had on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

BRITISH COLONIAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS.

REPORT ON THE TRADE OF BAHAMAS.

(By the Governor).

IMPORTS.

The imports during the year ended 31st December, 1913, were valued at £403,529 (including £5,285 specie), as against £358,111 (including £303 specie) in 1912.

Classified under the headings adopted by the Board of Trade the imports were:—

Headings.	America.		England.		Other Countries.		Total.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Live animals, food, drink and narcotics.....	138,059	148,763	36,944	37,245	22,145	20,616	197,148	206,624
2. Raw materials.....	10,767	11,315			554	990	11,321	12,305
3. Manufactured materials—								
Textiles.....	28,582	42,250	32,542	34,816	1,811	557	62,935	77,623
Metal.....	28,776	42,729	5,279	8,390	197	1,149	34,252	52,268
Other.....	41,367	41,265	9,417	7,643	1,368	516	52,152	49,424
4. Specie.....		2,255	303	3,030			303	5,285
Total	247,551	288,577	84,485	91,124	26,075	23,828	358,111	403,529

The following table summarizes whence they came.

Country.	Value.	
	1912.	1913.
	£	£
United States of America	247,551	288,577
United Kingdom	84,485	91,124
Canada	12,714	6,777
British West Indies.....	7,067	5,555
Foreign countries other than America.....	6,294	11,496
Total	358,111	403,529

But these figures are not entirely reliable, inasmuch as certificates of origin are not required in this Colony. It is possible, for instance, that certain goods from Canada appear under the heading of America, where they are transhipped.

The increase of over £10,000 in value of live animals, food, drink and narcotics is due to higher prices of foodstuffs abroad and decreased local production on account of the continued emigration of the working classes to Florida.

With regard to the increase of nearly £30,000 in the value of manufactured goods, large quantities of cotton, linen, woollen, and fancy goods, and furniture and building materials were imported. At nearly all settlements in the Colony better built and better furnished houses are to be seen.

EXPORTS.

The exports were valued at £263,954, as against £276,115 in 1912.

Classified under the headings adopted by the Board of Trade the exports were:—

Headings.	Value	
	1912.	1913.
	£	£
1. Live animals, food, drink and narcotics.....	7,364	11,061
2. Raw materials.....	264,758	247,848
3. Manufactured materials.....	3,963	5,045
4. Specie.....	30	
Total	276,115	263,954

Produce was exported to the following countries:—

Country.	Value.	
	1912.	1913.
	£	£
United States of America.....	135,669	124,488
United Kingdom.....	55,320	37,738
Canada	1,337	1,861
British West Indies.....	70	502
Foreign countries other than America.....	83,719	99,365
Total	276,115	263,954

A comparative table of the imports and exports for the past five years is subjoined, excluding specie:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Totals.
	£	£	£
1909	342,758	168,692	511,450
1910	329,014	190,682	519,696
1911	308,726	209,251	517,977
1912	357,808	276,115	633,923
1913	398,244	263,954	662,198
Total	1,736,550	1,108,694	2,845,244
Average of five years..	347,310	221,739	569,049

AGRICULTURE.

A produce exchange or warehouse for the receiving of out-island produce has been opened with a view to finding a market either locally or by export.

Sisal.—Exports in 1912, 8,067,485 lbs., value £66,427; exports in 1913, 7,249,496 lbs., value £69,950; entirely to the United States of America.

Grape Fruit.—565,322 fruit were exported, valued at £2,032, as against 200,280, valued at £563, in 1913-14.

Oranges.—The export was 622,257, valued at £599, as compared with 121,180, valued at £172, the preceding year. In 1907 the export was over a million and a half fruit, valued at £3,000.

Coconuts.—46,500 nuts, valued at £127, were exported, as against 16,347, valued at £52, in 1913-14.

All the above articles of production are likely in the near future to receive stimulus by the attraction of foreign capital and by the effect of the proposed operations of the Development Board (referred to in more detail under the heads of Legislation, paragraph 47, and General Observations, paragraph 103).

MANUFACTORIES

Pineapple canning factories.—The export of tinned pineapples was, during the last five years:—

In 1909, 46,639 cases, valued at..	£	8,999
In 1910, 43,041 “ “ ..		9,219
In 1911, 29,532 “ “ ..		5,970
In 1912, 27,536 “ “ ..		5,175
In 1913, 31,192 “ “ ..		6,208

There is one factory at Nassau, operated by an American company.

The local supply of fruit not having been equal to the demand, the company in 1913 imported from Cuba 12,345 cases, equal to 31,862 dozen, for canning purposes.

Lumber mills.—The Bahamas Timber Company—an American concern—at Abaco milled 12,000,000 feet of pine, of which over 6,000,000 feet went to Cuba. 2,000 tons of ice were also manufactured.

This mill affords much employment to both local and American workmen, about 45 skilled and 375 unskilled workmen having been employed daily, with wages bill of some £6,200 and £15,000, respectively, per annum.

The company is in process of reconstruction, and extensive developments are contemplated.

There is an area of about seven square miles in New Providence on which pine trees grow, and about twenty-one square miles at Cocoa Plum Creek, Abaco. The other pine-bearing land on Abaco, as well as the right to cut timber on Andros and Grand Bahama, has been conceded for a lengthy term to an American company—the Bahamas Timber Company, Limited.

SHIPPING.

Nationality.	Sailing Vessels.				Steam Vessels.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British.....	136	13,056	133	13,118	63	45,708	64	46,577
American.....	6	1,531	6	1,531	94	226,616	93	222,984
Haytian.....	18	223	18	223				
Russian.....	1	384	1	384				
Cuban.....					3	2,464	2	2,372
German.....					154	531,910	154	431,910
Norwegian.....					2	1,725	2	1,725
Danish.....					1	1,669	1	1,669
Totals.....	161	15,194	158	15,256	317	810,092	316	807,237
Totals 1912.....	169	17,870	169	18,609	279	605,659	280	605,706

The increased tonnage is almost entirely due to the fact that more steamers of the Hamburg-American Line called at Inagua and Long Cay for the purpose of engaging stevedore labourers.

The number and total tonnage of sailing vessels built in the Colony during the past five years was 9 and 133 tons in 1909; 9 and 336 tons in 1910; 10 and 179 tons in 1911; 2 and 22 tons in 1912; and 10 and 440 tons in 1913.

TOURISTS.

As a winter health and pleasure resort Nassau has for many years past attracted a considerable number of American and Canadian visitors, and the hotels and boarding houses were fairly full. It is estimated that about 2,600 tourists arrived, in addition to 1,231 visitors from pleasure steamers staying here a few hours on their way north or south. Considering that the Colony pays £5,000 a year to subsidize a hotel and steamship service with Florida for only about ten weeks in the season these figures cannot be regarded as at all satisfactory.

The colony has never been efficiently and sufficiently advertised. A certain amount of advertising is done by the steamship companies and the American hotel, but the attractions of the Colony are not nearly so well known in the United States and in Canada as are those of Bermuda.

Fired by the example of its sister Colony—Bermuda—the House of Assembly has at length tackled the question seriously, and a Development Board has been formed with power to advertise, to appoint agents, and to negotiate contracts for steamship communication. For this purpose the Legislature has voted to the Board £3,000 for each of the years 1914-15 and 1915-16, and £2,000 for each of the three following financial years.

TARIFF.

The Tariff Act, 1914, is important only in that it reduces the *ad valorem* import duty of customs from 25 per cent to 20 per cent and by the omission of a number of articles from the Duty Free List makes them liable to duties of customs; and considerably increases the duty on spirits. The text of the Act is identical with that of the Act of 1908, the only novelty being the registration of articles exported from the Colony with a view of their being exempt from the payment of import duty upon their re-importation. The privilege of free importation accorded to the Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses is abolished, although preserved in the case of the present holder. Among duty free imports the wide definition of "Passengers' baggage" should prevent any evasion of import duty by passengers, who are also allowed £20 worth of other goods duty free.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

SWEDISH TIMBER TRADE.

The following is an extract from trade reports appearing in *Kommersiella Meddelanden*, the Swedish Board of Trade publication, for October:—

The timber trade during September was fairly brisk, several contracts were closed, and thus export was of some importance. Sawn wood during that month amounted to between 80-90,000 standards, and it is considered that the export of sawn and planed wood during the same period was not much less than 100,000 standards. A table is given comparing up to the end of August, the export for the whole of 1913 with the first eight months of this year; it is evident from this that the exports

during the current year equal 45 per cent of the total exports of 1913. The writer goes on to say that the 55 per cent which thus remains to be shipped equals about 600,000 standards. If it is argued that no further shipments of wood goods may be contemplated to France and Belgium the normal shipments to other countries should equal about 459,000 standards. It is evident that certain countries importing Swedish wood goods must limit their requirements; this will apply especially to Germany. On the other hand when one has considered the possibilities of exporting these goods from Sweden, one must not lose sight of the fact that export through the Russian Baltic as well as the Finnish ports has ceased, owing to their being closed at present. In regard to Archangel, efforts have been made, especially in England, to keep the exports of timber going from this port, but the slow despatch which the vessels have been able to obtain there, in addition to the high freight rates prevailing from that port, have not facilitated the shipments to and from the White Sea—they have not been on a large scale. From just before the war until now the exports from Archangel have only been 30,000 standards, while for the same period last year they reached about 150,000 standards. The writer also points out that shipping from these ports cannot be expected to last much longer than the first week of November. The conclusion drawn by the writer is that Sweden, in spite of the war, will find a fairly good market for her wood goods, although demand may be somewhat limited. Everything depends upon the shipping facilities available.—(*Swedish Chamber of Commerce Journal*.)

NORWEGIAN MARKET FOR APPLES.

This year's Norwegian apple crop is now being harvested, and local apples are coming into this market, which probably accounts for the fact that importations from abroad are temporarily much smaller in volume. From information received from local dealers it appears that the crop in Norway is a very poor one this year. In normal crop years fully half the apples consumed in this consular district are imported; consequently the proportion of apples imported during the coming year will be considerably larger than usual.

Most of the apples imported into Stavanger are purchased in Hull and Liverpool, England. The dealers there furnish weekly price quotations to their agents here, and as there are direct steamship connections between Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Liverpool, and other English ports the Stavanger fruit merchants are able to take advantage of low quotations on apples by cabling their orders and receiving shipments within three or four days. The majority of the apples purchased in England are American, both eastern and Pacific coast. Owing to the fact that American apples are shipped to England in very large quantities, Stavanger dealers usually can purchase small lots more cheaply in England than they can in the United States. Owing to the lack of cold storage facilities in Stavanger, purchases must be made in small lots during the greater part of the year. Weekly shipments from England, as their needs require, are therefore very satisfactory to Stavanger dealers. In addition, the dealers are afforded an opportunity to examine and reject damaged fruit without prolonged contention with the sellers, purchases in England being made at 30 days, with 3 per cent discount for cash within that time. At the beginning of each week the agents for English commission merchants inquire of Stavanger fruit dealers what quantities of apples they desire. Orders are then cabled to England and shipments are received here at the end of the week.

Local dealers state that they receive occasional shipments of both Pacific coast and eastern apples direct from the United States, but as it is impracticable, at most seasons of the year, for dealers to order apples in large quantities, the prices for such direct shipments are considerably higher than for shipments purchased in England. Dealers generally express satisfaction with the quality, condition, and method of packing of American 'box apples,' the proportion of damaged apples being considerably less than for those packed in barrels. It is believed that during the winter and

spring months here apples can be kept in good condition for two to three months. It would therefore seem probable that local dealers could be induced to purchase in large lots shipped direct from the Pacific coast during those months, provided the prices quoted are satisfactory.

The Danish steamship company A/S. Det Ostasiatiske Kompagni has recently inaugurated a new Pacific line with monthly sailings from Christiania, Norway, to Colon, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Oakland, Sacramento, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, and Vancouver, British Columbia, and other Canadian ports, via the Panama canal. It seems probable that this service, by affording much cheaper freight to Norway, will enable shippers of 'Northern Pacific box apples' to ship profitably direct from Portland, Seattle, and Tacoma to Christiania in large quantities. The apples could be distributed from Christiania throughout Norway, Christiania, having the cold storage facilities which Stavanger lacks. Furthermore, contracts for apples in large quantities might be made with the Stavanger dealers, the apples to be shipped in such quantities monthly by this line as requested by the local dealers. There are daily sailings from Christiania to Stavanger and vice versa. The best method of distributing the shipments, however, would be through an agent in Christiania, who could quote prices periodically to dealers in Stavanger and elsewhere in Norway, filling orders as the occasion required.

There is a duty of 12 öre per kilo (about \$1.93 per barrel of 132 pounds) on apples. No inspection of importations is necessary.

Prices paid recently for apples purchased in New York, per barrel of about 132 pounds f.o.b. New York, were as follows: Baldwins, \$2.60; Winesaps, \$4. To these prices should be added the freight from New York (about \$1.50 per barrel), the duty (about \$1.93 per barrel of 132 pounds), insurance, and war insurance.

With these prices may be compared recent quotations for apples purchased in England per barrel of about 132 pounds f.o.b. Hull: Baldwins, 21s. (\$5.11); Russetts, 28s. (\$6.82). The freight from England is \$0.365 per barrel, the duty the same as above, and the insurance slightly higher. Comparing the price paid for Baldwins delivered in Stavanger from New York, per barrel, with that for Baldwins delivered in Stavanger from England (the insurance not being included in either computation), it is seen that the price per barrel in the case of the former is about \$1.38 less at present. But it must be remembered that few apples have been ordered from England recently, owing to the fact that the present demand is being met by the local crop, and also to the fact that American quotations are lower than usual as a result of the falling off in shipments of American apples to Germany, hitherto a big purchaser of American apples.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN ARGENTINA.

The Argentine Republic is an important market for agricultural machinery and implements, which cannot fail to develop owing to the steady increase which takes place every year in the area under cultivation. Every agricultural operation is done by machinery, and consequently all kinds of apparatus used in agriculture are imported, notably ploughs, harrows, rakes, sowers, mowing machines, reapers, threshing machines, &c. In 1909 the following were imported to Argentina: 69,634 ploughs, valued at 1,366,885 gold pesos; 13,950 harrows, valued at 111,600 gold pesos; 4,338 horse-rakers, valued at 86,760 gold pesos; 19,242 sowers, valued at 424,744 gold pesos; 13,672 mowers, valued at 1,101,552 gold pesos; and 4,576 threshing machines, valued at 1,183,565 gold pesos. Threshing machines and reaping machines are worthy of special mention. The crops of wheat, flax, barley, millet, oats, and rye for the 1908-9 season were dealt with by 5,600 steam threshing machines and 586 reaping machines. Since the whole production of cereals is threshed by steam machines the number of the latter increases proportionately to the increase in the area cultivated. In 1908, 152 reaping machines were imported, of a value of 40,800 gold pesos. The demand in

Argentina for spare parts for agricultural machines is important. These parts are imported in large quantities, and are sold at high prices, partly because the firms engaged in this trade have an understanding by which all cutting of prices is avoided, partly because cultivators generally require these parts during the harvest, when their need is so pressing that there is no opportunity for bargaining. In these circumstances the trade in spare parts is profitable, and the establishment of a central depot at Buenos Aires with branches at the principal centres of agriculture, notably Rosario, Sante-Fé, Mendoza, Bahia-Blanca, &c., is recommended.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal*.)

LOBSTER CANNING IN BRITISH HONDURAS.

An industry of much potential importance to the trade of the United States is just now being inaugurated by the Belize Canning Co., of Belize, British Honduras. This is the canning of rock lobsters.

The rock lobster is sometimes called the 'salt-water crayfish,' but, according to Huxley in his work on 'The Crayfish' and Davis in his 'Natural History of Animals,' it is not a crayfish but a true lobster. It is the *Palinurus vulgaris* and is ranked next to the lobster of the United States waters (*Homarus vulgaris*). The only real difference between the two is that the rock lobster is without the large claws or pincers; in all other respects the two varieties are the same. The rock lobster averages from 1 to 2½ pounds in weight.

There is no appreciable difference in either the taste or the appearance of the canned tropical lobster and that of the lobsters caught in the northern waters. The rock lobster is found among the rocks, cays, and coral islands of the lower Mexican and entire British Honduran coast, and the supply is said to be very plentiful. The crustaceans are as yet caught by hand by the Caribs, but lobster 'pots' or traps are now being tested by the cannery. Some of these have been successful so far as catching the shellfish is concerned, but they fail when it comes to retaining them, for there is a variety of shark called locally the 'nuss,' which wrecks the lath traps and eats the catch. Experiments with traps made of one-eighth inch wire have not been successful, as the traps were bent out of shape by the shark's jaws. Heavier traps will be built. The traps are baited with crushed cocoanut, of which the lobsters are very fond.

In the seasons when lobsters are not being caught, it is the intention of the concern to pack pineapple, cashews, turtle meat, conch soup, barracouta, red snapper, and clams.

The plant is located on Cay Corker, an island off the mainland about 18 miles from Belize. The island is the favourite haunt of the lobster, turtle, barracouta, conch, and red snapper. The outfit being used at present was made in a blacksmith shop under the direction of the manager and is capable of doing good work, although it is too small for a business of large proportions. If the output of the concern meets with the favour expected the company will soon be in the market for additional canning machinery. Considerable difficulty has been and is being experienced now in obtaining promptly from the United States a supply of parchment-lined cans, 1 and 2 pound size, flat, and also in getting satisfactory labels.

As the concern grows there will be an important fishing settlement on Cay Corker, which is an island about six miles long and from half a mile to one mile wide. The settlement will consume considerable foodstuffs, clothing, &c. It will also develop into a trading point for Caribs engaged in catching turtle, conch, lobsters, snappers, barracouta, &c., for many miles up and down the coast.

In view of the prevailing high price for canned lobster, due to scarcity of canning stock, the entry into the market of the product of Central American waters is of importance.—(*U.S. Consular Reports*.)

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY IN INDIA.

The German Consul in Bombay reports that in the year 1912 electrical machines were imported into India to the value of 3,613,000 rupees. As far as power machinery

is concerned, electrical machinery for use in connection with water-power plants has the best future. There are at present in the country two large works of this nature, the one on the Cauvery Falls, in the southern province of Mysore, from which transmissions have been carried to the Kolar goldfields and the towns of Mysore and Bangalore, and the Tata hydro-electric works in Lanauli, near Bombay, which is to supply power for 900,000 spindles and 7,500 looms in Bombay. The total number of electric plants in India is already large, and is increasing. Most of the larger towns either already possess electrical works for lighting and tramways, or are in train to establish such. Consequently the use of electricity may fairly be said to be only in its initial stage, and one may therefore confidently anticipate a gradually increasing market for electrical machinery. There is no Indian machinery industry, and everything that works require of this character must be imported. The greater part of the trade—in fact, about 90 per cent—is now supplied from the United Kingdom, whilst Germany and the United States follow a long way in the rear.—*British Trade Report.*

PROPOSED ELEVATORS IN ARGENTINA.

A concession is under advisement by the executive power of Argentina by which an American company would be authorized to establish a system of grain elevators throughout the country with three large terminals, one at Buenos Aires, one at Bahia Blanca, and one at Rosario, on more or less the following terms:—

1. The company granted the concession is to be authorized to construct 150 grain elevators at stations to be selected by the Government and three terminal stations, as indicated above, at Buenos Aires, Bahia Blanca, and Rosario. The subscribed capital of the company is to be \$20,000,000 Argentine gold [Argentine gold peso=\$0.965 United States currency]. The company will be allowed to issue warrants against stored grain in accordance with Argentine law.

2. The Government will guarantee a dividend of 5 per cent on the first \$6,000,000 Argentine gold invested, will exercise fiscal control over the tariffs and management, and will take 33 per cent of the profits.—*U.S. Consular Reports.*

JAPANESE MARKET FOR LINOLEUM.

The following particulars are extracted from a recent report by the German Consul at Kobe:—

“Linoleum is one of the commodities which Japan imports in increasing quantities. The following table shows the value of the imports during the last seven years:

From	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
United Kingdom.....	91,000	62,000	92,000	92,000	119,000	144,000	*
Germany.....	84,000	63,000	86,000	82,000	119,000	114,000	*
Total from all countries....	177,000	126,000	173,000	184,000	262,000	263,000	224,000

* Figures not yet available.

The above figures show that the trade, although relatively unimportant at present, is likely to amount to a considerable volume in the near future. It will be observed that the United Kingdom and Germany control between them practically the whole of the trade in equal shares.

“In the dwellings of the Japanese, which they never enter without first removing their footwear, mats about 1½ inches thick—the so-called ‘tatamis’—are universally used as floor covering. The Japanese sit and sleep on these mats, which they find

indispensable. Corridors, passages, and staircases, which are ordinarily covered with linoleum in European houses, are practically non-existent in Japanese private houses.

"Although the use of linoleum in Japanese houses is thus at present inconsiderable, there is a steadily increasing demand for it on the part of builders and owners of buildings of European style, such as hotels, restaurants, hospitals, shops, offices, and dwellings for Europeans. Linoleum of German manufacture is brought into Japan in rolls 30 metres long and 2 metres wide. The width of the rolls imported from the United Kingdom is 2 yards. In the case of linoleum for staircases the breadth in each case is reduced by one-half or more.

"The average prices paid by importers for the better qualities from Germany are as follows:—

Linoleum, 2.2 millimetres thick	80	yen a roll.
" 3 " "	108	" "
" 4 " "	136.5	" "

"As far as complete rolls are concerned, the better qualities of linoleum are purchased by private buyers and builders' contractors direct from the importing firms, so that usually only small quantities are disposed of in the shops, where linoleum is sold by the yard."—*British Trade Report*.

RUSSIAN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY.

A society has just been formed in Petrograd (St. Petersburg) under the name "Promoters of the Automobile Industry and Trade" to assist the development of automobile manufacture and the automobile trade in Petrograd.

Several foreign automobile concerns are starting the construction of motor cars in Russia. Three large French firms and one German firm are completing the organization of their business.

The manufacture of automobiles in Russia has not progressed on account of the comparatively low import duty, the high cost of construction at home, and the lack of able workmen. The foreign industry has been aided by the International Automobile Exhibition at Petrograd in 1913, and by the proposed International Automobile Exhibition at Warsaw, organized by the Polish Automobile Society under the protection of the International Association of Automobile Manufacturers and the Russian Automobile Society. After the Petrograd exhibition the number of foreign firms having their own stores in Petrograd increased from 32 to 52.

The following table shows the imports of various kinds of motor vehicles into European Russia in 1912 and 1913 and during the first five months of 1913 and 1914, respectively:—

Kinds.	1912	1913	Jan. 1-June 1, 1913.		Jan. 1-June 1, 1914.	
	Value.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	\$	\$		\$		\$
Automobiles:						
With 4 or more seats	4,863,000	7,511,000	1,754	3,161,000	1,816	3,543,000
With less than 4 seats	324,000	593,000	282	321,000	121	124,000
Trucks and chassis	331,000	717,000	516	352,000	315	280,000
Motor cycles	226,000	298,000	1,145	175,000	1,429	246,000
Total	5,744,000	9,119,000	3,697	4,009,000	3,681	4,193,000

The number of automobiles imported was 5,350 in 1913, compared with 3,428 in 1912, and the number of motor cycles was 1,825 in 1913, compared with 1,258 in 1912.

The increased imports of trucks and chassis in 1913 may be explained by extensive orders from the Russian War Department, but the great increase in the total imports is largely due to the Petrograd exhibition.

The delivery of merchandise to customers is not as common in Russia as it is in some other countries. Groceries are forwarded to the customers' residences by some of the larger firms, but only if the order represents the value of \$5 or more. Bulky or valuable articles are delivered usually in ordinary vans drawn by horses. Ice is brought to the residences of regular customers, and some of the farmers living near the capital bring milk and dairy products in carts to regular customers; but in most cases, when anything has to be sent or delivered, messengers are employed, who walk or take the tram.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending November 19, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	372,766	102,158	25,823	3,547	504,294
Consolidated ...	405,453	227,974	22,238	85,776	741,441
Empire Elevator Co.	545,959	315,779	11,738	38,134	961,610
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	482,849	54,882	18,855	.....	556,586
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	388,703	70,304	6,991	280,453	746,251
G. T. Pacific.	863,594	253,015	34,975	82,754	1,234,338
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,029,308	114,899	64,908	.....	1,209,115
Fort William Elevator Co.	137,529	274,517	29,239	82,072	523,357
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	369,805	139,556	4,470	.....	513,831
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	798,334	427,825	46,458	188,072	1,460,689
D. Horn & Co.	33,971	13,070	1,825	181,872	230,738
Dominion Government Elevator.	479,807	179,844	31,548	123,452	814,651
Total terminal elevators.	5,907,878	2,173,823	299,068	1,116,132	9,496,901
Saskatoon Dom. Government Elevator..	122,933	131,909	5,119	.....	259,961
Mooselaw Dom. Government Elevator..	555,723	61,147	706	190	617,766
Total interior terminal elevators	678,656	193,056	5,825	190	877,727
Depot Harbour	370,177	.....	.....	.....	370,177
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	384,870	48,647	93,876	.....	527,393
Midland Elevator Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiffin, G. T. P.	1,125,806	228,159	42,867	.....	1,396,832
Port McNicol	2,320,750	652,148	.....	29,741	3,002,639
Collingwood	16,680	.....	.....	.....	16,680
Goderich	569,855	102,339	.....	.....	672,194
Quebec Harbour Commissioners.	2,005	98,534	.....	.....	100,539
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.	18,945	17,039	27,108	.....	63,092
Commercial Elevator Co.	18,005	31,151	.....	.....	49,156
Port Colborne. ....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	1,067,897	4	36,505	45,100	1,149,506
" No. 2.	952,366	601,793	50,333	83,889	1,688,431
Montreal Warehousing Co.	294,265	340,963	26,120	12,330	673,678
West St. John, N.B.	20,613	2,080	.....	.....	22,693
Total public elevators.	7,162,234	2,122,857	276,859	171,060	9,733,010
Total quantity in store	13,748,768	4,489,736	581,752	1,287,382	20,107,638

* No report received.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended November 19, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard.....	3,390	.....	4,747	8,137
No. 1 Northern.....	431,671	100,097	1,037,345	1,569,113
No. 2 ".....	1,090,965	338,635	2,931,637	4,361,237
No. 3 ".....	1,475,051	134,435	1,807,774	3,417,260
No. 4 Wheat.....	1,342,713	83,074	722,350	2,148,137
No. 5 ".....	.....	7,234	176,854	184,088
No. 6 ".....	.....	.....	25,163	25,163
Other.....	1,564,088	15 181	456,364	2,035,633
Totals, Wheat.....	5,907,878	678,656	7,162,234	13,748,768
Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oats—				
No. 1 C.W.....	11,642	1,759	.....	13,401
No. 2 ".....	536,905	122,165	514,742	1,173,812
No. 3 ".....	431,239	42,589	218,880	692,708
E. No. 1 Feed.....	278,896	5,628	148,618	433,142
No. 1 Feed.....	.....	8,041	333,590	341,631
No. 2 ".....	.....	3,709	165,971	169,680
Other.....	915,141	9,165	741,056	1,665,362
Totals, Oats.....	2,173,823	193,056	2,122,857	4,489,736
Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Barley—				
No. 3 Extra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 C.W.....	41,427	4,483	5,408	51,318
No. 4 ".....	137,587	1,342	27,047	165,976
Feed.....	66,162	.....	27,438	93,600
Rejected.....	24,506	.....	50,720	75,226
Other.....	29,386	.....	166,246	195,632
Totals, Barley.....	299,068	5,825	276,859	581,752
Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flax—				
No. 1 N.W.C.....	853,923	.....	147,153	1,003,076
No. 2 C.W.....	208,024	.....	23,907	231,931
No. 3 C.W.....	24,533	190	.....	24,723
Rejected.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	27,652	.....	.....	27,652
Totals, Flax.....	1,116,132	190	171,060	1,287,382
Total quantity in store.....	9,496,901	877,727	9,733,010	20,107,638

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL and MONCTON, N.B.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

1164. **Grocer sundries.**—A South African commission agent requests correspondence with full particulars *re* agencies in Canadian grocer sundries.

1165. **Iron and steel.**—Commission agent wishes to negotiate with Canadian manufacturer with a view to secure buying and selling agency in Argentine Republic of pig and iron, iron bars, iron and steel wire, and steel rails.

1166. **Dynamos, electric motors, electric supplies.**—Commission agent desires buying and selling agency in Argentine Republic for dynamos, electric motors and electric supplies of Canadian manufactures.

1167. **Railway ties.**—A London firm which has large inquiries for cedar and other railway ties, sawn square, invites quotations *c.i.f.* Liverpool, and from Canadian manufacturers.

1168. **Wood pulp.**—A Glasgow firm desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of wood pulp who are in a position to quote for prompt shipment.

1169. **Evaporated apples.**—A Glasgow commission house is anxious to act as representative for good Canadian shipper of evaporated apples.

1170. **Papers.**—An English firm manufacturing cigarette papers, bible papers, copyings, manifolds and typewriting papers, wishes to get into touch with Canadian importers.

1171. **Ribbons, hat bands, &c.**—A Coventry firm manufacturing ribbons, hat bands, brace webs, medal ribbon, &c., wishes to do business in Canada.

1172. **Agents.**—A South Wales manufacturing firm desires to appoint Canadian agents for the sale of acetylene apparatus of all descriptions.

1173. **Apples.**—An English produce merchant wishes to correspond with Canadian exporters of apples.

1174. **Woollen piece goods, hardware lines, &c.**—A London merchant house which is shortly opening a branch at Toronto desires to get into touch with importers of woollen piece goods, hats, caps, boots, leather and hardware lines.

1175. **Window glass.**—A London firm reports a large demand for window glass, and asks for names of Canadian manufacturers.

1176. **Agents.**—A firm of earthenware manufacturers at Stoke-on-Trent are prepared to appoint Canadian agents.

1177. **Machinery.**—A London firm of machinery exporters wishes to get into touch with Canadian importers.

1178. **British Columbia fir.**—A number of French firms ask to be placed in touch with British Columbia fir dealers wishing to do business in France, Algeria, Tunis and Morocco.

1179. **Lumber.**—A firm at Rouen, France, are prepared to correspond with Canadian lumber manufacturers able to ship timber in the following sizes: 3 in. x 9 in., 2½ in. x 7 in., 2½ in. x 6½ in., in well-matched lengths of three metres and more.

1180. **Canned fruits.**—A first-class Glasgow firm of commission merchants is desirous of representing a good Canadian canner of apples, pears and peaches.

1181. **Evaporated apples.**—A Glasgow house with good connections is open to represent first-class Canadian shipper.

1182. **Hams; bacon.**—A firm of commission merchants desires to represent A.1 shipper.

1183. **Flour.**—A Glasgow importing and commission firm desires to represent first-class Canadian miller.

1184. **Oatmeal.**—A Glasgow firm of commission merchants wants oatmeal agency.

1185. **Hay.**—A Glasgow importer desires to hear from Canadian exporters having hay to offer.

1186. **Rubber and ebonite goods.**—A Manchester manufacturer seeks a market in Canada for rubber and ebonite goods of every description, suitable for the motor, electrical and druggist trades.

1187. **Oil-silk goods.**—A Manchester manufacturer seeks a market in Canada for oil-silk cloth, and made-up goods of this material such as bathing caps, bathing suits and waterproof coats.

1188. **Railway ties.**—A firm in Rotterdam wishes to obtain quotations from Canadian shippers for 60,000 pine and 40,000 oak railway ties. Particulars of sizes, &c., can be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, report No. 515.

1189. **Wood tubs.**—An Irish firm desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers who can supply them with cheap wood tubs.

1190. **Pulpwood poles.**—A Welsh manufacturing company invite quotations from Canadian firms who can supply pulpwood poles (4 in. to 12 in. top and in lengths of 9 to 12 feet barked and partly basted), suitable for conversion into wood fibre for packing purposes.

1191. **Infusorial earth.**—A Liverpool firm desires the addresses of Canadian shippers of infusorial earth, of which they are prepared to consider samples and offers.

1192. **Dried vegetables.**—A commission agent in Lyon desires to get in touch with vegetable canners, string beans, beans, &c., to import large quantities for immediate shipment.

1193. **Representation.**—A commission agent in Lyon is willing to accept the agency of any producers or exporters in Canada for southeastern France.

1194. **Motor agricultural machines.**—An established concern in Paris desires to communicate with manufacturers of motor agricultural implements, such as steam

tractors, motor-ploughs, &c., to obtain catalogues and conditions, and introduce same on French market in view of favourable circumstances caused by the state of war, as regard lack of labour and draught horses.

1195. **Spring wheat seeds.**—An established firm in Paris wishes to get in touch with producers of spring wheat seeds and receive samples and data concerning different varieties which could be successfully imported into France to be sown in the spring, wherever fall seeding has not been done owing to lack of farm labour or occupation of territory by the enemy during the invasion.

1196. **Asbestos.**—A large Swiss firm in Kobe, Japan, wishes to get into communication with producers and exporters of asbestos fibre and asbestos manufactures such as yarn, cloth, mill-board, &c., in Canada.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

In view of the transfer of British Consuls from and to various Consulates, and the occasional retirement of those officers, it has been considered desirable to give the address of the Consulate and omit the names of the Consuls.

Austria-Hungary:

Trieste, British Consul General.

Belgium:

Antwerp, British Consul General.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.

Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

China:

Harbin, British Consul.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.

Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Vice-Consul.

Panama, British Consul General.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul.

St. Petersburg, British Consul.

Vladivostok, British Consul.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.

Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Turkey:

Constantinople, British Consul General.

Turkey-in-Asia:

Smyrna, British Consul General.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable Address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne, Cable address, Canadian.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner. Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable address, Canadian.

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable Address, Canadian.

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeget No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood & Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Made in Canada..	2235
Review of Australian Trade..	2239
Argentina (Mr. H. R. Poussette)..	2273
Great Britain—	
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)..	2278
Leeds (Mr. C. Dyer)..	2280
Glasgow (Mr. F. Dane)..	2281
Trade of Canada for October..	2284
French Agricultural Demands..	2285
United Kingdom Fruit Market Report..	2285
Goods to be Supplied at Home..	2288
Canadian Produce Prices in England..	2289
British Agricultural Produce Imports..	2290
A Warning to Canadian Consumers..	2290
Contraband of War..	2291
German Electro-technical Apparatus Exports..	2293
Notes on German Trade—	
Sanitary Ware..	2294
Linoleum and Oilcloths..	2296
Rubber Wares..	2298
Stationery..	2300
Articles in Demand in United Kingdom..	2304
British Colonial Reports—	
Bahamas..	2306
Notes on Foreign Trade..	2309
Canadian Grain Statistics..	2315
Trade Inquiries..	2317
Commercial Intelligence Service..	2321

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, December 7, 1914.

No. 567

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. D. H. Ross.*)

MELBOURNE, October 23, 1914.

DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

The prolonged drought conditions, referred to in recent reports, still continue over a vast area of the Commonwealth. The outlook for the sustenance of the large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle could scarcely be worse. The wheat areas are deplorable, and trade is more depressed by the vagaries of the climate than by the European war. Within the last week, a beneficent although limited rainfall, very helpful for pastoral purposes, was experienced over a portion of some of the states, but it was both inadequate and too late to revive the parched wheat growing districts. Some of the State governments are already granting financial relief to settlers in dire necessity. While some semi-official reports are not encouraging, it is considered doubtful if Australia will this season produce sufficient wheat for home consumption and seeding purposes.

PROBABLE SHORTAGE OF GRAIN.

The prospects at present facing Australia is that the crops will prove the lowest average acre yield since the well remembered and disastrous season of 1902. In the view of the leading Australian grain merchants, it is anticipated that importations of oats and barley will be necessary within a few months, and that overseas wheat will be required early in 1915.

New Zealand is experiencing similar prospects and, as supplies of cereals cannot be obtained from that Dominion, Australia must look to Canada and the United States for its requirements. Already, applications have been received, from some of the largest grain merchants in Australia in several States, for information respecting Canadian supplies available and lists of the principal dealers.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTERS.

Arrangements will be made, well in advance, by Australian grain merchants for purchasing cargoes for forward delivery, and Canadian exporters may be disposed to give this unexpected demand their prompt consideration. There is no doubt sufficient wheat in Australia for some months to come, and the yield this season may prove to be sufficient for domestic requirements.

On most reliable authority, it is anticipated that importations of oats and barley must shortly be arranged for, and it is to this trade that Canadian exporters are urged to give their first attention.

NAMES OF PRINCIPAL GRAIN MERCHANTS.

Canadian grain exporters interested in the probable requirements of Australia in 1915 can obtain the names and addresses of the principal Australian grain merchants upon making application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

CUSTOMS DUTIES ON GRAIN, ETC.

Grain and pulse imported into Australia are subject to the same rates of duty (*i.e.*, there is no preferential rate). The duties are as follows:—

Barley..	per cental.	2s. 0d.
Grain, n.e.i..	"	1s. 6d.
Bran, pollard and sharps..	"	1s. 0d.
Wheaten flour..	"	2s. 6d.
Corn flour..	per lb.	0s. 2d.
Grain, n.e.i. (phos'd wheat)..	"	0s. ½d.

IMPORTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR IN DROUGHT YEARS.

From the imports during the previous drought years of 1902 and 1903, some indication can be made of the probable Australian importations in 1915.

The returns for 1902 and 1903 are as follows:—

	Quantity 1902	Value. 1902	Quantity 1903	Value. 1903
	Bushels.		Bushels.	
Wheat..	176,133	£ 35,499	9,114,490	£ 1,909,483
Oats..	1,037,596	157,981	2,066,365	229,395
Maize..	1,910,587	319,859	1,346,702	204,484
Barley..	686,478	123,194	731,494	136,997
Malt..	293,637	91,410	175,212	54,532
	Cwt.		Cwt.	
Rice..	405,368	219,586	423,601	243,419
	Tons.		Tons.	
Flour..	11,073	103,829	69,869	647,485

NORWAY AND DENMARK.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(*Mr. C. E. Sontum.*)

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, November 3, 1914.

THE PAPER AND PULP MARKET.

The Norwegian trade paper *Tidsskrift for Papirindustri* in their issue of November 1 writes as follows:—

Prices for news in rolls have been very irregular and changing almost daily. As mentioned before, one contract was closed at 220 kroner (\$58.06) per ton (metric), probably owing to the panic in England at the beginning of the war. It is expected, however, that more regular prices will be quoted in the future.

The prices for grease-proof and glitted grease-proof are still showing a tendency to rise and the demand is good. Other kinds of paper on the other hand, such as

tissue, M.G. cap and newspaper of light weight are very little in demand. The markets for these varieties have been China and other over-sea countries. The supplies, therefore, have now to be stocked and the machines for making these kinds of paper are out of work and some of the mills have had to let their workmen go.

It is impossible to determine prices for the near future, as they are changing every week. It is reasonable to expect, however, that inquiries will soon be received. The German, French and Belgian markets are closed for export, and their customers will have to get their supplies from other countries.

MARKET FOR CELLULOSE.

The cellulose market is at present very quiet. The reason is that Swedish manufacturers have been clearing out their stock and it is noted that the import to Great Britain from Sweden during the last few weeks amounted to 25,000 tons (English) a week, while Norway has only shipped about 5,000 tons.

It has now been confirmed that the stocks at the cellulose mills in Norway are very small, being very much smaller than at this time last year, for sulphite as well as for sulphate. On account of the large sales for prompt delivery which have been made during the war, the unsold quantity for delivery during the present year is also very small; the statistical position, therefore, is very favourable for the sellers.

Prices are firm, being quoted as follows:—

	Per ton (English).
Sulphite, bleached.. . . .	about \$61 33
" easy bleaching.. . . .	46 67
" strong.. . . .	about \$42.67 to 44 00
Sulphate, cellulose.. . . .	about 42 67

These prices are f.o.b. Norwegian shipping port and net cash against documents.

WOOD PULP.

The wood pulp market also is very quiet at present in spite of some inquiries. There should be a rise in prices as the scarcity of the water supply is making itself very much felt and more so every day.

The Norwegian trade paper *Farmand* in its issue of November 24 thus reviews the situation:—

Those who expected a great boom in the paper trade as a consequence of the war have been sadly disappointed. In the first days of panic, it is true, fabulous prices were asked, and in isolated cases they were also paid. But the market soon lost its anxiety as to future supplies and the tone has become more and more quiet, with a gradual slowing down of business.

The demand for moist mechanical wood pulp has temporarily disappeared almost completely, chiefly as a result of the large importation into the United Kingdom on the reopening of shipping and of the continued interruption of shipments to France and Belgium. Reports published in the daily papers with respect to the water scarcity are by no means encouraging. In large districts of Norway the farmers will have to cart water over long distances for the cattle, and conditions are just as bad in Sweden. The output of mechanical pulp during the winter will therefore be greatly restricted, unless heavy rains are soon experienced. The opinion, therefore, may still be expressed that prices will be adjusted on a higher level than before the war.

Dry mechanical pulp is, on the other hand, in good demand at advancing figures. This is, however, of comparatively little interest to Norwegian makers who produce only small quantities of dry pulp.

Cellulose is firm, but very quiet.

CONDITION OF PULP MILL INDUSTRY.

The managing director of one of the mills of a leading paper pulp company, informed a newspaper representative that one of their paper mills will be run on short time, and that from next week it will only be run four days a week, the reason being shortage of orders. This will affect some 200 workpeople who will get fewer shifts. Some newspapers had predicted a boom in paper and cellulose during the war, but the reverse has happened. The demand is much below the normal, and prospects are far from good. At the outbreak of hostilities there was a spurt, but since then the buying power has steadily decreased as the consumption is considerably less than before, probably because newspapers appear with fewer pages and the printing of books has almost ceased.

EFFECT OF WATER SHORTAGE ON LOGGING.

The continual drought, which has prevailed during the summer throughout Norway and which is still continuing, has caused considerable delay in the floating of lumber on most of the Norwegian rivers, while on several of the smaller rivers the floating has been practically a failure.

When the large quantity, which has been brought down to the Glommen river, the largest river in Norway, is taken into account, the situation in that district is not so bad. On most of the smaller rivers, however, there are large quantities of logs, which cannot be brought any further. This lumber will remain in the rivers over winter, and the frost and the moisture will likely damage it to a great extent. It is calculated that about 400,000 logs are thus lying in the rivers. As frost and snow may now set in at any time, there is only a small chance of getting this lumber down to the mills before the spring.

SWEDISH PAPER AND PULP MARKET.

Reports received from Sweden indicates that the paper market shows signs of improvement, as Swedish paper is finding its way to South America and India. The Swedish paper industry at the opening of the war became very quiet simultaneously with the decrease of sales in the home market. The first weeks of the panic having passed the market has now settled down and the inquiries from abroad are increasing. This has special reference to news paper in the markets previously exploited by the German paper manufacturers. From Greece and Turkey inquiries for deliveries have been received with offers to pay cash in advance, which has not previously been the custom. There are even inquiries from Egypt and an Egyptian business man recently visited Sweden for this purpose. South American states, *e.g.*, Bolivia, are experiencing a lack of paper and are trying to buy in Sweden. India, which up to the present bought most of her paper from Germany, is also inquiring for Swedish paper. The prices are good although lower than was hoped, and sales of news have taken place at kr. 165.00 (\$44) per ton (English) f.o.b. the west coast of Sweden.

Inquiries for other kinds of paper are also increasing and prices are better, although the rise in prices does not keep pace with the increased cost of production. It has been possible however to demand stricter terms of payment.

As far as the export of pulp is concerned the increase is less marked, especially with reference to shipments to England. This, together with the shortage of water, has considerably decreased the production.

The cellulose market is unchanged and the prices are firm, but the mills hope during the winter to obtain higher prices as Finland, which is one of their severest competitors, has ceased to export.

Imitation parchment is in great demand and high prices are received. Kraft paper is also saleable at a higher price.

SHORTAGE OF SULPHUR IN SWEDEN.

According to the *Svensk Export* the prospects for the Swedish sulphite mills are not bright, since it is very difficult for them to obtain sulphur for producing their boiling acid. From Italy the export of sulphur is prohibited and from America, where supplies could be obtained, it is difficult to get the regular steamers to carry it. Very little sulphur is in the hands of speculators, and they therefore do not sell, unless a very high price can be obtained. The mills are now, however, making energetic efforts to get in a sufficient supply.

SWEDISH PULP PRICES.

The latest Swedish pulp prices quoted are as follows:—

Mechanical moist white.. . . .	\$10 67 to	\$12 00
“ dry white.. . . .	22 67	24 00
Sulphite, prime, easy bleached.. . . .	44 00	
“ strong.. . . .	40 00	41 33
Sulphate, easy bleached, ordinary.. . . .	40 00	41 33
“ strong.. . . .	40 00	41 33
All per English ton, f.o.b. Swedish ports.		

LACK OF RAW MATERIALS FOR MATCHES IN NORWAY.

On account of the prohibition in Russia against the export of lumber during the war, which also includes the export of Espen lumber, the Norwegian match manufacturers are getting short of raw material, as the greater part of this has been obtained from Russia. Some factories are already seriously considering the necessity of decreasing the number of their employees.

It may also be of interest to Canadian match manufacturers to know, that in Russia the match manufacturers are suffering for want of other raw materials, or at least the cost of these has gone up to such an extent, that the manufacturers are no longer able to maintain their old prices. At a recent meeting of the manufacturers at Petrograd, according to the *Sevensk Export*, a proposal of the Government to fix certain maximum retail prices for matches was discussed, but the manufacturers found, that under the present circumstances this would be impossible.

NORWEGIAN IMPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS

The importation into Norway of grain and other foodstuffs, coals and similar necessities, have since the outbreak of the war taken place on a somewhat increased scale. This has been an expensive but necessary provision dictated by prudence, as it is impossible to guarantee that navigation will not be interrupted by the impending naval operations in the North Sea.

It may be noted that a large share of this import is of Canadian origin and nearly every steamer arriving from New York unloads a considerable quantity of Canadian flour, etc.

At the present time, when all shipments must be direct, the Norway-American Line (Norwegian) and the Scandinavian-American Line (Danish) have all they can do to handle this transport. The former, which has been established a little over a year has had to hire several steamers, as they have only two newly-built vessels of their own.

The reason why there has been an unusually large importation of flour from North America, is that it was thought that it would be impossible to obtain rye as the two principal countries from which Norway generally obtains her supply, viz., Russia and Germany, were closed to this export.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. J. Egan.)

CAPE TOWN, October 20, 1914.

MINING INDUSTRY OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The annual report of the Mines Department for the Union of South Africa has been received. The following extracts from this report should be of interest to the Canadian manufacturers who supply machinery and other articles to the mining trade

OUTPUT.

The total value of the mineral output for the Union of South Africa for the years ended December 31, 1912, and December 31, 1913, was as follows:—

	Year, 1912.	Year, 1913.
Gold	£38,691,688	£37,374,553
Other minerals	14,020,073	15,550,437
Totals	<u>£52,711,761</u>	<u>£52,924,990</u>

THE POSITION OF THE MINING INDUSTRY.

A perusal of the general figures for 1913 will show that the mining industry as a whole maintains its position as the largest contributor to the exports of the country.

The industrial disturbances of July resulting in a diminution in the number of natives employed on the Witwatersrand for the remaining six months of the year caused a fall in the total output of gold, as compared with 1912, to the extent of about £1,320,000, with a consequent slight falling off in the production of silver. Diamonds, on the other hand, show an improvement over 1912 of £1,328,318, due largely to the increase in the price, while coal also shows an increase of value of about £240,000 over the previous year. There is a slight falling off in the copper exported, which will probably be continued as years go on, as the Namaqualand mines become worked out; the output of the northern Transvaal will, however, tend to meet the deficiency in Namaqualand. The improvement in the value of tin exported, however, balances any loss in copper. As regards other general minerals, there is not any serious variation.

The total mineral export for the year is estimated at £51,854,497, while the total exports of the Union for the year amounted to £66,659,552. The difference between the amount of mineral exported and the amount produced is largely in coal locally consumed.

IMPORTANCE OF THE INDUSTRY TO THE COUNTRY.

The importance of the mineral industry to the country is shown in the fact that the total mineral export was 77.79 per cent of the total exports of the Union.

It is difficult to show exactly what percentage of the value of the total mineral output is spent within the Union itself. Complaints are frequently made that the mining industry is exploiting a wasting asset of the country, for which the country is getting no return. Such statements can surely only be made under a misconception. The percentage actually going to investors who have lent us the capital to open

up the mines is, when examined, a comparatively small portion of the total won from the earth. Taking the Witwatersrand gold mines, out of the total output of just under 35½ millions, the following amounts were paid in wages and salaries in 1913:—

Whites..	£ 7,537,101
Coloured..	5,340,661
And in stores..	10,128,800

While over £1,000,000 was paid in direct taxation to the Government. Thus of the gold exported from the Rand 21 per cent comes back and is paid out to whites in the employ of the mining companies in salaries and wages, and 14.9 per cent to coloured employees, while a further 28.3 per cent goes in necessary stores, a total of 64 per cent, or over twenty-three millions. The amount actually going in dividends to those who have put up the money for the development of the mining industry amounted to £8,205,200, or 22.9 per cent of the total output.

OTHER BENEFITS.

It is generally admitted that Johannesburg and the other townships on the Witwatersrand exist by reason of the mines, and of the distribution of money which flows from them. Besides the actual total number of employees directly supported on the mines there is the white population of the Witwatersrand numbering about 170,000 and an estimated native population of a further 50,000, only a few score of whom would have been on the Witwatersrand had it not been for the mines. It is estimated that some £42,000,000 have been invested in lands and buildings on the Witwatersrand apart from the money invested in the mining industry.

In the coal industry, the capital for which has been largely put up in this country, hardly any dividends have been paid in the past, the whole of the value of the output going to working costs and being spent in wages, stores, etc., in the country.

In the diamond industry, while a larger amount has gone to the investors the amount spent in the country is a very important contribution to the prosperity of the districts in which the mines are situated.

Taking the mining industry in all, it distributes nearly £20,000,000 a year in wages alone within the Union.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The general position in the gold mining industry on the Witwatersrand as reflected in the figures of the year and as compared with those of 1912 may be gauged from a few simple facts.

	1912.			1913.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The total approximate working profit was..	12,678,095	0	0	12,189,105	0	0
The average recovery per ton.. . . .	1	8	10	1	7	9
The cost per ton..	0	18	8	0	17	11
The working profit per ton.. . . .	0	10	0	0	9	6
The total dividends of the industry.	7,960,394	0	0	8,205,200	0	0

GENERAL OUTLOOK.

Taking it all in all the year has been a dull one in mining, so far as new ventures are concerned. Small excitements were caused by the diamond rush at Killybegs and by the alluvial gold discovery near Mount Anderson in the Pilgrims Rest district. The former proved disappointing to the majority of diggers who migrated there. The latter has more indications of value, but the number of failures will no doubt, as is usual in such cases, far out number the number of successes.

Generally speaking there has been but little new enterprise, and it is only possible to connect this with the shyness of capital. The development of our oil shales, of

our coal fields, of our iron ore deposits, as well as of the gold areas on the eastern Rand, offer future fields for investment, and are certain sooner or later to claim their share of available capital. The Ammonia Company in Natal is a pioneer in a class of industry which is likely to develop in the future of the Union. The utilization of the by-products from coal and the production of fertilizers are likely to be of increasing importance. It is a serious question how far the inflow of capital, so necessary for development in a new country, will be resumed until stability of industrial conditions is further assured.

IRON INDUSTRY.

The objects of the inducements held out by the Government in regard to the above industry are on a way to being achieved, and the manufacture of steel and iron from steel and iron scrap has now actually been started at Vereeniging by the Union Steel Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. Rolling was commenced at the works of the corporation on August 1, 1913, and a Siemen's steel melting furnace was started on September 1, 1913, upon which date the first ingot of steel produced in South Africa was cast.

The full equipment of the works consists of a 10 to 12 ton Siemen's open-hearth melting furnace, a 600-ton press, two Siemen's reheating furnaces and a 12-inch rolling mill. The whole plant is covered in by exclusive buildings of galvanized corrugated iron. The scrap yards now contain roughly 20,000 tons of scrap of which about 16,000 tons had been removed by the corporation from the Pretoria depot of the railway administration.

The material produced consists of bar iron and steel of all sections, fencing standards, light colliery rails, and so forth.

The number of men employed at the works of the corporation is about 100 Europeans and 90 natives. Most of the skilled operatives have necessarily been brought out from England under contract, but a number of men of the labouring class—both Dutch and English—have been recruited locally and are developing into useful quasi-skilled workmen.

The output has not yet reached the maximum capacity of the plant, but progress towards this end is steady.

There are evidences, however, that the company is meeting with difficulties, especially in the disposal of its products.

REVENUE.

The total direct revenue collected in respect of the mining industry within the Union for the year ended December 31, 1913, was as follows (for the purpose of comparison the 1912 figures are also given):—

	1912.	1913.
Diamond mines.. . . .	£ 793,645	£1,051,317
Gold mines.. . . .	982,482	1,030,589
Pase metal mines.. . . .	42,236	38,433
Licenses and mynpacht dues.. . . .	295,093	286,050
Tota's.. . . .	£2,113,456	£2,406,389

THE COAL COMBINE IN NATAL.

Reference was made in the annual report of last year to the question of the coal combine in Natal, and its effect on prices of bunker coal at Durban. The following

figures represent the selling prices for the last eight years of coal for bunkering contracts f.s.a., Port Natal, by one large representative colliery:—

1907..	17s. 0d. per long ton.
1908..	18s. 0d. "
1909..	16s. 0d. "
1910..	14s. 6d. "
1911..	14s. 6d. "
1912..	14s. 9d. "
1913..	16s. 6d. "
1914 contracts..	17s. 0d. "

A number of the Natal coal companies co-operated from 1900 to 1909. In the three following years there was open competition between all collieries, with the result that in 1912 prices had reached their lowest limit, and the financial position of the collieries was most satisfactory. The result of this condition of affairs was the combination mentioned in last year's report, the object of which is to regulate the selling price of coal.

The price of coal went up in 1913 all over the world, so that the increase in Natal prices during this year was probably not entirely due to the formation of the association. The price for coal in all parts of the world is being maintained in the 1914 contracts, and world conditions in the coal trade may justify even higher prices than those quoted for the present year for Natal coal.

The prices quoted from 1910 to 1912 during the period of the worst competition resulted in most unsatisfactory financial results in the working of the coal industry. The prices had been allowed to get too low and few of the collieries were able to pay any dividends, while necessary capital expenditure for mines in plant and general betterment and for increased safety underground was rendered very difficult or impossible to the management owing to lack of funds. It was impossible for the prices of those years to continue for long without disastrous results.

PURCHASES OF MINES STORES DEPARTMENT.

Out of the total goods purchased by the Stores Department of Mines, the following details show the kind and value of the mining material and stores imported direct without the aid of merchants or middlemen:—

Bags..	£ 1,612
Belting..	3,890
Boilers..	7,298
Boiler tubes..	2,832
Bolts, nuts, washers and rivets..	7,984
Battice cloth..	1,325
Candles..	1,041
Cement..	338
Chemicals and Assay requisites..	2,681
Coal..	10,672
Coal-cutting machine spares..	1,267
Coke..	58,702
Cyanide..	25,010
Electrical machinery and fittings..	59,398
Fuse, safety..	9,542
Foundry requisites..	4,252
Fuel, oil..	1,811
Groceries..	5,007
Hosing (Steam, suction and rock-drill)..	194
Iron..	7,768
(a) Bar and angle..	3,007
(b) Galvanized..	383
(c) Sheet..	3,267
Lubricants..	2,738
(a) Oil..	115,654
(b) Grease and tallow..	19,274
Machinery and machine tools..	534
Machinery spares (various)..	160
Medicines and ambulances, etc..	16,496
Mill screenings..	1,438
Mining tunnel sets..	2,460
Packing..	
Paint, tar, drying oils, etc..	

Pipes and pipe fittings.. . . .	£	11,208
Rails, crossings, etc..		22,297
Rock-drills.. . . .		628
Rock-drills spares.. . . .		257
Rope.. . . . (a) Wire.. . . .		23,158
	(b) Cotton and manilla.. . . .	956
Screws and nails.. . . .		935
Shoes and dies.. . . .		268
Skips and spares.. . . .		4,058
Stationery.. . . .		2,290
Steel.. . . . (a) Bar, tool, cast, etc.. . . .		14,261
	(b) Sheet.. . . .	16,447
	(c) Hand and rock-drill.. . . .	863
	(d) Other.. . . .	5,249
Tanks.. . . .		476
Timber.. . . . (a) Building material (flooring, doors, etc.).. . .		159
	(b) Oregon pitch pine, etc.. . . .	15,269
	(c) Deals.. . . .	840
Tools.. . . .		5,747
Trucks and spares.. . . .		53,346
Tube mill requisites.. . . .		150
Waste.. . . .		1,257
Zinc and zinc discs.. . . .		1,487
Sundry items not specified above.. . . .		22,842
Total value.. . . .		£ 582,483
Year, 1911.. . . .		£ 496,078
Year, 1912.. . . .		£ 415,793
Year, 1913.. . . .		£ 582,483

NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. A. Beddoe.)

AUCKLAND, November 3, 1914.

WAR THE DOMINATING FACTOR.

Although confidence is gradually being restored, and traders are getting accustomed to the idea of war, the war itself is still the dominating factor in commerce. Nearly everything seems to be affected by it, either directly or indirectly, except the price of eggs and the supply of fresh vegetables.

NO PRECEDENT.

All calculations have been upset; largely because there was no precedent to guide business transactions, and the expectations based upon what took place during previous wars have been proved useless in many instances. This has been partly due to the fact that when the great Powers were last engaged in war all countries were far more self-supporting than they are at the present time. The situation is also influenced by the action of the Governments of nearly all countries in artificially controlling the movement of commodities.

EXAMPLES OF PRODUCTS AFFECTED.

In chemicals, which have largely been supplied by Germany, a dearth was at once threatened, and prices quickly rose in the larger lines such as cream of tartar and

tartaric acid, especially as the British Government prohibited the export from the United Kingdom of the fairly large stock held there. The higher price has brought supplies from hitherto unknown and unthought of sources.

DRIED FRUITS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Dried fruits are naturally upset by the want of communication with the Mediterranean, and this promised high prices for such fruits coming from America, but here again financial considerations had to be taken into account. The American money market being upset, the need for ready cash was felt, so that with the European market lost to them for the fruits in which they specialize, the expected rise has not taken place. On the contrary, the United States exporters are so eager to cultivate a new market that this week American dried figs were seen in Auckland, taking the place of the Turkey figs, which this year will be much later on account of having to be shipped via London.

These instances are cited to show how impossible it is to draw conclusions from a set of facts in one part of the world, when they may be upset by unknown influences indirectly operating in another country.

NECESSITY FOR IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.

A Bill has been passed by the House offering bounties of 12s. per ton on pig iron, bar iron and steel, and 25s. a ton on steel produced direct from the blast furnace. The Government offers to take over the industry at any time after March 31, 1928, good-will not to be a factor in the calculation of the amount of compensation.

DEMAND FOR GRASS SEED.

The prospect of a short yield during the coming season is causing early inquiry to set in, and merchants are already looking round for supplies of grass seeds. Many requests may be expected for samples and prices. The dry weather is bound to reduce the output of Cocksfoot, and good business is being done now to secure the available supplies. The production of Ryegrass will also be curtailed, and arrangements are being made to import some from Ireland.

STRENGTH OF GERMAN COMPETITION.

Large importers have only one answer to the query as to why so much business has been done with Germany. Outside the question of excellence, it appears that the German prices c.i.f. for many of the articles imported from that country are considerably lower than from Canada. This applies to iron goods and wire. The latter is said to be much better than the Canadian product. Notwithstanding this, local importers state that they will buy British goods in future, and as much from Canada as possible.

POSSIBILITY FOR FERTILIZERS.

Business in fertilizers is quiet in most descriptions at present, but the turnip season will soon be on. It is difficult to secure basic slag for forward shipment. Inquiries have been made during the last few days without success in both England and Holland. The same applies in a smaller degree to superphosphates, as both these fertilizers were formerly imported from Germany and Belgium.

GOVERNMENT FIXES PRICES OF WHEAT.

Several of the large importers have secured the names of Canadian wheat exporters. Leading firms in the produce trade allege that the prices fixed by the Government, viz.: £13 a ton for flour, and 5s. 3d. a bushel for wheat, are far too low.

MAXIMUM PRICES OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The New Zealand *Gazette* of September 29, 1914, publishes the following schedule fixing the price of wheat and flour:—

1. So long as this Order in Council remains in force, the maximum price of milling wheat throughout New Zealand shall be 4s. 9d. per bushel, free on board, on the usual trade terms, at the nearest port; and in case of sale otherwise than free on board, on the usual trade terms, at the nearest port, then the maximum price shall be a price equivalent, as regards the seller, to the maximum price above mentioned.

2. When the nearest port is Lyttelton, Timaru, or Oamaru, the maximum wholesale price of flour shall, so long as this Order in Council remains in force, be £11 15s. per ton, free on board, on the usual trade terms, at the nearest port; and in case of sale otherwise than free on board, on the usual trade terms, at the nearest port, then the maximum price shall be a price equivalent, as regards the seller, to the maximum price above mentioned.

3. "Nearest port" means the port of entry under the Customs Act, 1913, at which, or nearest to which, the goods to which the contract relates, or which are appropriated to the contract, are situated when the contract is made, or when they first thereafter come into the possession or disposition of the seller.

4. Nothing in this Order in Council shall apply to the sale of flour in any case in which the nearest port, as herein defined, is any port other than Lyttelton, Timaru and Oamaru.

Since this Order in Council was published, it was found that the prices arrived at by the Government as being fit and proper for the commodities mentioned, were altogether inadequate. The farmers would not sell their wheat, and the millers held on to their flour. The result was that the Government stipulated that the price of wheat should be 5s. 3d. per bushel, and the price of flour £13 per ton.

SHIPMENTS BY "MAKURA."

The *Makura*, which sails to-day, takes the following cargo. It is not anticipated that any call will be made at Fiji or Honolulu.

4,850 boxes butter.
 975 crates eggs.
 840 cases gum.
 115 bales wool.
 50 tons flax.
 3 tons milking machinery.
 1,962 sacks hides.
 105 casks pelts.
 185 casks calf skins.
 125 bales sheep skins.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Harrison Watson.)

LONDON, E.C., November 13, 1914.

OCTOBER FOREIGN TRADE RETURNS.

The official returns dealing with the foreign trade of the United Kingdom during the month of October are much as anticipated. The actual figures and the comparative results with the same periods of last year are as follows:—

October, 1914—			
Imports...	£51,559,289	£20,170,887	28.1 per cent.
Exports...	28,601,815	18,020,884	38.6 "
Re-exports...	7,179,857	2,376,287	24.8 "
Ten months ended October, 1914—			
Imports...	574,014,477	55,461,768	8.8 "
Exports...	379,350,178	58,028,130	13.4 "
Re-exports...	83,976,063	7,950,513	8.6 "

While exhibiting a heavy decline, amounting in exports and imports together to £38,191,771, as compared with October, 1913, they are regarded as satisfactory because the volume shows an increase over September by approximately 14 per cent, and as the September returns showed an improvement upon those of August, there is a distinct indication of a gradual recovery from the first effects of the outbreak of war.

It will be noticed, however, from the itemized figures which are reproduced later in this report, that the increase is partly due to higher prices in certain commodities, and it should be noted that October included one more working day than September.

Food and drink imports were about £5,000,000 in value higher than in September, including increases of £1,000,000 in grain, and just short of £1,000,000 in meat, while imports of sugar amounted to 4,094,000 cwts. in comparison with 1,663,000 cwts. in September.

In raw material and unmanufactured goods there is a falling away in value of about £750,000, with increases in cotton and wood, and decreases in wool and oils.

Imports of manufactured articles advanced nearly £2,000,000.

United Kingdom exports increased nearly £2,000,000 in value over September.

TABLES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following tables are reproduced as showing the comparative results of trade in both quantity and value in October, 1914 and 1913, of the principal items figuring in both import and export trade, and it will be noticed that there are frequently curious variations between the quantity and value:—

IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM—OCTOBER.

Principal Articles.		Quantities.		Value.		Increase or decrease per cent, compared with October, 1913.	
		1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	Quantity.	Value.
				£	£		£
Animals—							
Cattle.....	No.	949	148	19,758	2,760	- 84·4	- 86·0
Sheep and lambs							
Bacon.....	Cwt.	417,080	417,860	1,518,857	1,653,682	+ 0·1	+ 8·8
Beef, fresh	"	820,014	610,024	1,444,411	1,036,607	- 25·6	+ 13·3
Butter	"	270,235	297,718	1,665,924	1,879,014	+ 10·1	+ 12·7
Margarine	"	128,619	119,251	328,727	328,572	- 7·2	- 0·0
Cheese	"	227,450	289,394	713,046	985,622	+ 27·2	+ 38·2
Coffee	"	44,635	58,212	149,151	178,734	+ 30·4	+ 19·8
Copper, ore and regulus	Tons.	11,658	2,676	237,011	63,646	- 77·0	- 73·1
Corn—							
Wheat	Cwt.	7,968,985	8,852,023	3,207,717	4,147,438	+ 11·0	+ 29·2
Wheat flour	"	1,235,604	839,145	657,804	507,460	- 32·0	- 22·8
Barley	"	5,113,400	2,366,000	1,675,614	857,877	- 53·7	- 48·8
Oats	"	861,800	458,100	261,095	197,627	- 46·8	- 24·3
Indian corn	"	6,790,063	3,728,700	1,892,507	1,555,787	- 45·0	- 38·9
Cotton, raw	Centals.	2,598,802	659,396	8,593,865	1,539,701	- 74·7	- 82·0
" manufactures				929,066	350,042	.....	- 62·3
Eggs.....	Gt. hunds.	2,041,417	1,205,491	992,441	749,397	- 40·9	- 24·4
Flax	Tons.	2,773	4,234	116,950	271,451	+ 52·6	+ 132·1
Hemp	"	12,971	5,820	376,916	173,573	- 55·1	- 54·0
Hides, dry and wet.....	Cwt.	108,729	139,961	451,873	609,058	+ 28·7	+ 34·7
Iron and steel	Tons.	204,614	35,236	1,366,326	334,954	- 82·7	- 75·4
Jute	"	43,797	15,702	1,285,369	398,381	- 64·1	- 69·0
Lard	Cwt.	138,734	146,077	386,701	384,315	+ 5·2	- 0·6
Leather	"	104,279	84,683	881,915	811,717	- 18·7	- 7·9
Meat, preserved other-							
wise than by salting. "	"	77,317	78,453	313,100	478,276	+ 1·4	+ 52·7
Mutton, fresh	"	237,968	219,471	456,352	510,730	- 7·7	+ 19·8
Nitrate of soda	Tons.	11,064	19,757	113,746	189,682	+ 78·5	+ 66·7
Oil petroleum	Gallons.	49,708,691	62,378,798	1,049,424	1,094,218	+ 25·4	+ 4·2
Rice	Cwt.	315,300	367,952	174,715	159,214	+ 16·6	+ 2·5
Rubber	Centals.	137,680	116,911	1,430,899	1,207,074	- 15·0	- 15·9
Seeds, Flax or Linseed	Qrs.	417,762	132,880	911,945	316,323	- 68·1	- 65·3
Silk manufactures				1,281,169	963,620	.....	- 24·7
Sugar, refined	Cwt.	975,389	1,948,275	650,987	2,568,630	+ 99·7	+ 294·5
" raw	"	1,382,610	2,146,065	695,120	2,349,047	+ 55·2	+ 237·9
Tallow and stearine.....	"	120,821	64,815	207,805	104,081	- 46·3	- 49·0
Tea	Lb.	48,699,306	20,305,720	1,925,429	761,889	- 58·3	- 60·4
Tin	Tons.	4,187	2,665	778,936	369,702	- 36·3	- 52·5
Tobacco, unman'fd	Lb.	21,514,745	18,135,947	934,221	722,565	- 15·7	- 22·6
Wine	Gallons.	1,262,256	898,443	383,584	236,324	- 28·8	+ 38·3
Wood, hewn and sawn. Loads.		1,412,198	945,247	3,722,857	2,894,061	- 33·0	- 22·2
Wool, sheep or lambs'. Lb.		30,793,515	12,149,523	1,289,980	563,587	- 60·5	- 56·3
Woollen stuffs	Yards.	4,122,498	951,142	344,101	96,942	- 76·9	- 71·8
All other articles				25,906,712	16,700,029	.....	- 35·5
Total				71,730,176	51,559,289	.....	- 28·1

IMPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM—OCTOBER.

Principal Articles.	Quantities.		Value.		Increase or Decrease per cent, compared with October, 1913.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	Quantity.	Value.
			£	£		£
Apparel.....			1,389,714	984,790	..	- 29·1
Beer and ale..... Barrels.	59,535	32,120	195,785	101,040	- 45·8	- 48·3
Cement..... Tons.	63,508	54,154	108,930	91,047	- 16·7	- 16·4
Chinaware & earthenware.....			297,150	177,629	..	- 40·2
Coal, coke, &c..... Tons.	7,059,928	4,151,381	4,953,102	2,754,829	- 41·1	- 44·3
Copper, all kinds..... "	4,746	2,635	305,310	179,640	- 41·4	- 50·8
Cotton, yarn and twist..... Lb.	19,959,100	8,018,500	1,401,806	477,782	- 59·8	- 65·9
" piece goods.... Yds.	630,937,100	370,711,500	8,724,743	4,937,951	- 41·2	- 43·4
" other mfrs.....			1,079,858	676,369	..	- 37·3
Haberdashery.....			106,217	65,676	..	- 38·1
Hardware & cutlery.....			297,605	170,712	..	- 42·6
Iron and steel..... Tons.	426,475	261,431	4,672,588	2,810,817	- 38·0	- 39·8
Jute yarn..... Lb.	3,245,300	1,283,800	62,280	24,389	- 60·4	- 60·9
" piece goods..... Yds.	14,996,300	10,530,600	264,248	183,611	- 29·7	- 30·5
Linen yarn..... Lb.	1,411,700	583,100	107,829	34,732	- 58·6	- 67·7
" piece goods.... Yds.	17,490,000	14,895,900	546,813	462,912	- 14·8	- 15·3
Machinery & millwork.....			3,271,296	2,032,738	..	- 37·8
Manures, chemical... Tons.	68,989	57,847	545,704	377,363	- 16·1	- 30·8
Oils, seed..... "	5,416	3,662	160,491	112,145	- 32·3	- 30·1
Salt (except table salt). "	46,299	35,821	44,735	35,547	- 22·6	- 20·5
Silk manufactures.....			164,411	116,960	..	- 28·8
Soda compounds..... Cwt.	742,778	876,850	167,879	204,948	+ 18·0	+ 22·0
Spirits..... Pf. galls	857,049	765,382	363,711	317,466	- 10·6	- 12·7
Sugar, refined..... Cwt.	25,137	4,644	18,448	6,583	- 81·5	- 64·3
Wool, sheep or lambs'. Lb.	3,192,300	2,524,600	193,690	145,190	- 20·9	- 25·0
Woollen and worsted yarn..... "	4,860,000	1,066,300	495,233	127,422	- 78·0	- 74·2
Woollen tissues, heavy and light, narrow and broad..... Yds.	7,343,500	3,489,300	875,907	444,245	- 52·4	- 49·2
Worsteds..... "	4,011,100	4,967,200	373,779	405,392	+ 23·8	+ 8·4
Woollen carpets..... Sq. yds.	649,000	364,200	120,084	74,221	- 43·8	- 38·1
All other articles.....			15,253,344	10,067,729	..	- 33·9
Total.....			46,622,699	28,601,815	..	- 38·6

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

Turning to the part played by Canada in the import trade, in grain and flour, imports of wheat in October amounted to 4,336,161 cwts., as against 2,089,400 cwts. in 1913; but wheatmeal and flour fell away from 414,019 cwts. to 265,370 cwts. There were also heavy declines in barley (312,700 cwts. to 68,700), and oats from 141,300 to 54,700.

Imports of bacon rose from 16,148 cwts. to 34,129 cwts., and of hams from 3,796 cwts. to 4,299 cwts. Shipments of cheese showed an increase of 30,422 cwts. Imports of canned salmon fell from 26,447 cwts. to 16,929 cwts., but during the same period, it is noteworthy that United States supplies increased by about 50 per cent, *i.e.*, from 25,067 cwts. to 37,114 cwts.

There is again an abnormal falling-off in shipments of lumber from Russia, which will probably now temporarily cease with the closing of the Baltic and the Archangel route, and while imports from Canada of "hewn" remain practically stationary, there was a slight increase in "sawn or split fir" of from 139,514 loads to 193,290 loads.

A noteworthy feature, however, is the largely increased imports of mechanical wet pulp from Canada, which aggregated 26,037 tons as against 5,151 for the same month last year.

VALUE OF DIRECT REPRESENTATION.

A combination of circumstances is causing Canada to endeavour to enlarge the scope of her export trade, confined in the past as far as the United Kingdom is concerned mainly to food products, lumber, and a limited number of other commodities.

It is certain that Canadian manufacturers and shippers who wish to obtain a permanent footing in these markets must adopt the methods which have been found advantageous in establishing existing Canadian business, whereby either through the medium of resident agents or otherwise, samples, prices and other detailed information are promptly available to importers and buyers.

Since the outbreak of the war, an unusual number of letters have been received from Canadian firms expressing a desire to secure export business, and also a large number of inquiries from United Kingdom firms wishing to obtain quotations from Canadian houses for articles of which they were seeking supplies.

These applications relate partly to Government supplies and partly to ordinary trade.

ADVANTAGES OF BEING ON THE GROUND.

The availability of samples, prices and other particulars always important in all kinds of business, has been particularly necessary in present circumstances where prompt delivery is of extreme urgency, and many Canadian firms who have relied solely upon the medium of correspondence have during the past few weeks been still further handicapped by the unavoidable delays which have resulted from the dislocation of the mail service. In one instance a case of samples occupied five weeks in reaching London from Montreal.

It might be mentioned regarding Government orders that under ordinary circumstances Government departments when purchasing supplies, circulate inquiries among firms of contractors whom they have placed on their list as a result of careful investigation of credentials.

At all times some of the successful tenderers obtain a portion of their supplies from other firms, both resident and non-resident, and whereas prompt action is always necessary, with the complete dislocation of ordinary sources of supply and the extreme urgency of delivery of equipment which has been experienced, buyers have been practically obliged to deal only with suppliers who were in a position to at once furnish samples, quotations, and guarantee of delivery, and perforce compelled to pass by manufacturers who had no representative on the spot. In confirmation of this it may be cited that the representatives of several Canadian manufacturers who have been on this side report that they have secured substantial orders both for Government and ordinary business requirements.

IMPORTANCE OF HAVING RESIDENT AGENTS.

In ordinary times a number of the inquiries for Canadian manufactured goods come from London and other United Kingdom firms who purchase upon behalf of customers in Australia, South Africa, and other portions of the British Empire, and in foreign countries, and almost invariably their first inquiry is for the names of Canadian houses who have resident agents in this country from whom can be obtained, without delay, samples and quotations of the goods required.

In many cases, inquiries are for goods in competition with the United States and other countries, and as these competitors are represented to a much greater degree than Canadian firms, orders are frequently lost to Canada.

Similar circumstances attend goods required for consumption in the United Kingdom except in cases of commission houses and manufacturers' agents, and this has been more particularly experienced recently, where buyers wish to investigate the possibilities of replacing from Canada goods which they have been obtaining from German and other sources.

Upon the other hand, it is obvious that as long as export trade in many Canadian goods was merely intermittent, there has been no particular necessity for the existence of resident agents, which accounts for their comparative rarity in Great Britain.

ADDRESSES OF AGENTS REQUESTED.

For reasons entered into above, attempts have been made to ascertain the addresses of existing agents, but with little success. As the number of agents has grown and must necessarily rapidly increase as Canadian manufacturers and others develop their export organization, it would be of practical value if Trade Commissioners were supplied with complete lists of the branches, agents, and correspondents, of all Canadian manufacturers and shippers who are represented in this country.

INQUIRIES FOR FORESTRY PRODUCTS.

Detailed reference was made in a recent report to the large number of inquiries being received about lumber and its manufactures. As already mentioned, the supplies from Russia have practically now ceased with the sealing up of the Baltic, and transportation from Scandinavia must be greatly hindered by the large number of mines which have been recently laid in the North Sea. Consequently, the opportunities for Canada are becoming increasingly favourable.

The possibilities of supplying the requirements of the United Kingdom in pit-wood have been thoroughly investigated by a commission, the publication of whose report is now awaited, and it is understood that important interests are exchanging views regarding railway ties and telegraph poles, and inquiries continue to be received and reported upon with regard to various manufactures of wood.

The question of freight appears to remain an obstacle, more particularly in the case of British Columbia, and it is reported that an important order for railway sleepers was recently placed for pitch pine at a laid down price far below the British Columbia quotations submitted.

Among Canadian articles asked for which have not been previously noted are: Zircon ores, calcium carbide, gold leaf, boiler tubes, plates and shafting, wooden tubs, boots, Scotch caps, infusorial earth and barbed wire.

MARKET FOR INFUSORIAL EARTH.

Under ordinary circumstances there are large supplies of practically every kind of infusorial earth (kieselguhr) required by the United Kingdom available from Germany, Algeria, and other countries, in addition to deposits existing in the United Kingdom itself. In almost every case, these can be laid down, partly owing to cheaper transportation, at prices which have been found unprofitable by Canadian owners of kieselguhr deposits who have investigated the matter in the past.

It has been ascertained that owing to the total cessation of shipments from Germany, there is a considerable demand at the present time in this country for a substitute for the variety known as "Neuberg Chalk," which is used for polishing pastes and powders and also for pharmaceutical purposes, and one of the most important London firms handling the material, after roughly examining a small sample of infusorial earth sent over from Nova Scotia, expresses the opinion that if kieselguhr of a similar quality can be supplied from Canada in quantity, it should be suitable for this object.

This view requires the confirmation that can only be proved by the testing of a large bulk sample, and in this connection it may be mentioned that absence of lime is an important consideration.

The attributes of German Neuberg chalk will presumably be known to Canadian owners of kieselguhr properties, but in any case it should be noted that the material must be shipped in the thoroughly washed, and finely and evenly ground powdered condition in which it reaches this country from Germany, and that there is no demand for the crude unwashed earth.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE TRADE.

It is stated that the requirements of the United Kingdom for this particular variety of kieselguhr should approximate about 1,000 tons a year.

The actual price depends wholly upon the quality of the particular deposit, but at the moment kieselguhr equal in every respect to the usual quality of Neuberg chalk should be worth about \$34 a ton of 2,240 pounds c.i.f. London or other United Kingdom port.

This is considerably above the average value, and the maintenance of the quotation would necessarily depend upon the quantity of similar abrasive available from other sources. Extensive inquiries in this direction are now being instituted by United Kingdom importers.

Canadian owners wishing to follow up the matter can obtain from the Department of Trade and Commerce the addresses of several United Kingdom firms who have expressed their willingness to consider samples and prices of Canadian infusorial earth, and are recommended to send over a bulk sample of not less than 14 pounds.

It is important, moreover, to emphasize the fact that practically inexhaustible quantities of lower grades of infusorial earth are still readily obtainable in the United Kingdom and from Algeria and elsewhere, and at the present time the Algerian variety can be purchased at less than \$5 a ton f.o.b. and laid down at United Kingdom ports at about \$10, a price which would not appear attractive to Canadian shippers.

APPLES AND PEARS.

The market reports of the leading fruit salesmen are not encouraging, and thoroughly confirm the unfavourable prospects which most of them anticipated.

The market has been quite unequal to holding up against the large consignments of apples and pears which have been steadily arriving, and in most cases prices realized do not exceed more than a half of those obtained at the same date a year ago.

While fruit of the best quality has done fairly well under the circumstances, prices realized by both apples and pears delivered in bad condition have been deplorable.

While excessive supplies have been a chief factor in the present situation, it is interesting to reproduce the following paragraph from a recent market report of Messrs. W. Dennis & Sons, Ltd., as indicative of the popularity of fruit among the classes:—

"In London, fruit is not going into consumption so readily as formerly, chiefly on account of the darkness prevailing all over the city after five o'clock in the evening, all street lamps being either obscured or unlit, and all fruiterers and other tradesmen being forbidden to show more than a minimum amount of light, their trade after that hour being at a standstill in consequence."

FUTURE DEMAND FOR PIANO ACTIONS.

As a result of the general economy which is being observed, there is practically no sale for pianofortes and the trade is at a standstill.

While some time must elapse before the large stocks available of both home and foreign-made pianofortes are worked off, I am informed by an authority that most United Kingdom manufacturers have been obtaining their piano actions from Germany, and will be obliged to secure a new source of supply when the industry revives.

It is, of course, likely that some steps will be taken to increase the manufacture of these actions in this country, but the demand must be considerable, because in addition to their former requirements, British manufacturers now hope to capture the bulk of the trade in imported pianos formerly held by Germany.

The extent of this business is shown by the fact that during the calendar year 1913 no less than 22,573 pianos manufactured in Germany were imported into this country.

The fact that piano actions and parts are produced to some considerable degree in Canada, points to a possible favourable opening for development in this industry, and the situation deserves the attention of Canadian manufacturers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike.)

MANCHESTER, November 5, 1914.

STATE OF TRADE.

The monthly record of the Manchester Chamber states that the cotton trade continues to make a good fight against extremely adverse conditions. There have been useful orders for Government contracts and the home trade. Cotton operatives have had a fair amount of work, and from the end of August to the middle of October the average weekly wages in weaving were about one-half of the normal.

The War Office and the Admiralty are giving a great deal of work to sections of the woollen industry, as well as to the iron and steel trades.

BRITISH EMPIRE TRADE MARK.

The Board of Trade have recently given their decision upon the application of the British Empire Trade Mark Association for a standardizing mark which has been before the board for four years. The application by the association is dismissed.

The mark was opposed by twenty chambers of commerce in the United Kingdom, and by nearly two hundred large firms in Manchester, London, Birmingham, Sheffield and Liverpool.

SHORTAGE OF LEATHER.

The great calls by the War Office authorities upon the leather industry for saddles, harness and boots, has had the effect of causing a scarcity of the raw material; and this, coupled with the stoppage of imports from Germany and Austria has had the effect of sending up prices. In general it may be said that there has been an all round increase in the materials to the extent of over 30 per cent. Hides suitable for army work have advanced in some cases as much as one shilling per pound. These causes, among other considerations, led to the decision of the Lancashire and District Master Saddlers' Association to advance prices by 20 per cent. Since August 1st arrivals of leather from Canada at Manchester by direct steamers have been 2,256 bales as compared with 1,444 in same period of last year.

WOOD PULP.

Future supplies of chemical wood pulp are causing considerable uneasiness to manufacturers and consumers. Not only is production at a standstill in the countries at war, but in Norway and Sweden the mills have been greatly hampered, and in many instances brought to a temporary standstill, owing to lack of coal and chemicals.

IMPORTS OF WOOD PULP.

According to the Paper Trades' Review, the imports of chemical wood pulp into the United Kingdom from all sources during 1913 comprised the following:—

	Tons.
Bleached, dry.	20,621
Unbleached, dry.	374,684
Wet.	16,498
Total.	411,803

IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES AT WAR.

The foregoing figures give an average weekly consumption of about 7,900 tons. The imports of dry unbleached (together with a small quantity of bleached) chemical wood pulp into the United Kingdom last year, from the undermentioned countries, were:—

	Tons.
Russia	41,628
Germany	40,972
Austria-Hungary	1,761
Total	<hr/> 84,361 <hr/>

These sources of supply being cut off the British papermaker has to face a weekly curtailment of some 1,600 tons. This of course will affect the imports into Manchester, which is one of the distributing centres for the supplies from Scandinavia and Canada.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

During the past few weeks, however, cargoes of wood pulp have been reaching this port rather freely, twelve steamers having arrived with an aggregate quantity of 106,000 bales, these figures including two shipments of about 40,000 bales of Canadian pulp from Chicoutimi.

FOOD STILL CHEAP.

At the end of twelve weeks of war, the period of fear of dear food prices has passed and, with perhaps the exception of sugar, there is no prospect of abnormal dearness in the price of domestic provisions. Inquiries among the members of the provision trade show that in certain directions an unmistakable downward tendency has set in and is likely to continue.

BACON PRICES.

Bacon, for instance, has suffered an extraordinary drop in value during the past three weeks. Danish bacon has declined by as much as 14 shillings per cwt., equivalent to a reduction of 1½d. per pound to the retail consumer. This big drop is due to heavy Danish killings.

BUTTER PRICES.

Irregular deliveries of butter from Denmark since the war started sent up the prices and the wholesale quotation is still over 4s. per cwt. higher than last year. But butter is not likely to grow much dearer, in fact late prices show a drop of over 3s. in the official Copenhagen quotations.

CHEESE DEARER.

The dearness of cheese is not due to any serious shortage but to Government purchases which have resulted in sending up the prices of the Canadian and New Zealand varieties to such a level that it is now cheaper for the Government to purchase Cheshire cheese and they have already taken about 200 tons from the Cheshire market.

Finest Canadian white and coloured cheese are now fetching from 75s. to 76s., according to quality.

IMPORTS OF APPLES.

Up to October 24 the apple arrivals at Liverpool amounted to 197,366 barrels as against 112,265 barrels in the same period last year. With an increase of over 85,000 barrels on last year it is not to be expected that this year's arrivals will fetch high prices, especially when the heavy English crop is considered.

Following were the prices for the week ending October 24, 1914:—

	Canadian Firsts.				Seconds and Slacks.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Kings..	13	6	to 21	0	10	6	to 15	0
Snows..	13	3	18	9	6	0	11	6
Greenings..	11	0	13	6	6	0	11	6
Gravensteins..	12	9	13	3	7	0	10	9
Baxters..	12	0	13	9	11	3	12	9
Pewankees..	10	6	12	0	8	9	9	6
Ribstons..	13	3	13	9	9	0	10	9
Cranberry Pippins..	13	0	14	0	11	0	12	3
Blenheims..	15	6						
Starks..	12	0						
Nova Scotian—								
Kings..	10	3	12	9	9	0	10	6
Gravensteins..	13	0			7	6	8	6
Blenheims..	11	6	12	6				
Ribston..	6	6	7	6	6	0	6	9
Hurlbert..	8	9						
Wolf river..	10	3						

RECORD APPLE SALE.

On Tuesday, October 27, the largest sale by auction of Canadian and American apples in the history of the commercial saleroom was effected.

This record consignment comprised about 30,000 barrels, and the result has been to bring the price of apples so low that they are easily within reach of the poorest consumers.

REPRESENTATION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

As an instance of what can be done by direct representation, the Department has received news from Buenos Aires of a successful trip made by Mr. Chute, a representative of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Limited.

He finds radical changes have resulted in South America as a result of the war; that the Germans who had a very large trade with the Argentine are now cut off, and that stocks of merchandise are beginning to run low, thus presenting an excellent opportunity for Canadians to enter this market.

Last year the United Fruit Company made a trial shipment to Buenos Aires with satisfactory results. This season Mr. Chute, by his personal visit, has been enabled to open up business relations with the principal cities of South America for Nova Scotia apples. He has done exceedingly well and has made connections which will be of lasting benefit to the apple trade of Nova Scotia.

A shipment of 10,056 boxes, 65 half barrels and 4,683 barrels, has been placed at remunerative figures.

This is published as a hint of the possibilities of the South American market and secondly as to the advisability of direct representation. Good stock, well assorted, well packed and preserved, commands good prices in South America for those who are enterprising enough to go after it.

THE FISHERIES OF DENMARK.

The following review of the fisheries of Denmark for the year 1913 appeared in the *Fish Trades Gazette* and may be given herewith as of special interest in view of the interruption to fishing activities in the North Sea, consequent upon the operations of the war.

DANISH FISHERIES IN 1913.

According to the official report of Mr. F. V. Mortensen, the Inspector of Fisheries, the total value of the fish landed in Denmark by Danish fishermen last year amounted to 17,515,200 kroner (about £973,000), as compared with 16,667,100 kroner in 1912—an increase of 848,100 kroner. The increase was most marked in the waters within the Scaw, but there was also an increase of 264,000 kroner on the West or North Sea coast. The most valuable fisheries are those in the Belts, the catch realizing 4,949,638 kroner, or 28.3 per cent of the whole; next come those of the Cattegat, with a value of 3,646,554 kroner, or 20.8 per cent, and third place is taken by the North Sea fisheries, whose value was 2,745,824 kroner, or 15.7 per cent of the total. The fish of greatest value is the plaice, the catch of which realized 5,539,508 kroner (or 31.6 per cent of the total), which was more than half a million kroner greater than the value in 1912, although the weight was less. The eel takes second place with a value of 4,666,248 kroner, or 26.6 per cent; then come herring, the value of which was 2,501,900 kroner, or 14.3 per cent; cod, with a value of 2,089,000 kroner, or 11.9 per cent; haddock, valued at 417,976 kroner, or 2.4 per cent; and mackerel, whose value was 380,804 kroner, or 2.2 per cent. The greater part of the plaice and nearly all the haddocks are got in the North Sea, whereas most of the cod are taken in the Cattegat and Belts, and the Belts also furnish the chief part of the herring, mackerel and eels.

MEN AND BOATS.

The total number of fishermen employed in the Danish fisheries last year was 17,697, against 17,821 in 1912, a decrease of 124; those regularly employed numbered 11,233. Of the total 11,695 were employed within the Scaw, 3,027 in the Limfjord, and 2,324 in the North Sea. The fishing fleet consisted of 15,489 boats and vessels, of which 383 were of fifteen tons or more, and 908 between five and fifteen tons. The value of the boats was 12,059,800 kroner, and of the gear 8,751,800 kroner, or together 20,811,600 kroner (£1,156,000). The number of boats provided with motors was 3,181—namely, 340, valued at 3,972,831 kroner, over fifteen tons; 722, valued at 2,731,655 kroner, between five and fifteen tons; and 2,119 of a value of 3,380,770 kroner, under five tons. A considerable variety of gear is made use of in Denmark, most capital being sunk in the stake-nets (*bundgarn*) along the shores, for the capture of herrings, cod, and eels, in eel traps and herring nets.

THE LIMFJORD.

The fisheries in this inland sea, which stretches across the northern part of Jutland, opening on one side into the Cattegat and on the other into the North Sea, are of considerable value. Last year they realized 2,011,000 kroner, not including the large quantity of oysters taken from the beds. The eel fishing, carried on mostly by net-traps along the shore, is the most valuable, the fish fetching 1,073,000 kroner. The plaice fishery comes next, with a value of 466,570 kroner, and then the herring fishery, valued at 303,000 kroner. Other fishes taken in the fjord are cod, sprats, skates, salmon, and trout, while the lobster is caught in considerable numbers in certain parts of it, and oysters abound. The oyster fisheries throughout the whole

extent of the Limfjord are in the hands of a company, which pays high rent to the State for the monopoly, and binds itself to produce and sell a fixed number of oysters per annum. Last year the number dredged and sold was 4,167,000. The Limfjord oysters have a great reputation not only in Copenhagen and Denmark generally, but also in Sweden, Germany, and other countries. The number of fishermen regularly employed in the Limfjord last year was 1,601, while 1,426 were occasionally employed. The fishing fleet consisted of 1,648 boats and vessels (of which 423 were equipped with motors), valued at 661,000 kroner, and the nets and gear were valued at 1,098,000 kroner.

PLAICE-FARMING.

The Danish Government annually spends a fairly large amount in the "planting" of fish and fish fry, both in the fresh waters and in the sea. The Limfjord for many years has been the seat of an experiment in the transplanting of plaice on a wholesale scale, with most beneficial results to the plaice fisheries within its boundaries and the consequent advantage to the fishermen. The operation consists in the capture of small plaice at the North Sea end of the fjord, where such plaice accumulate in very large numbers, and their transference in welled boats to the inner reaches of the Limfjord. The conditions for their growth in these shallow water areas are very favourable, and after even one summer the "crop" is many times more valuable than the fish when they are "planted." Last year the sum spent by the Government on this work was 19,700 kroner (over £1,000), the number of live small plaice secured being 2,216,000. The quantity of marketable plaice caught later by the fishermen on the grounds to which the young plaice had been transferred was 375,000 kilogrammes, of a value of about 205,000 kroner. All this quantity is not attributed to the "planting" operations, but from "marking" experiments which have been made it is believed that from one-half to three-quarters of the marketable fish caught are derived from those "planted." A large number—last year 20,000—of the fish are marked when planted, and thus the proportion among those captured can be ascertained and calculated.

DESTRUCTION OF SEALS AND CORMORANTS.

In Denmark, as in most continental countries, the Government gives financial assistance in waging war against seals and cormorants, which are so injurious to the fisheries in many places. The premium for the killing of seals amounts to 3 kroner per seal, which is less than is given in Sweden and the Netherlands, but it was sufficient to ensure the destruction of 625 of these pests last year. Of the total 105 were killed on the North Sea coast, 168 in the Cattegat, 116 in the Belts, twenty-eight in the Sound, 200 in the Baltic, seven in the Limfjord, and one in Ringkjøbing fjord. The number of cormorants killed was 341, mostly in the Cattegat and the Belts, the premium being 1 kroner for each cormorant.

RAILWAY SLEEPERS.

A communication received from Mr. Griffith, secretary to the Canadian High Commissioner, 17 Victoria street, London, S.W., affords interesting and valuable information regarding a market in France for the above. The name of a prominent engineer and railway contractor is given, and a statement made that this gentleman entered into negotiation with British Columbia dealers for the purchase of five million ties to be delivered on the opening of the Panama canal, and that samples were to be forwarded but that these were never received. It would seem highly desirable that samples (not necessarily of large size) should be forwarded to Dr. Roy, Canadian Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, and also to Mr. Griffith, 17 Victoria street, London, S.W. The samples would be used by prospective buyers to judge of quality, grain, texture and resistance, and it is essential that Cana-

dian exporters should quote for and supply sleepers cut according to metric measurements.

The engineer above referred to is still interested in the matter and disposed even to place a definite order for sleepers. He is described as a large contractor and railway builder and as holding an important position in commercial circles in France.

La Societe Anonyme des Etablissements Armand Beaumartin, whose head office is at 33 Rue de St. Genes, Bordeaux, France, state that they are desirous of getting in touch with fir exporters in British Columbia and invite correspondence.

M.M. Sebastien Freres, Quai de France, Rouen, usually purchase lumber in Sweden and Russia, but state that they might eventually be interested in Canadian lumber of the following dimensions: 3 inches x 9 inches (8 cm. x 23 cm.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches x 7 inches (65 cm. x 18 cm.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches x $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches (65 cm. x 165 cm.), in well-matched lengths of three metres and more. Messrs. Bergman et Lange, 53 Rue Grignan, Marseille, desire to be placed in touch with British Columbia fir dealers for their representation in Mediterranean ports, including Algeria, Tunis and Morocco; and Messrs. Ed. Lessieux-Sigaux, 8-bis Avenue Percier, Paris, have asked to be placed in touch with exporters of sawn lumber in British Columbia or elsewhere in Canada who can comply with the requirements of the French market.

La Societe de Construction d'Embranchements Industriels et de Camionnage par Fer, 80 Rue Taibout, Paris, are likely ultimately to be interested in British Columbia fir sleepers, and are anxious to receive full quotations, and Messrs. Ferdinand Petit, of 44-60 Rue Lucien Faure, Bordeaux, will be pleased to communicate with British Columbia producers concerning the possibility of introducing fir sleepers on the French market, as well as other descriptions of lumber, and they ask for quotations c.i.f. Bordeaux.

The question of securing supplies of British Columbia fir lumber for sleepers, etc., has also been brought to the notice of the French railway companies, as well as the Ministry of Public Works, and so far as the Eastern Railway is concerned, it appears that the supply of cross-ties for that system is assured up to the end of next year.

In 1896-1897, however, the company experimented with a small quantity of Columbia pine imported from British Columbia for use in the construction of freight cars, but it has not yet been deemed advisable to extend its use owing to the somewhat high price as compared with that of fir from the North and pitch pine hitherto utilized in the finishing of their box cars. The matter appears, therefore, to have been one of economy, but although the company's supply of lumber for this purpose is assured for over a year they are prepared to examine samples of British Columbia fir, after which they will be in a better position to form an opinion as to its utility for their purposes. The State railway administration reply that their contracts with Messrs. Carrel Aine, Fouche et Cie, of Le Mans, are sufficient to assure their supply of sleepers. It may be, however, that the firm in question would welcome quotations from British Columbia lumber exporters.

BRITISH MARKET FOR PIANOS.

The Department is in receipt of a communication from Mr. Harrison Watson, London, with respect to the market in Great Britain for pianos. A reference to statistics published in previous numbers of the Weekly Report will show, it is pointed out, that nearly 90 per cent of the pianos imported into Great Britain have been of German manufacture. This fact must have a material bearing on the future possibilities of the trade, because for many years to come few people in the United Kingdom will want to purchase pianos bearing a German maker's name.

At the present time, rigid economy is being practised in all classes and this has caused a depression in the piano trade in common with other branches of business. The United Kingdom makers are as a consequence therefore having difficulty in disposing of the large stock which they had made in anticipation of the usual demand.

The British manufacturer, however, naturally regards the cessation of supplies from Germany as his opportunity and hopes to make up the major portion of the deficiency by increased production within the country. It is doubtful whether this will be realized as the British people having always been accustomed to a variety of pianos of foreign make, are likely to demand foreign as well as British pianos.

It would seem that the only way for the Canadian piano manufacturer or manufacturers to test the possibilities of the market would be to send over a qualified representative, who could thoroughly investigate conditions and if the prospects are considered favourable, could conclude such permanent arrangements as may be found desirable. The method adopted by the German and other foreign houses doing business with the United Kingdom is to obtain an influential agent who has the entrée to dealers and retailers. The alternative would be to open an office and warehouse. Most of the principal German makers have their own shops in London, and either they or their agent carry stocks for prompt distribution among the local dealers.

Owing to the proximity of the manufacturers, there are few large dealers in London, although the large departmental stores and others sell various makes of pianos. In the suburbs of London there are a certain number of houses, mainly retailers, dealing in pianos. In the large provincial cities on the other hand there are important dealers, but none of them import direct.

Up to the present practically all the leading agents have handled German pianos, and this has been an obstacle to Canadian makers wishing to cultivate the United Kingdom trade. With the cessation of supplies from Germany, however, and the practical breaking up of future German business, many of these agents must seek new sources of supply, and there is every likelihood that one or more of them would be prepared to take up a Canadian agency.

Hitherto the shape and appearance of both Canadian and American pianos have been an obstacle to doing business with the United Kingdom. If Canadian manufacturers wish to obtain a footing in that market therefore they should make instruments specially for the British trade, according to the designs in favour. The editor of one of the leading British music trade journals is of the opinion that Canadian piano makers should be able to do a fairly large business with the United Kingdom if they are prepared to adapt themselves to the requirements and methods of the country.

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner has furnished the following market for Canadian produce for the week ended November 4, 1914:—

Cheese—

Bristol.....	74/	76/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	75/	76/	"
London.....	75/	77/	"
Glasgow.....	—	78/	"

Butter—None reported.

Bacon (Sides)—

Bristol.....	63/	67/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	62/	66/	"
London.....	64/	68/	"
Glasgow.....	—	—	"

Bacon (Cumberland cut)—

Bristol.....	—	—	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	72/	75/	"
London.....	—	—	"
Glasgow.....	72/	73/	"

Hams (long cut, green)—

Bristol.....	70/	75/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	69/	72/	"
London.....	71/	73/	"
Glasgow.....	—	—	"

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended November 7, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living :—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves.....	244	11
Sheep and lambs.....	—	—
Swine.....	—	—
Horses.....	259	40
Fresh meat :—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)..... Cwts.	160,184	138,556
Mutton " " ".....	72,961	62,189
Pork " " ".....	13,819	22,249
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen).....	12,071	12,839
Salted or preserved meat :—		
Bacon.....	88,620	79,795
Beef.....	1,555	380
Hams.....	12,613	13,432
Pork.....	2,892	3,499
Meat, unenumerated, salted.....	2,112	1,694
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned).....	18,184	23,283
Dairy produce and substitutes :—		
Butter.....	66,767	51,864
Margarine.....	33,165	32,249
Cheese.....	51,556	33,997
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums.....	—	—
" cream.....	137	113
" condensed.....	20,326	23,663
" preserved, other kinds.....	10	—
Eggs.....	521,452	161,303
Poultry.....	4,156	338
Game.....	2,351	747
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)..... Cwts.	14,030	3,386
Lard.....	28,673	35,598
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—		
Wheat.....	2,165,500	1,718,100
Wheatmeal and flour.....	204,200	281,800
Barley.....	896,400	423,300
Oats.....	244,300	46,500
Peas.....	23,775	15,010
Beans.....	84,440	134,730
Maize or Indian corn.....	1,047,800	1,008,900
Fruit, raw :—		
Apples.....	91,785	141,240
Pears.....	24,612	18,338
Hay..... Tons.	451	—
Hops..... Cwts.	28,624	2,049

MARKETS FOR CANADIAN LUMBER—HAWAII.

The following review of the market for Pacific Coast lumber in the Hawaiian islands, which appeared in a recent *United States Consular and Trade Report*, should be of interest to those engaged in lumber production in British Columbia, and should further bear out the articles on the possibilities for the extension of the markets for Canadian lumber which have appeared in previous numbers of the Weekly Report.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE MARKETS.

The eight islands in the Territory of Hawaii, usually referred to as the Hawaiian Islands, while part of the United States, are commonly considered as a foreign market by the lumbermen of the Pacific coast, since the lumber shipped to the several ports is of the same export grade as that consigned to the ports of other nations. Only four of the eight islands are of commercial importance, namely, Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai. The remaining islands—Molokai, Lanai, Nihau, and Kahoolawe—do not now require much lumber and are not likely to within the next 10 years. The chief industry of the last three is sheep raising.

Probably because of the comparatively short distance that separates the group from the United States—approximately 2,100 miles from San Francisco, Cal., and 2,400 miles from Seattle, Wash., in contrast to the 4,800 miles from Manila, P.I., or 3,450 miles from Yokohama, Japan, the next nearest sources of a lumber supply, though the latter is admittedly of a different character—the Hawaiian Islands always have depended and will probably continue to depend upon the mainland for its lumber demands. None of the islands has sufficient timber to meet its own needs, even were the timber that is available best adapted to the uses to which it must be put. The forests are principally of the hardwood type and they are of more value as a protection to the watersheds of the islands than for lumber. The Territorial Government, recognizing this fact, has set aside forest reserves aggregating 690,000 acres, of which about 67 per cent is Government land. The problem of fuel, particularly in the case of settlements and plantations some distance from a seaport, is a serious one, since both wood and oil must be shipped in. In an effort to solve the fuel problem, the experiment is being made of planting eucalyptus (*globulus* and *robusta*) for firewood.

SAWMILL OPERATIONS IN ISLANDS.

Only one sawmill is in operation in the Territory. The mill is that of the Hawaii Hardwood Co. (Ltd.), at Pahoa, on the island of Hawaii. Here is cut a limited quantity of ohia, a dense hardwood, which is manufactured into railroad ties, vehicle stock, flooring, paving blocks, and lumber that is principally used for interior finishing purposes. The anomaly is presented of this mill's product in the shape of ties being shipped to the mainland for the Sante Fe Railway Co., while the Hilo Railroad Co., over which road the ties are hauled from Pahoa to Hilo for shipment, imports redwood ties from California for its own line. Ohia flooring is quoted in Honolulu at \$80 per thousand feet board measure for $1\frac{1}{16}$ -inch by 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch face, while 1 by 4-inch stock in lumber brings \$75 and 1-inch by 10 and 12-inch as high as \$85 per thousand feet.

One other species which is cut in limited quantities and which in a measure may be said to compete with lumber from the mainland is koa, another dense hardwood, occasionally referred to as Hawaiian mahogany. This is an acacia, found chiefly on Hawaii and Maui. Natives cut the timber and find a market for the logs and gnarled pieces. It is manufactured principally into furniture and takes a beautiful polish. It is also made into many small articles sold as souvenirs.

LUMBER DEMAND SLACK.

Unsettled trade conditions have disturbed the lumber business in the Territory possibly to as great an extent as on the mainland. The main industry of Hawaii

is growing sugar cane. With a material reduction already made in the duty on sugar imported into the United States from foreign countries and with the prospect of the entire duty being removed in 1916, the cane-growing interests have been affected adversely. As is the case in other communities dependent largely upon one industry for their commercial support, so in Hawaii the depression in the sugar-growing industry has been reflected financially in substantially every other line of business. The plantations have been constrained to curtail and this in turn has forced general curtailment. The plantations are large individual consumers of lumber, and purchases during the last half of 1913 and the first 10 months of 1914 were much reduced from preceding years.

A glance at the table of lumber imports shows a total value for all lumber and lumber products for the year ended June 30, 1914, of \$1,383,322. This amount is smaller than for any one of the four preceding years. The shipments from the United States represent almost the total imports of lumber into Hawaii. The exceptions are the few dollars' worth of reeds, rattans, and bamboos imported by the Chinese particularly, and a negligible amount of staves used by the Japanese for containers for salted fish, rice, and native drinks.

YARD BUSINESS IN FEW HANDS.

Twenty-one concerns handle the lumber business on the four islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai, and cater to the wants of a combined population of 189,742 (census of 1910). Of the total number of concerns handling lumber, only eight import lumber in cargo lots. The others in different combinations buy an occasional cargo, but obtain their principal supply through the larger operators who import direct.

CONSUMPTION OF LUMBER.

The quantity of lumber consumed in the territory is perhaps best indicated in the accompanying table showing the shipments of lumber and lumber products from the United States proper for each of the last five fiscal years ended June 30. The shipments were received at the five ports embraced in the district of Hawaii—Honolulu (Oahu), Hilo and Mahukona (Hawaii), Kahului (Maui), and Koloa (Kauai).

Wood and manufactures of.	1910		1911		1912	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Logs and other round timber, ¹ M feet.		15,668		11,567	4,714	32,918
Lumber:						
Boards, deals, planks, joists, and						
scantling—						
Pine ².....M feet....	61,079	947,814	61,039	927,788	1,832	29,485
Fir ³.....do.....					68,627	1,019,126
Redwood ³.....do.....					24,034	45,872
All other.....do.....					1,639,514	145,185
Shingles.....thousands....	18,486	39,918	24,031	48,938		
Box shooks ¹.....number.....		39,181		105,218		
All other lumber.....		36,241		21,944		
Doors, sash, and blinds.....		58,767		61,234		98,056
Furniture.....		174,900		212,216		245,401
Hogsheads and barrels, empty.....		285				
Trim, moulding, and house finish.....		10,140		7,449		18,480
All other manufactures of.....		75,694		108,547		199,085
Total.....		1,418,628		1,504,900		1,833,608

Wood, and manufactures of.	1913		1914	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Logs and other round timber ¹ M feet..	2,336	17,462	991	8,615
Lumber:				
Boards, deals, planks, joists, and scantlings--				
Pine ² M feet..	404	12,403	1,007	16,550
Fir ³ do....	68,776	1,035,151	30,887	451,414
Redwood ³ do....	4,392	94,130	3,566	68,100
All other..... do....	4,350	90,886	838	34,183
Shingles..... thousands..	25,680	53,994	17,688	36,029
Box shooks ¹ number..	2,190,315	178,657	2,926,168	241,994
All other lumber.....		36,896		28,274
Doors, sash, and blinds.....		132,893		63,092
Furniture.....		258,764		203,615
Trim, moulding, and house finish.....		21,793		16,893
All other manufactures of.....		205,994		214,563
Total.....		2,139,023		1,383,322

¹ Quantity not stated prior to July 1, 1911. ³ Not separately stated prior to July 1, 1912.

² Not separately stated prior to July 1, 1911.

PLANTATIONS BUY OWN LUMBER SUPPLY.

The lumbermen are by no means the sole importers of lumber into the territory. Many of the sugar-cane plantations are organized on a large scale to handle economically the production from thousands of acres. They are in most instances heavy consumers of lumber for mills, storehouses, living quarters, flumes for carrying water for irrigating or for fluming the cut cane, railroad ties, trestles, fences, vehicles, and many other uses incident to a plantation. The purchase of all their supplies is not infrequently made a commission house or broker at one of the ports, and since the same commission house usually has the accounts of other plantations, lumber is bought in cargo lots and apportioned according to the needs of two or more plantations in the same general locality. These purchases aggregate millions of feet of lumber each year.

WOOD BEST BUILDING MATERIAL.

Wood is without question the best building material for use in the construction of homes in the territory of Hawaii. The equable climate, with no extreme of heat or cold, and a prodigious rainfall in some sections, require a shelter not too heavy in construction and so arranged as to secure the maximum sunlight and air. Shingles, it has been proved, make the most desirable roofing, though in some sections corrugated iron is used on the roofs in order that every drop of rain may be diverted into tanks and saved for future use.

SCHOONERS CARRY BULK OF IMPORTS.

As heretofore stated, nearly all of the lumber coming into the islands is shipped from Pacific coast mills. The almost exclusive method of transportation employed has been three and four masted schooners, some of the importers owning their own vessels. One or two cargoes have come in steam schooners, such as are in the Pacific coast trade, and small parcel shipments by regular steamship lines. The schooner is favoured because a lower rate of freight can be obtained than by steam schooner or steamship; smaller cargoes are carried, which is a decided advantage in the island ports where dock storage facilities are limited; and, further, the schooner needs

no urgent dispatch in loading and more time is allowed for unloading, thus permitting escape from demurrage charges. The prevailing charter rates from Puget Sound ports to Honolulu in September and October, 1914, were \$5.50 per 1,000 feet board measure. This rate has been higher by a dollar or more in recent years.

Return cargoes for the lumber carriers are not easily had. Some shipments of tinned pine apples have been made to San Francisco, but this method of shipment is objected to because of the long time in transit and the uncertainty of delivery. In a few instances schooners have had return cargoes of ohia railroad ties, but the number of these cargoes is necessarily limited. The shipment of sugar is made by both steamship and sailing vessel. Since sugar, however, is subject to much damage if in contact with water, and as the average lumber-carrying schooner is not sufficiently prepared for its safe handling, practically no cargoes are so shipped.

DOUGLAS FIR PRINCIPALLY USED.

The lumber bought on Puget Sound is almost all Douglas fir, but is known in the territory as Oregon pine and is sometimes called Northwestern pine. Nearly all of it is No. 1 merchantable grade and is graded and sold under the certificate of the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau. Small quantities of rough clears are also included in some of the orders. In unloading it is the custom to sort over the stock before putting it in pile and a small amount of select grade is secured from the No. 1 merchantable. *A* and clear red cedar shingles also are purchased, together with flooring, finish, and millwork.

In Honolulu a base list is used in figuring the retail price for lumber. In October, 1914, the base price on rough Douglas fir varied from \$24.50 to \$28 per thousand feet, according to the size of the order, credit demanded, and other factors. In other years the base price has been as high as \$32.50.

In Hilo, which is the next largest market to Honolulu, a joint list is issued. The following prices are quoted from the list prevailing in October, 1914: Douglas fir, 1 by 3 inches, 10 to 14 feet, \$36.50; 1 by 12 inches, 10 to 14 feet, \$31.50; 2 by 4 inches to 2 by 12 inches, 10 to 14 feet, \$31.50. For lengths from 16 to 32 feet, \$1 per thousand is added. Selected stock takes an advance over the price for rough merchantable of \$7.50 per thousand, and clear stock an advance of \$12.50 per thousand.

NO WOOD-USING INDUSTRIES.

No industries of any size exist in the islands that use lumber exclusively as a raw material. Numerous small furniture-making shops are to be found in the cities and larger towns, most of which are conducted by aliens, for which lumber is bought locally and in decidedly small lots. Into this class of manufacturing goes a quantity of ohia, the native wood, as well as some koa. The latter is also turned into novelties for the tourist trade.

LARGE LUMBER CONCERNS.

One of the largest of the individual consumers of lumber is the Oahu Railway and Land Co., which operates approximately 115 miles of railroad on the island of Oahu. The Koolau Railway, operating about 12 miles, is practically an extension of the Oahu Railroad. In Honolulu the company has a plant for building both passenger and freight cars of varied types (all narrow gauge) in operation. An estimate of the quantity used annually for building cars and in maintenance is given at 1,000,000 feet b.m.; this is practically all Douglas fir. Possibly 2,000 feet of ohia is used for finish. The railroad also uses approximately 25,000 ties a year. These are all redwood of standard size (6 by 8 by 8 inches). In explanation of using a standard-

size tie on a narrow-gauge road, it has been found by experience that the mechanical life of the tie is much less than its resistance to decay, and by shifting the tie and cutting off a portion of one end and relaying it a financial saving is made. The Oahu Railroad operates its telegraph and telephone system over the pole line on its right of way owned by the Mutual Telephone Co. and therefore does not purchase poles. The company buys practically all of its lumber direct from the manufacturers.

OTHER RAILROAD CONSUMERS.

Another railroad consumer, requiring about 1,000,000 feet annually, is the Hilo Railroad Co., operating about 72 miles of line on the Island of Hawaii. This is a standard-gauge railroad, the only one in the territory. The company has car shops and a foundry, and builds and repairs its own cars at Hilo. Redwood ties are used in the roadbed, but the requirements are so varied from year to year that no estimate of the number bought annually could be obtained. Douglas fir is chiefly used in the shops, though ohia has been found well adapted for car roofs. The company buys direct from the manufacturers on the Pacific coast or takes part of cargo space with some local concern shipping into Hilo.

The Hawaii Railroad Co. operates 20 miles of road from the harbour of Mahukona to Niulii, in the district of Kohala. The West Hawaii Railroad Co. has about 12 miles of track in the district of Kona. On the Island of Maui, the Kahului Railroad Co. operates approximately 25 miles. On the island of Kauai, the Kauai Railway Co. has about 17 miles of road. These roads generally serve many plantations operating their own railroads. For instance, the Oahu Railway and Land Co. connects with more than 100 miles of private railroads on sugar plantations.

STREET RAILWAY AND TELEPHONE DEMANDS.

One electric street railway system has been established in the Territory. The Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company operates the entire line through the principal streets and suburbs. In the early construction of the line red cedar ties were laid, but since 1903 redwood has been used exclusively after treatment with a preservative, since it was found the redwood decayed quickly unless protected. Red-cedar poles have given satisfaction, a butt preservative treatment being applied. The company also has successfully used Douglas fir paving block in the business district of the city. All cars are bought on the mainland. An extension of the line 4 miles to the United States naval station at Pearl Harbour is contemplated.

The Mutual Telephone Company, with headquarters in Honolulu, has about 10,000 poles set in its lines on Oahu, and of this number approximately 7,000 are sawn redwood. The company specifies a 24 or 26 foot pole with an 8 by 8 inch butt and 6 by 6 inch top. No general extension of the lines of the company is contemplated. Practically all of the furniture used by the company in the way of exchange switchboards, as well as private exchange switchboards, is made of ohia and koa and built in its own shops.

PAVING BLOCK AND PILING.

Wood paving block is specified by the department of public works as one of five kinds of paving that may be laid in Honolulu streets. Approximately 100,000 Douglas fir blocks have been laid in the city streets. The size of block that is thought best adapted is 3 by 4 by 4 inches. A bid submitted by a contractor during the middle of October, 1914, named \$1.962 per square yard for Douglas fir blocks, furnished and placed, including foundation. The price bid was lower than in some previous tenders. Ohia also has been used for paving block and, being a native wood, has probably been favoured. No large amount of wood-block paving remains to be done in Honolulu, but much will be done in the future in the next largest city, Hilo.

Owing to the destructiveness of the marine life in the harbour of Honolulu, concrete has been resorted to in recent years as a substitute for timber piling. Some Douglas fir piling is still being used, in 70 and 80 foot lengths, but it is necessary to sheath the piles with copper to protect them from the teredo. Piles when bought on the Pacific coast reach the islands as part of a deck load of lumber. With the opening of the Panama canal an impetus is expected to be given to the shipping business of Honolulu, and the question has been agitated of enlarging the port facilities through the improvement of Kalihi harbour and channel, which lies between Honolulu harbour and Pearl harbour. Should this scheme materialize, a decided demand for lumber would follow for dock purposes.

SASH AND DOOR DEMANDS.

The sash and door business in the islands is about evenly divided between the factories of sugar and white pine stock in California and the manufacturers of Douglas fir and western yellow pine stock in Oregon and Washington. Only regular stock patterns common to the trade of the mainland are used in both doors and sash. All sash is glazed. Some special work is done at the local planing mills, but much custom work is ordered from the Pacific coast factories when time permits.

BIG MARKET FOR BOX SHOOKS.

Hawaii ships its principal product, sugar, as well as all its minor products, with one exception, in containers other than those made of wood. The sugar, coffee, fruits, nuts and rice go in bags. The exception noted is canned pineapples, which has grown to be next to the largest article exported. The pineapple industry of the islands is an important one to the residents of the Territory, as it is to the lumbermen of the Pacific coast, since it affords an outlet for lumber in the form of shooks valued at nearly \$250,000 a year. The canned pineapple business in Hawaii has grown from the insignificant pack of 4,000 cases in 1903 to a pack of 1,667,000 cases in 1913. The pack of 1914 is estimated at 2,177,000 cases. It must be understood, however, that this ratio of annual increase in pack will hardly continue. In addition to the cases needed to pack the tins themselves, probably 20,000 boxes are used to pack pineapple juice. The five sizes of boxes used as given below with the inside measurements are practically standard with all the canneries.

No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
No. 2 tall	10 $\frac{3}{8}$ 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ 9 "
No. 2 squat	7 $\frac{3}{16}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
No. 8/6	18 $\frac{3}{8}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 "
No. 1 tall	18 $\frac{3}{8}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SHOOKS AND PRICES.

The general specifications call for Douglas fir sides, top and bottom $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick with spruce ends $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. One of the largest packers uses California pine shooks exclusively for packages, at a slightly higher price per case than is paid by the other canneries. Another factory specifies spruce—for its entire box. (A list of the Hawaiian pineapple canneries may be had from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its branches.)

Of the total pineapple pack it is estimated that 82 per cent is canned on the island of Oahu, 13 per cent on Maui, and 5 per cent on Kauai.

Part of the shook business of the pineapple packers is placed direct with the box factories, while another part is placed through brokers or commission men in Honolulu and San Francisco. The cost of the boxes varies from year to year in sympathy with the value of lumber. Another influencing factor is the quality of boxes and the

facilities of the different mills for shipping f.o.b. Puget Sound. The following range of values f.o.b. Puget Sound is given for the several size boxes for which the number and dimensions were given in a preceding paragraph:—

	Price per 100 boxes.	
No. 2½.....	\$9 00	to \$ 9 60
No. 2 tall.....	7 25	7 85
No. 2 squat.....	8 05	8 40
No. 8/6.....	8 85	9 20
No. 1 tall.....	9 95	10 35

These prices are subject to a discount for cash. The freight on the boxes is \$3.50 per ton measurement of 40 cubic feet, and increases the cost laid down c.i.f. Honolulu approximately 2½ cents each.

LUMBER SUBJECT TO INSECT DAMAGE.

Two insect pests work havoc with lumber in the Hawaiian Islands, when once they attack wood, wherever it may be, either rough or finished, inside or exposed to the elements. One of these pests is a flying white ant, which finds its way into the wood, chiefly into the sap, through the smallest opening and then literally eats its way through the interior, making grooves as thick as a lead pencil. No indication of the damage being worked in the wood is shown on the exterior until pressure on the remaining shell-like covering surface causes it to break. The presence of the ant can be detected in the earlier stages through a fine white powder that it deposits when forcing an entrance into the wood itself.

The other pest is the so-called carpenter-bee, which, although black in colour, is a bee of about the size familiar in many sections of the mainland. It attacks lumber, fence posts, and poles, boring a hole a half-inch in diameter to a considerable depth. Sometimes the bee bores into the post at right angles and then turns and parallels the grain, so that the piece attacked may be honeycombed without anything on the surface to indicate this condition. It is said that the carpenter-bee a few years ago did more to decrease the use of redwood lumber than any other agency. Lumber in pile is not free from attack from these pests. The bee has not been so active in recent years, though the ant continues to do much damage.

PROSPECTIVE LUMBER DEMANDS.

The next five or ten years do not hold out any prospectively great increase in the volume of the lumber business in the Hawaiian Islands. Unquestionably a large acreage will be brought under cultivation on some of the islands that are thus far but partially exploited, but it is difficult to conceive of any substantial growth in urban population. The islands have no natural resources, such as coal, iron, or other mineral deposits, oil, or forests, and without these they cannot engage in manufacture and compete with sections contiguous to raw material. Even for the few articles manufactured for consumption within the territory to-day the raw materials must be imported. An increased traffic through the Panama Canal might make of the Hawaiian Islands a desirable, even logical, station for coaling and supplies for the commerce from east to west or west to east, but that in itself would not materially add to the population and thereby influence the consumption of lumber. It has already been pointed out that the use of materials other than wood for construction purposes is growing, despite the fact that wood makes the most desirable dwelling in the temperate climate of the islands. It is barely possible that the use of substitutes will, unless unforeseen conditions should bring about an influx of people, from now on offset what natural increase in the lumber business might be expected.

The inference may possibly be drawn by the reader from statements made in this report that the prices quoted as prevailing retail figures have had a part in retarding

building operations or tended to influence favourably the use of substitutes. According to the lumbermen, the prices asked are not excessive and allow of but a legitimate profit to themselves. They cite the facts of the limited storage facilities for lumber on the water front, the cost of handling, high insurance rates, necessarily extended credits, inefficient yet highly paid labour, and long and costly hauls for delivery. Others who were uninitiated, but who believed big profits were to be reaped in the business, are said to have attempted to operate yards in Honolulu and failed to make a success of the venture.

The question will probably occur to many of the readers why more of the lumber orders of the larger consumers, such as the sugar plantations, are not placed directly with the manufacturer. The explanation lies partly in the fact that for generations business has been carried on in the islands through middlemen in the seaports who, for a comparatively small commission, undertake not only to buy all the supplies for the plantation but to market its product as well. Further, there is an interlocking of the personnel forming the directorates of many of the various companies, which has brought about an exchange of business of every form. In addition, several of the larger concerns doing a brokerage business have branch houses or are branch houses of San Francisco companies, and they relieve the buyer of all responsibility in purchasing lumber or other supplies.

As to credits, all of the concerns that import lumber in cargo lots for their yards in the islands have had such extensive business dealings with the lumbermen on the Pacific coast that no serious questions arise as to the terms or time of payment. Settlements are usually arranged for on the basis of payment on receipt of documents less 2 per cent for cash.

AN AGENCY FOR JAPANESE GOODS.

Attention has been drawn in previous numbers of the Weekly Report to the important part in the development of Canadian trade with the Far East played by the possibility of obtaining cargoes both ways. Efforts therefore to encourage the sale of Oriental goods in Canada should not be looked upon with disfavour especially where the goods are such as do not compete with home made products. The Department has recently received a communication from a firm in Osaka, Japan, who desire to be put into touch with firms in Canada willing to handle the following Japanese goods: silk handkerchiefs, silk stockings, silk gowns, silk underwear; cotton underwear and stockings, cotton towels, cotton crepes; hair, cloth, nail, tooth, etc., brushes; several kinds of toys; several kinds of sundries.

The name and address of the firm in question may be had on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

FOOD SUPPLIES OF PARIS.

The following article on the food problem in Paris appeared in the daily paper *Paris-Midi* and was forwarded to the Department by the Hon. Philippe Roy, the Canadian Commissioner General at Paris. It contains some observations concerning the supply of cattle and the sources from which the French herd can be replenished, which may be of interest to Canadian breeders.

THE FOOD SUPPLIES OF PARIS.

The problem of food supply keenly interests everyone. We have put a few questions on this subject to a party holding an important position, whom the circumstances force to remain anonymous. His reply has been as follows:—

NO CAUSE OF WORRY AT PRESENT.

"When the enemy was at the doors of Paris, the population of the city recalled the siege of 1870 and stocked provisions, congratulating itself to escape in this manner from the fate of war.

Fortunately, every care had been taken by the Commissariat, foodstuffs being abundant, herds (more than 95,000 heads) were yarded in the entrenched camp, warehouses accumulated extraordinary stocks and prices of essential products were not exposed to the cruel rise which formally caused a panic in the population.

"Fears were entertained, however, as regards sugar, the price of which rose sensibly. Normal market, some said, a corner, said the others. It is evident that the situation explained many things, if it did not justify them, as refineries and sugar factories had been rudely assailed and a great number had disappeared under the attacks of the enemy. To-day it seems that the supplies will establish once more normal rates. Great Britain, our colonies and remaining factories which are available, notably in the district of Meaux, supply or will furnish the stocks.

"The same applies to the meat trade. A huge herd is within our walls, stock yards are turning out twenty tons of frozen meat daily intended to constitute stocks. Later on, the departments which have not been invaded, such as Nièvre, Allier, Vienne, Haute-Vienne, Dordogne, will contribute their valuable support to our armies and population. This is the state of affairs at present.

FURTHER MEASURES OF CAUTION.

"In the future a serious investigation is necessary. It is evident that the meat supply for the Parisian population and that of a large part of France will become if not critical at least worrying.

"At the beginning of 1914 the French herd numbered 14,807,380 head of cattle. This figure was neither better nor worse than previous ones; it indicated once more the truth that French breeding is not sufficient for the consumption. Admitting that each inhabitant of France consumes annually 36 kilos of meat it is found that a shortage on the market of 600,000 tons exists in the same period.

"How can this deficit be made up? By importing from ranching countries more wealthy than ours.

"A question arises here. Are the points of supply sufficient? They are, but it must be noticed that their prosperity is in full decrease.

"The United States had, in 1907, 72,534,000 heads; in 1912, 56,527,000 heads.

"The exports from that country which amounted, in 1907, to 200,069,729 pounds, reached in the first three-quarters of 1912 only 5,479,439 pounds, from which the conclusion can be drawn that the exportation of that country is bound to disappear.

"Argentine, which formally occupied one of the first positions on the markets of the world, possesses 29,000,000 heads of cattle, but during the four years this figure has remained stationary.

"Canada contributes a small proportion: 6,800,000 heads only, of which 35 per cent are milch cows.

"Tunisia is self-sustaining and could be developed. Madagascar especially would have the best future prospects if we knew how to use our colonies, but these two countries cannot yet figure on the general market.

"From all this, it appears that our sources of supply will have to be investigated continually, important stocks constituted and this is rendered all the more necessary as the war will have caused in the European herds losses which will be hard to repair, through disease, looting and over-feeding of the armies.

"Germany, which had prepared for a war by mobilizing with its army all the resources of the empire, had assured the supply of foodstuffs to its people by creating formidable stocks of frozen and canned meat. We will be placed under the obligation

of following this example if we want to escape in future from the economic and social consequences which have brought about the present crisis of the high cost of living from which the population has cruelly suffered.

"From now on we must abandon the empiric or improvised solutions which have prevailed so far and obtain from the food products trade the solution of this serious problem."

NOTES ON GERMAN TRADE.

A campaign is being actively conducted in the United Kingdom to secure for British manufacturers and exporters the trade in foreign and colonial markets formerly in German hands. In this campaign the Government Department known as the Board of Trade is taking the leading part, and through its Commercial Intelligence Branch has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades, resulting from the withdrawal of competition from Germany and Austria-Hungary in neutral markets. Extracts from these memoranda are published below, and may serve as further amplification of the special articles dealing with the opportunity for the enlargement of Canadian trade, presented through the interruption to German exports.

The following extracts deal with felt hats, feeding stuffs, goldsmiths' and silver-smiths' wares and paper and cardboard:—

Felt Hats.

The following statement shows, for a recent year, the value of felt hats and fezzes exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary to all destinations. Figures for the United Kingdom are also given for the purposes of comparison.

Exports from Germany (1912)—

Caps of textile materials, fezzes, etc.	£ 19,000
Men's hats, of hair felt.	21,800
" of wool felt.	149,600
Women's hats, of felt.	80,200
Hat shapes, of hair felt.	9,200
" of wool felt.	14,200
Total.	<hr/> £294,000

Exports from Austria-Hungary (1913)—

Hat shapes, of hair-felt.	£ 93,000
" of wool felt.	51,000
Men's and boys' hats—	
Of hair felt, not trimmed.	17,000
Of wool felt, not trimmed.	3,300
Of hair felt, trimmed.	369,000
Of wool felt, trimmed.	28,000
Women's and girls' hats—of materials other than straw, bast, wood-shavings, and similar materials—	
Not trimmed.	387,000
Trimmed.	15,000
Fezzes, with or without tassels.	217,000
	<hr/> £1,180,300

Exports from the United Kingdom (1913)—

Hats and bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed of felt.	£1,211,600
--	------------

The principal German markets for the various descriptions of felt hats, etc., and the value of such goods taken by each market in 1912, are given in the following table:—

ARTICLES EXPORTED.

Articles Exported.	Total Value of Exports to all Destinations in 1912.	Value of Exports to United Kingdom and Principal Neutral Markets.	Principal Markets and Amount sent to each.
	£	£	
Caps of textile materials, fezzes, &c.	19,000	8,700	Switzerland, 2,200l.; Russia, 1,300l.; Denmark, 500l.; Dutch East Indies, 450l.; United States, 450l.; Mexico, 550l.; Chile, 2,700l.; China, 550l.
Men's hats : of hair-felt..	21,800	13,150	United Kingdom, 900l.; Canada, 700l.; Norway, 900l.; Sweden, 1,600l.; Denmark, 1,450l.; France, 800l.; Switzerland, 2,250l.; United States, 3,300l.; Chile, 1,250l.
Men's hats : of wool-felt	149,600	77,200	United Kingdom, 5,400l.; Canada, 3,350l.; British West Africa, 2,400l.; Straits Settlements, 5,300l.; Denmark, 12,700l.; Sweden, 3,200l.; Norway, 2,350l.; Switzerland, 15,200l.; France, 1,200l.; Roumania, 1,300l.; United States, 17,600l.; Chile, 1,500l.; China, 5,700l.
Women's hats : of felt...	80,200	44,650	United Kingdom, 11,600l.; Norway, 4,200l.; France, 5,700l.; Denmark, 8,800l.; Sweden, 5,400l.; Switzerland, 6,500l.; Italy, 2,450l.
Hat-shapes : of hair-felt.	9,200	8,350	United Kingdom, 6,700l.; Russia, 1,100l.; France, 550l.
Hat-shapes : of wool-felt.	14,200	5,200	United Kingdom, 2,900l.; Russia, 1,000l.; Sweden, 600l.; Norway, 700l.

The aggregate value of German-made felt hats, fezzes, etc., enumerated above exported to these markets in 1912 was £157,250, or nearly 55 per cent of her total exports of these goods. It will be seen that one-half of Germany's trade in this class of goods consisted of "men's hats of wool felt," and the countries mentioned in the above table took, in 1912, over 50 per cent of this particular description of felt hat.

The value of the exports of felt hats and fezzes, etc., from Austria-Hungary was much larger than that of the exports from Germany, as is shown by the following table, which gives the total exports of these goods to all destinations, and the amounts sent to each of the principal markets in 1913:—

Articles Exported.	Total Value of Exports to all Destinations in 1912.	Value of Exports to United Kingdom and Principal Neutral Markets.	Principal Markets and Amounts sent to each.
	£	£	
Hat shapes :—Of hair-felt.....	93,000	39,600	United Kingdom, £24,000; Russia, European, £4,800; France, £4,500; Roumania, £2,100; Switzerland, £1,400; Italy, £1,200; Mexico, £900; United States, £700.
Hat shapes :—Of wool-felt.....	51,000	19,400	United Kingdom, £7,500; Roumania, £5,500; Italy, £4,300; Switzerland, £1,500; British India, £600.
Men's and boys' hats :—Of hair-felt, not trimmed.	17,000	10,900	United Kingdom, £4,900; Switzerland, £2,900; Russia, European, £1,200; France, £800; United States, £1,100.
Men's and boys' hats :—Of wool-felt, not trimmed.	3,300	2,400	United Kingdom, £900; Switzerland, £900; United States, £600.
Men's and boys' hats :—Of hair-felt, trimmed.	369,000	149,900	United Kingdom, £26,800; Canada, £2,600; Russia, European, £29,000; Roumania, £20,000; Switzerland, £10,400; Italy, £9,100; France, £7,400; Sweden, £4,400; United States, £40,200.
Men's and boys' hats :—Of wool-felt, trimmed.	28,000	7,300	United Kingdom, £1,300; Roumania, £1,900; Italy, £1,100; Chile, £2,000; Columbia, £1,000.
Women's and girls' hats :— Of materials other than straw, bast, wood-shavings and similar materials : not trimmed.....	387,000	275,100	United Kingdom, £238,500; France, £17,100; Roumania, £3,600; Switzerland, £2,800; Bulgaria, £2,100; Italy, £1,300; United States, £9,700.
trimmed.....	15,000	9,800	United Kingdom, £5,200; France, £2,400; Switzerland, £900; Servia, £500; Egypt, £800.
Fezzes, with or without tassels...	217,000	202,400	British India, £28,200; British Possessions in Africa, £15,700; Turkey, European, £60,700; Turkey, Asiatic, £63,300; Bulgaria, £2,600; Roumania, £1,300; Egypt, £16,900; Dutch East Indies, £7,300.

The aggregate value of the exports of felt hats and fezzes, etc., enumerated above, from Austria-Hungary to the markets mentioned was £710,400, or 60 per cent of her exports to all destinations. In 1913, the United Kingdom took "women's and girls' hats, other than straw," to the value of £243,700 from Austria-Hungary, this amount being over 60 per cent of Austria's exports of these goods in that year. A large market for fezzes, particularly in Turkey, India, British Africa, and Egypt is now open to British traders, Austria-Hungary having supplied these countries with £184,800 worth of fezzes in 1913.

Feeding Stuffs.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows, for a recent year, the value of feeding stuffs (oilcake and bran) exported from Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom, respectively, to all destinations:—

Exported from Germany (1912)—

Oilcakes, oilcake meal, almond bran (dried and powdered residue of oil-extracted almonds)	£1,702,900
Bran and rice waste	132,350
Total	<u>£1,835,250</u>

Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913)—

Linseed and other oilcakes and solid residues from the manufacture of oil (including almond bran)	£407,755
Bran and rice offals	201,235
Total	<u>£608,990</u>

Exported from the United Kingdom (1913)—

Oilseed cakes of all sorts	£ 354,340
Bran and other corn and grain offals (including rice meal and dust)	1,256,450
Total	<u>£1,610,790</u>

It will be seen that the bulk of the exports of feeding stuffs from Germany and Austria-Hungary consists of varied descriptions of oilcake, whereas the exports from the United Kingdom comprise chiefly bran and other corn and grain offals.

Each of the three countries exports a certain amount of these feeding stuffs to the other two.

The extent of this trade in a recent year was as follows:—

Exports of Feeding Stuffs.

From Germany (1912)—

To United Kingdom	£392,650
To Austria-Hungary	146,150
Total	<u>£538,800</u>

From Austria-Hungary (1913)—

To United Kingdom	£ 7,980
To Germany	573,300
Total	<u>£581,280</u>

From United Kingdom (1913)—

To Germany	£759,200
To Austria-Hungary	400
Total	<u>£759,600</u>

Deducting these amounts from the total exports, it appears that the exports of the three countries to all other markets were as follows:—

From Germany (1912)	£1,296,450
“ Austria-Hungary (1913)	27,705
“ United Kingdom (1913)	851,190

These figures thus represent the extent of German and Austrian competition in markets common to all three countries.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MARKETS.

The following statements show for a recent year the value of feeding stuffs exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary respectively, to the principal Colonial and neutral markets supplied by them. Particulars of the exports from the United Kingdom have been added for comparison:—

(a) Oilseed Cakes.

Country to which Exported.	From Germany (1912).	From Austria-Hungary (1913).
	£	£
British India.....	600	
Norway.....	31,650	
Sweden.....	144,800	
Denmark.....	345,750	
Netherlands.....	464,200	10
Belgium.....	120,456	
France.....	26,150	90
Switzerland.....	57,650	610
Portugal.....	3,000	
Italy.....	1,150	21,115
Russia.....	2,600	250
Brazil.....	150	
United States.....	5,200	10

The bulk of this trade is concentrated in Western European countries. The United Kingdom leads in the French, Russian, and United States markets, and does a fair trade with Denmark and the Netherlands; but elsewhere the trade is in German hands, with the exception of the Italian market, which is almost entirely supplied by Austria-Hungary.

(b) Bran and Rice Offals.

Country to which Exported.	From Germany (1912).	From Austria-Hungary (1913).
	£	£
Norway.....	13,600	115
Sweden.....	4,800	
Denmark.....	12,250	
Netherlands.....	6,050	120
Belgium.....	3,750	
France.....	700	
Switzerland.....	17,400	255
Spain.....	250	
Italy.....	150	3,990
Montenegro.....		15
Greece.....		150
Bulgaria.....		240
Roumania.....		95
Russia.....	9,450	395
Turkey.....		215

The United Kingdom has a firm hold on the export trade in bran and rice offals, her exports of these feeding stuffs dominating the Western European markets. Germany, however, practically controls the Swiss market, and has a considerable lead in Norway and Russia. South-Eastern Europe (Italy, Greece, the Balkan States and Turkey) draws its supplies mainly from Austria-Hungary.

In Colonial markets German competition has not hitherto been serious, and the curtailment of Germany's supplies of oleaginous seeds and beans should enable the United Kingdom manufacturers of oilcake materially to extend their sales to markets hitherto supplied by Germany. The maximum value of the trade in these goods which, under present circumstances, might be diverted to British manufacturers would appear to be as follows:—

	In the United Kingdom market.	In Colonial and Neutral markets.
	£	£
(a) <i>German Trade</i> (1912):—		
Oilseed cake	392,450	1,227,150
Bran and rice offals	200	69,300
(b) <i>Austro-Hungarian Trade</i> (1913):—		
Oilseed cake	7,980	22,065
Bran and rice offals		5,635
Total	400,630*	*1,324,170

Making a grand total of £1,724,800.*

Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Wares.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows the value of goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares and electroplate exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary in a recent year. Figures for the United Kingdom have been added for comparison:—

Exported from Germany (1912):—

Articles of gold, except pure gold leaf and tinsel.. . . .	£ 1,443,800
Pure gold leaf, tinsel of gold.. . . .	225,700
Articles of platinum, platinum metals.. . . .	158,350
Table requisites of silver, also gilt.. . . .	279,800
Pure silver foil, tinsel of silver.. . . .	7,650
Wares of gilt or gold-coated base metals, other than articles of adornment and toilet and trinkets.. . . .	62,900
Wares not specially mentioned of silvered or silver-coated base metals	546,500
Alloyed silver, hammered, rolled; silver, gilt or mechanically plated with gold.. . . .	9,800
Silver wire, also alloyed, also gilt.. . . .	5,500
Wares of base metals or of alloys of base metals:—	
Sheets, gilt or plated with gold.. . . .	12,850
Sheets silvered or plated with silver.. . . .	2,900
Wire, gilt or plated with gold.. . . .	9,000
Wire silvered or plated with silver.. . . .	82,450

Total.. . . . £ 2,847,200

* The German figures for 1912 and the Austro-Hungarian figures for 1913 have been added so as to give an approximate idea of the bulk of the trade in a year.

Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913):—

Plates, sheets, bars and wire:—

Of gold and platinum.. . . .	£ 3,100
Of silver, gilt, or plated with gold.. . . .	1,100
Gold wares and other wares not specially mentioned, wholly or partly of gold or platinum, combined or not with real or imitation pearls or coral, precious or semi-precious stones, or imitation precious stones.. . . .	107,700
Silver knives, forks, and spoons, and knife and fork handles..	20,700
Other silver wares, wholly or partly of silver, also gilt or in combination with real or imitation pearls or coral, precious and semi-precious stones, etc..	85,500
Total.. . . .	£ 218,100

Exported from the United Kingdom (1913):—

Plate, of silver, gilt or ungilt.. . . .	£ 160,700*
Plated and gilt wares.. . . .	1,045,000
Silver-mounted goods.. . . .	37,300
Total.. . . .	£ 1,243,000

The present Bulletin is primarily intended to deal with goldsmiths' and silver-smiths' wares, etc., *other than jewellery*, in respect of which a separate bulletin has already been issued. Owing to the fact, however, that the distinction between "jewellery" and "other goldsmiths' wares" is not always clearly made in the trade returns of the respective countries, one class merging into the other, some difficulty has been experienced in separating the two classes.

Thus, the German heading "Articles of gold, except pure gold leaf and tinsel," undoubtedly includes gold jewellery, while the item "Jewellery" in the United Kingdom returns (*see* Bulletin on Jewellery) includes jewellery of gold, silver, or precious, etc., stones without distinction.

*Includes £3,200 in respect of gold plate.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS.

The following statements show for the year 1912, the principal markets to which goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares, etc., were exported from Germany, and the amounts sent to each:—

Country to which Exported.	Articles of gold, except pure gold leaf and tinsel.*	Pure gold leaf, tinsel of gold.	Articles of platinum, platinum metals.	Table requisites of silver, also gilt.	Pure silver foil, tinsel of silver.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	153,000	132,300	20,400	5,200	400
British India	14,700	800		400	550
British South Africa	2,300			650	
Australia	7,400	4,200	150	300	50
Canada	8,100	4,300		400	200
Norway	5,700	1,700	300	2,600	100
Sweden	12,900	2,600	8,300	9,400	300
Denmark	21,700	3,300	1,200	12,100	50
Netherlands	3,800	2,100	7,400	7,700	150
Belgium	76,800	7,300	8,200	8,000	700
France	125,500	8,600	23,800	7,200	1,000
Switzerland	110,200	3,600	9,400	27,800	900
Spain	14,900	3,900		10,100	200
Portugal	2,200		100	200	50
Italy	260,600	12,000	9,300	60,600	1,000
Greece	2,100	250		200	
Bulgaria	2,500	50	100	50	
Roumania	23,800	600	450	750	
Servia		100		100	
Russia	59,500	6,600	10,700	46,500	
Turkey		200	50	450	
Egypt	15,900	2,000		2,200	
Dutch East Indies	3,000			800	
Brazil	67,100	400	1,100	11,400	150
Uruguay	16,300			1,600	
Argentina	149,900	5,600	4,800	13,200	200
Chile	24,600	300	1,200	1,900	
Colombia	8,400			100	
Peru	13,300			450	
United States	7,400	3,700	22,900	20,100	450
Mexico	18,200	1,100	350	1,600	
Cuba	27,700			750	
Total to above markets	1,259,500	207,600	130,200	254,800	6,450
Total to all destinations	1,443,800	225,700	158,350	279,800	7,650

The above markets take 87 per cent of articles of gold, 92 per cent of those of pure gold leaf, 82 per cent of platinum goods, 91 per cent of silver table requisites, and 84 per cent of silver foil exported to all destinations.

*These particulars cover also jewellery of gold.

Germany's principal markets for these goods were Italy, Argentina, United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, Russia, Brazil and Belgium.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS—*Continued.*

Country to which Exported.	Wares of gilt or gold coated base metals, other than articles of adornment and toilet, and trinkets.	Wares not specially mentioned of silvered or silver coated base metals.	Alloyed silver, hammered rolled; silver, gilt or mechanically plated with gold; silver wire, also alloyed, also gilt.	Sheets and wire of base metals or of alloys of base metals, gilt or plated with gold, silvered or plated with silver.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,450	40,350	3,350	12,100
British India	1,300	9,000	550	29,800
British South Africa	50	7,350		
Australia	650	5,150		
Canada	100	1,200	200	
Norway	750	4,500	250	
Sweden	1,250	6,750	450	200
Denmark	4,100	15,850	350	
Netherlands	350	17,200	900	950
Belgium	1,050	19,650	450	450
France	6,000	46,650	150	2,000
Switzerland	1,400	43,850	4,900	2,900
Spain	800	24,300		150
Portugal	250	3,850		950
Italy	2,250	38,750	200	1,250
Greece	200	4,000		
Bulgaria	5,350	1,100		
Roumania	600	8,600		300
Servia		450		
Russia	5,450	4,400	1,000	300
Turkey	500	7,400	100	7,400
Egypt	250	4,350		4,450
Dutch East Indies	950	4,900		1,700
Brazil	3,450	56,700	100	100
Uruguay	2,000	17,800		50
Argentina	5,250	61,350	250	
Chile	750	16,300		300
Colombia	50	1,500		
Peru	150	3,450		
United States	7,550	9,150	250	20,600
Mexico	650	7,050		250
Cuba	250	6,900		
Total to above markets	56,150	499,800	13,450	86,200
Total to all destinations	62,900	546,500	15,300	107,200

The above markets take 89 per cent of Germany's exports of wares of gilt or gold-coated base metals, 91 per cent of wares of silvered or silver-coated base metals, 88 per cent of hammered or rolled alloyed silver, etc., and 80 per cent of gilt or plated base metals in sheets and wire.

Germany's principal markets for these goods are Argentina, United Kingdom, Brazil, Switzerland, France, Italy, United States and Spain.

Statement showing the value of German exports of various descriptions of paper, pasteboard and cardboard to the markets specified—*Continued.*

(a) *German Exports in 1912—Continued.*

Country to which exported.	Packing Paper of all kinds including tissue paper weighing more than 30 grammes per square metre, and yellow straw paper.	Printing Paper undyed or dyed in the pulp.	Cardboard (thin cardboard) except drawing card-boards.	Parchment Paper.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	492,900	1,060,600	79,900	52,700
Colonial and Neutral Markets :—				
British India.....	36,000	16,500	500	50
British South Africa.....	5,300	2,400	50	800
Canada.....	2,800	4,700	550	3,500
Australia.....	12,700	15,700	3,500	12,600
New Zealand.....	250	350	100	2,200
Norway.....	5,000	3,000	3,700	2,800
Sweden.....	4,900	2,600	7,600	1,100
Denmark.....	16,700	3,600	9,000	18,400
Netherlands.....	85,500	115,300	36,400	8,300
Belgium.....	122,600	24,900	27,000	2,000
France.....	43,700	5,300	56,500	600
Switzerland.....	60,100	40,000	23,200	5,300
Spain.....	14,000	4,100	8,000	300
Portugal.....	2,800	5,500	2,800	250
Italy.....	35,400	2,600	17,700	1,100
Greece.....	3,500	3,100	600	150
Bulgaria.....	800	4,900	700	
Servia.....	12,400	4,600	400	50
Roumania.....	1,200	850	2,600	100
Russia.....	3,800	3,000	8,400	1,600
Turkey.....	8,900	4,800	900	50
Egypt.....	3,000	2,300	600	250
Dutch East Indies.....	6,100	7,600	1,500	
Philippines.....	2,800	2,100	350	
China.....	8,000	6,700	600	150
Japan.....	35,800	24,900	20,000	800
Brazil.....	18,800	83,000	10,500	350
Uruguay.....	3,500	6,200	700	250
Argentina.....	21,300	174,200	13,060	1,700
Chile.....	7,000	25,300	1,100	250
Peru.....	2,700	8,400	250	150
Venezuela.....	2,800	750	450	
Ecuador.....	3,000	750	150	
Colombia.....	2,400	2,600	500	
United States.....	78,000	14,100	12,000	1,500
Mexico.....	3,000	1,300	1,800	200
Cuba.....	30,900	2,300	1,100	50
Total to above Colonial and Neutral Markets.....	707,450	630,100	274,800	66,900
Total to all destinations.....	1,274,400	793,400	382,800	126,900
Austria-Hungary.....	59,500	13,150	25,450	5,450

Statement showing the value of German exports of various descriptions of paper, pasteboard and cardboard to the markets specified—*Continued*.

(a) *German Exports in 1912—Continued.*

Country to which exported.	Paper and card board, covered with spun material, or with foundation or layers of such or of wire gauze.	Wall-paper, wall-paper borders of paper.	Slate paper and slates thereof, not combined with other materials, smoothing and polishing paper.	Gelatine paper, tracing-paper, blue paper, fly-paper, moth-paper, ozone-paper, test (litmus) and other chemical paper, etc.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	6,400	72,500	2,100	28,200
Colonial and Neutral Markets :—				
British India.....	200	1,200	1,000	150
British South Africa.....	50	4,700		250
Canada.....		2,150		1,750
Australia.....	250	3,100	100	2,300
New Zealand.....		3,800		300
Norway.....	500	1,800	1,000	1,600
Sweden.....	1,200	2,800	1,700	2,500
Denmark.....	600	15,200	1,800	2,400
Netherlands.....	3,500	75,000	3,500	8,400
Belgium.....	4,500	50,000	3,800	5,700
France.....	1,200	41,600	1,900	15,400
Switzerland.....	4,000	42,500	3,500	9,300
Spain.....	650	5,100	2,200	2,200
Portugal.....		450	1,600	500
Italy.....	1,600	16,500	4,400	4,700
Greece.....	200	50	250	1,600
Bulgaria.....	50	450	200	350
Servia.....		50	200	100
Roumania.....	300	1,000	1,000	850
Russia.....	3,000	9,400	5,000	11,400
Turkey.....	250	3,100	1,200	500
Egypt.....	50	550	400	500
Dutch East Indies.....	300	1,500	800	750
Philippines.....		500	300	800
China.....		500	1,000	600
Japan.....	100	700	2,500	750
Brazil.....	1,200	2,100	2,100	4,500
Uruguay.....	150	1,600	100	350
Argentina.....	2,400	12,900	1,600	4,100
Chile.....	300	15,700	850	1,500
Peru.....		2,500	50	200
Venezuela.....		550	100	100
Ecuador.....		500		300
Colombia.....		1,800	200	300
United States.....	2,000	53,300	250	19,100
Mexico.....	150	250	350	1,700
Cuba.....	50	100	100	450
Total to above Colonial and Neutral Markets.....	28,750	375,000	45,100	108,250
Total to all destinations.....	39,600	474,200	65,600	161,000
Austria-Hungary.....	3,850	19,650	16,000	21,650

Statement showing the value of German exports of various descriptions of paper, pasteboard and cardboard to the markets specified—*Continued.*

(a) *German Exports in 1912—Continued.*

Country to which exported.	Tissue paper (except that used for packing).	Crude photographic paper, not treated with baryta; felt paper, and wall paper.	Coloured paper, including paper coated with chalk, etc., or with metal impressions.	Lacquered paper, paper coated with scales of mica or glass, pounce, wool flock and the like; paper provided with metallic coatings such as gilt or silver edged paper.	Paper and cardboard, punched or stamped out.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	47,200	34,700	168,400	19,600	43,800
Colonial and Neutral Markets:					
British India.....	4,700	400	6,800	3,800	500
British South Africa.....	850	100	1,200	50	250
Canada.....	850	1,200	2,100	600	5,800
Australia.....	1,100	2,500	23,900	1,600	1,800
New Zealand.....	50	750	700		100
Norway.....	2,200	2,000	4,800	250	3,500
Sweden.....	4,000	1,800	6,000	550	4,500
Denmark.....	2,700	3,700	6,800	800	4,200
Netherlands.....	7,000	16,400	23,400	2,200	15,900
Belgium.....	8,000	98,000	29,300	2,700	9,100
France.....	8,600	11,100	9,800	5,100	4,700
Switzerland.....	16,100	4,600	30,000	6,800	9,500
Spain.....	900	1,300	7,700	1,500	4,400
Portugal.....	1,000	350	7,700	150	4,400
Italy.....	4,600	4,600	6,500	5,300	3,500
Greece.....	250	100	1,100	50	200
Bulgaria.....	50		2,000	50	300
Servia.....	50	50	650		100
Roumania.....	1,000	300	3,100	500	800
Russia.....	3,100	3,000	5,400	2,000	4,300
Turkey.....	450	850	7,000	150	1,000
Egypt.....	550	450	3,500	350	1,300
Dutch East Indies.....	2,200	1,500	1,000		400
Philippines.....	650	250	850	50	5,200
China.....	900	1,200	3,500	150	900
Japan.....	250	2,200	54,200	1,100	1,500
Brazil.....	9,000	2,800	19,700	1,600	7,100
Uruguay.....	150	100	900	50	700
Argentina.....	2,200	3,200	67,700	900	3,300
Chile.....	2,100	600	4,200	300	1,000
Peru.....	300	50	2,400	100	100
Venezuela.....	650	150	50	50	300
Ecuador.....	100	100	350	100	500
Colombia.....	550	50	150	200	450
United States.....	5,500	103,600	87,400	30,000	37,700
Mexico.....	4,800	3,200	1,900	750	4,000
Cuba.....	900	100	6,300	300	2,400
Total to above Colonial and Neutral Markets.....	97,700	272,650	440,350	70,150	145,700
Total to all destinations.....	167,700	316,400	668,900	108,200	212,600
Austria-Hungary.....	18,650	6,900	57,300	17,600	18,150

SUMMARY.

The maximum value of German and Austrian made goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares in the markets referred to in the foregoing statements which might under present conditions be replaced by similar goods of British manufacture may be summarized as follows:—

(a) In the United Kingdom market—

German trade (1912).....	£369,550
Austrian trade (1913).....	9,790
	<hr/>
	£379,340*

(b) In Colonial and Neutral markets—

German trade (1912).....	£2,144,600
Austrian trade (1913).....	99,190
	<hr/>
	£2,243,790*

The following particulars are available as to the special requirements of certain markets abroad.

Paper and Cardboard.

The following statement shows for a recent year the value of the undermentioned descriptions of paper, pasteboard, and cardboard exported from Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom, respectively, to all destinations:—

From Germany (1912).....	£5,272,300
" Austria-Hungary (1913).....	1,054,860
" United Kingdom (1913).....	2,758,700

A not inconsiderable trade in these goods is carried on between the three countries. Thus, German exports of paper, cardboard, etc., to Austria-Hungary in 1912 were valued at £256,600, and to the United Kingdom £1,286,600. Similarly, Austrian exports in 1913 to Germany were valued at £229,500, and to the United Kingdom at £43,300, while the exports of the United Kingdom in the same year to Germany and Austria-Hungary were valued at £81,600 and £7,100, respectively. The figures also include their exports to a number of small markets which have been omitted from the detailed tables given later.

Excluding the trade referred to in the preceding paragraph, it appears that the value of the exports to the principal colonial and neutral markets only, considered as a whole, reached the following amounts:—

From Germany (1912).....	£3,602,850
" Austria-Hungary (1913).....	770,055
" United Kingdom (1913).....	2,488,357

* Thus making a grand total of £2,623,130.

Owing to differences in the methods of classification employed by the three countries a close comparison between their exports to particular markets is rendered difficult, but their general distribution among colonial and neutral markets may be summarized as follows:—

Country to which exported.	Exports from Germany (1912).	Exports from Austria-Hungary (1913).	Exports from United Kingdom (1913).
	£	£	£
British India.....	77,900	54,600	385,000
British South Africa.....	17,600	695	196,900
Canada.....	26,900	375	207,000
Australia.....	90,150	6,595	557,400
New Zealand.....	8,950	70	147,700
Norway.....	54,700	935	10,200
Sweden.....	63,350	590	13,800
Denmark.....	120,300	900	10,600
Netherlands.....	446,350	3,835	58,700
Belgium.....	420,100	18,385	93,800
France.....	224,350	3,335	216,200
Switzerland.....	269,600	20,425	11,700
Spain.....	56,200	550	9,560
Portugal.....	29,400	45	3,532
Italy.....	123,150	147,870	7,500
Greece.....	12,550	40,390	4,615
Bulgaria.....	11,150	29,215	161
Servia.....	13,960	30,360	2
Roumania.....	16,400	24,680	1,612
Russia.....	89,350	7,525	11,100
Turkey.....	40,300	137,250	7,700
Egypt.....	17,500	103,570	20,300
Dutch East Indies.....	25,800	5,940	27,300
Philippines.....	13,950	.....	523
China.....	26,800	40,270	77,700
Japan.....	147,050	31,190	152,000
Brazil.....	175,800	25,285	22,300
Uruguay.....	15,500	.....	8,841
Argentina.....	328,850	12,940	51,900
Chile.....	63,400	2,230	28,000
Peru.....	17,600	145	5,600
Venezuela.....	6,300	.....	641
Ecuador.....	5,950	.....	208
Colombia.....	9,650	545	1,420
United States.....	455,600	17,550	131,400
Mexico.....	24,350	1,155	2,100
Cuba.....	46,100	610	402
Total.....	3,602,850	770,055	2,483,357

The details of German exports of these goods to the United Kingdom and certain colonial and neutral markets are set forth in some detail in the tables which follow, and it is hoped that a perusal thereof may indicate to persons and firms interested many new markets for exploitation.

Statement showing the value of German exports of various descriptions of paper, pasteboard and cardboard to the markets specified:—

(a) *German Exports in 1912.*

Country to which exported.	Glazed board (pressing board) and other highly glazed paste board, imita- tion leather- board, and other fine pasteboard.	Vulcanised Fibre.	Pasteboard of wood-pulp (imitation leather-board), straw-board wrapper- board, peat- board, and other coarse pasteboard, not otherwise mentioned.	Pasteboard impregnated with asphalt, etc., for roofing, also tubes thereof: carton- pierre; ship felt for caulking.	Pasteboard of all kinds coated with white or colours with paper pasted on, varnished, bronzed, coated with wool flocks, etc., with impressed patterns (Lig- nomur), etc.: painters' boards.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	8,600	1,100	65,300	3,000	18,600
Colonial and Neutral Markets:					
British India.....	100		5,200		1,000
British South Africa.....	300		850		1,100
Canada.....	200		450		250
Australia.....	450		5,000	450	3,100
New Zealand.....	50		150		150
Norway.....	900	50	2,100	17,100	2,400
Sweden.....	1,800	200	17,400	7,100	600
Denmark.....	1,400	100	26,200	4,400	2,300
Netherlands.....	1,600	250	22,500	14,400	6,800
Belgium.....	2,000	300	16,800	9,600	3,800
France.....	2,800	800	3,100	11,900	250
Switzerland.....	1,500	1,100	7,000	3,500	1,600
Spain.....	750	150	1,200	1,200	550
Portugal.....	300		1,000	450	450
Italy.....	4,100	650	2,500	6,600	500
Greece.....	100		50	850	400
Bulgaria.....	200		100		1,000
Servia.....			150		100
Roumania.....	400	500	100	900	900
Russia.....	3,600	1,900	4,600	15,100	750
Turkey.....	350		1,200	4,500	5,100
Egypt.....	50		2,000	450	1,200
Dutch East Indies.....			400	1,100	650
Philippines.....			100		
China.....	150	100	850	400	1,100
Japan.....	800	50	900	50	450
Brazil.....	750	50	6,900	350	5,000
Uruguay.....			550		200
Argentina.....	350		14,200	1,800	4,000
Chile.....	300		1,600	100	1,200
Peru.....			300		100
Venezuela.....			250	50	50
Ecuador.....			100		
Columbia.....			300		150
United States.....	2,800		4,300	50	4,000
Mexico.....	100		400	100	350
Cuba.....			500	450	50
Total to above Colonial and Neutral Markets.....	28,200	6,200	151,300	102,650	51,600
Total to all destinations.....	44,600	8,800	233,300	121,000	72,900
Austria-Hungary.....	6,700	1,350	14,800	8,850	1,600

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY WORKSHOP TENDERS.

Tender forms and drawings have been received from Commissioner D. H. Ross, Melbourne, for equipment required by the Victorian railways. Particulars of the requirements, together with the date on which the tenders close at Melbourne are briefly outlined thus:—

No. 27,786, February 10, 1915: Three air-cooled petrol engine sets and accessories.

No. 27,941, February 17, 1915: One carpet-beating and cleaning machine (as per drawing).

The tender forms are now available at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, for the inspection of Canadian manufacturers.

There is a mail leaving Vancouver on December 23, and arriving in Sydney, Australia, on January 14. There is also a mail available leaving Vancouver on January 20 and arriving in Sydney on February 11.

UNITED STATES TREASURY DECISIONS.

The Department has received notification with reference to the following Treasury decisions of the United States, which may be of interest to Canadian exporters:—

FRESH-WATER FISH SKINNED AND BONED.

In regard to the classification for duty of fresh-water fish skinned and boned, the United States Treasury Department has decreed as follows:—

In the opinion of the Department fresh-water fish skinned or boned are properly dutiable at the rate of three-fourths of 1 per cent per pound under paragraph 216 of the present Tariff Act.

Attention is invited in this connection to the Department's decision of March 15, 1912 (T. D. 32308), and the decision of the United States Circuit Court of the Northern District of New York (Lake Ontario Fish Co. v. United States, 99 Fed., 551), involving the classification of fish skinned or boned.

MOVING-PICTURE FILMS RE-IMPORTED.

Recent investigations show that in many instances moving-picture films have been entered free of duty as of American origin when they were in fact manufactured abroad from negatives exported from the United States.

From statements made by leading film manufacturers in the United States it is learned that in most cases no positive prints are shipped abroad, the negatives only being shipped and the positives made in Europe. In cases where positive prints are shipped to Europe they are leased or sold with the understanding that the films are not to be re-sold or shipped back to the United States.

In view of the foregoing, collectors of customs are instructed to examine carefully all moving-picture films claimed to be free of duty under paragraph 404 of the Tariff Act, and to refuse free entry in case of doubt, unless satisfactory evidence shall be produced as to the American origin of the films. In cases where films of foreign origin are fraudulently invoiced as of American manufacture, they will be released only upon payment of the home value thereof, plus the duty.

BAGGAGE FORWARDED IN BOND.

Regulations are amended to require the forwarding by mail to the port of destination or exportation of advice of shipment.

Articles 624, 625 and 626 of the Customs Regulations of 1908 are each hereby amended by the addition of the following:—

The inspector supervising the shipment of the baggage shall prepare for signature by the collector or the deputy collector, or his own signature if no collector or deputy is located at the place of shipment, and forwarded to the collector at the port of destination or exportation a report of the shipment of such baggage in the following form, viz.:—

Treasury Department, Customs Cat. No. 6055 (T.D. 34882).

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Report of Baggage Forwarded in Bond.

Collection District No.....

Port of.....191..

The Collector of Customs,
.....

The baggage covered by the check numbers enumerated below has this day been forwarded to your port under card manifest, corded and sealed, destined for¹.....

Check Nos.	Vessel.	Description of baggage ²	Bonded carrier.	Name of passenger or marks.
.....
.....
.....
.....

¹ "Delivery at——in the United States," or "Exportation to a foreign country," as the case may be.

² Insert "Trunk," "Hand bag," "Bundle," "Box," "Suit case," etc.

.....
Collector of Customs.

ENTRY OF MACHINERY UNDER BOND.

Customs Forms Abolished.

Inasmuch as the regulations for the free entry of articles under six months' bond, published in T.D. 33806, dated October 24, 1913, provide that a certificate from the United States Consul at the port of exportation shall be filed on entry of machinery, railroad iron, and other articles imported for repair under subsection 4 of paragraph J of section 4 of the Act of October 3, 1913, Customs Cat. No. 3329, "Affidavit for free entry under bond of machinery for repair," prescribed in article 647 of the Customs Regulations of 1908, as amended by T.D. 31999, of November 11, 1911, will no longer be required. The form is therefore abolished.

As section 13 of the regulations governing the free entry of materials for the construction of vessels and their machinery, etc., under subsections 5 and 6 of paragraph J of section 4 of the said Act, published in T.D. 34150, dated February 5, 1914, does not provide that the form of affidavit to be used in such cases shall be furnished by the Department, Customs Cat. No. 4459, "Proof required of use of materials in construction or repair of vessels," is hereby abolished.

TISSUE PAPER—WRAPPING PAPER.

The United States Board of General Appraisers has ruled as follows with reference to the classification for duty of tissue paper which is also wrapping paper:—

Tissue paper, which is also a wrapping paper, is more specifically provided for *eo nomine* in paragraph 323 of the act of 1913 than under the general provision for wrapping paper not specially provided for in paragraph 328 of said act.

The merchandise in question was invoiced as tissue paper and was assessed with duty accordingly under the *eo nomine* provision therefor in paragraph 323 of the Act of 1913. It is claimed to be properly dutiable at 25 per cent *ad valorem* under paragraph 328 of said Act as wrapping paper not specially provided for.

It appears from the proof offered that the particular kind of tissue paper here under consideration is known to the trade as "grass bleached tissue," that as such it was imported during the past 30 years by the Dennison Manufacturing Co., to be sold by them as a wrapping paper to manufacturers of articles composed of gold or silver, for which purpose it has been found to be peculiarly suitable in that it is non-tarnishable and also prevents outside gases from reaching the articles contained therein. It is also shown by the proof that a very large, if not the chief, use of the tissue paper is for wrapping purposes.

Tissue paper is defined by the Standard Dictionary as—

N. Very thin, unsized, almost transparent paper for wrapping delicate articles, protecting engravings, etc.; so called originally not from its texture, but from its use in separating the folds of fine silk tissue.

This definition agrees with the ordinary understanding of the term. In fact, it is a matter of common knowledge that tissue paper is principally used for wrapping purposes.

In the matter of the protest of Charles Cooper & Co., decided by this board in G. A. 6017 (T. D. 26287), it was held that the provision for tissue paper applies to that variety of paper irrespective of its use. In that case it appears that the importers contended that the particular article there in question was not dutiable as tissue paper because it was not used as a wrapping paper.

However, there is apparently no dispute here as to the facts, it being conclusively shown that the merchandise is at once a tissue paper and a wrapping paper. The only issue here presented then is one of law, and it involves the question whether the merchandise is more specifically provided for as tissue paper under said paragraph 323 than as wrapping paper not specially provided for in said paragraph 328.

Conceding, therefore, that the tissue paper in question is likewise a wrapping paper, it is nevertheless equally true that as such it belongs to a certain definite and distinct class of wrapping papers well known and recognized in trade and commerce under the name of tissue papers.

In enacting said paragraph 323 it is clearly evident that Congress intended to make special provision for all tissue papers without exception, for it will be observed that the meaning of said provision is not limited or modified in any way. On the contrary, we find that the provision for wrapping papers in paragraph 328 is clearly confined to such wrapping papers as are not specially provided for elsewhere in the tariff. It will thus be readily seen that the former provision, paragraph 323, is the narrower and more specific, and hence the correct dutiable classification of the paper in question.

Even though it were conclusively shown—which it is not—that each of said provisions specifically and accurately covered the paper in question, it would nevertheless be dutiable as tissue paper, in view of the provision in paragraph 386 of said Act, which provides that "if two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to any imported article, it shall pay duty at the highest of such rates."

The protests are overruled and the decisions of the collector affirmed.

The claim for a 5 per cent discount on the duties collected, alleged in protest 763959, being wholly unsupported, is overruled.

FRENCH CUSTOMS CIRCULARS.

Mr. Philippe Roy, the Canadian Commissioner General at Paris, has forwarded the following customs circulars of the French Department of Finance, which may be of interest to Canadians:—

No. 4591, empowers governors general of French colonies to suspend, when deemed advisable, the duties on foodstuffs and articles of necessity.

No. 4595, has reference to the importation of frozen or cold storage game into Paris and Marseilles, notwithstanding the fact that the hunting season is closed.

Nos. 4598 and 4606, concerns the temporary removal of the duties on jute bags, flax oat bags and flax hoods, when ordered by the War Department.

No. 4600, concerns the removal of the duty on live stock.

No. 4609, having reference to the interdiction of commercial relations with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

FRENCH STORAGE SURTAX EXEMPTIONS.

In Weekly Report No. 563, there were published the particulars with reference to the temporary removal of the storage surtax (*surtaxe d'entrepôt*) upon all goods transhipped in a British port, when intended for France or subsequently imported into that country. Mr. Philippe Roy, the Canadian Commissioner General at Paris, has now informed the Department that the exemption from the surtax is subject to the following conditions:—

The original direct bill of lading will be produced at the customs port in France, with a certificate from the British customs authorities to the effect that the goods have not ceased to remain under their supervision.

With respect to goods which have had to be removed from the wharf to a warehouse while in England, the uninterrupted supervision of the customs authorities may be replaced by a seal placed on each parcel by the British customs, who will note the fact on the certificate, and this seal is to be intact when the goods are presented to the French customs for entry.

The Board of Trade of the British Government advise that the British customs commissioners have instructed their officers to give the required certificates mentioned above, for goods which remain under their supervision.

In view of the suspension of the Havre call on the London-Montreal service of the Allan Line, this concession may prove of importance to Canadian shippers.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

NEW ZEALAND BOX TRADE.

New Zealand is exporting a large number of rabbits, jams and apples, etc., and these require boxes and crates. For instance, the following are the particulars of lengths and sizes required for rabbit crates:—

Sides, 2 pieces 33 inches long, $5\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{5}{8}$.

Ends, 2 pieces 15 inches long, $5\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{5}{8}$.

Battens, 12 pieces $16\frac{1}{2}$ long, 3 x $\frac{3}{8}$.

From these sizes you will see that all these can be cut from slabs. Or take our export cases for apples:—

Two pieces, $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $10\frac{3}{4}$.

Two pieces, $21\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 x $\frac{5}{16}$.

Two pieces, $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 x $\frac{3}{8}$.

We might state here, that to test the markets thoroughly, we are trying a small shipment of 1,000 cases, manufactured out of hemlock or fir, to come forward by John A. Campbell, and we wish to submit these cases to the different apple growers' associations in New Zealand. When the orchards which have been planted out during the last five years reach the bearing stage, New Zealand will not be able to supply the boxes. Take Australia, for instance, with regard to the export of apples to the continent of Europe. The writer has seen the return of an auction sale held in Hamburg, Germany, where in one evening 150,000 cases of apples were sold. The timber in 150,000 apple cases amounted to 450,000 feet, board measurement, of timber.

The Panama Canal is now open for traffic and when we are in a position to export these apples to South America and New York, the possibilities of trade are enormous. Tasmania and Australia have no soft woods and the exporters of fruit in Tasmania are using Swedish boxes. On the continent of Australia they are using Siberian pine. There is a big concern with large mills at Geelong, Victoria, who are importing logs in the rough and any timber not suitable for manufacturing into joinery, etc., is cut into packing cases.

Our own native timber is becoming exhausted. The exporters of dairy produce have been petitioning the Government to stop the export of white pine from Australia. They are reckoning that in the near future they may not have suitable timber to export their products. The price of these materials has risen, and we think it should be possible to bring these cases from the Pacific Coast. The boxes could be loaded in the hold of a vessel and the deck load completed with Oregon.—(*The Timberman.*)

MANCHURIAN BEAN CROP.

Generally speaking, the bean crop is estimated to come out about 20 per cent better than last year, and the produce dealers inland look optimistic over their business prospects for the coming season. Moreover, when in early spring the long-continued drought retarded the sprouting of the kaoliang seed already sown, the farmers resowed beans in most cases, and this circumstance accounts for the alleged increase of bean cultivation for this year. Where the percentages of cultivation used to be 40 per cent for kaoliang and 30 per cent each beans and the other cereals put together, the relative status between them is thought to have been altered to 40 per cent beans, the remainder being equally divided between kaoliang and the other cereals. Working upon this general estimate, it would be not far wrong to put the total amount of beans to be sent down to the seaboard ports during the forthcoming season at more than 400,000 tons as against 350,000 tons or so for the last season. It is further possible, in case of the present war being prolonged far into next winter, that what beans may be exported from Vladivostok in time of peace will in a good portion find an outlet at Tairen.—(*Japan Commerce.*)

UNITED KINGDOM APPLE MARKET.

A request has been received as to the market in Liverpool for winter apples. On inquiry among the dealers, it was ascertained that large quantities have arrived during the past week from all growing sections of America. There has been some criticism as to some of this fruit showing the effects of hot weather at the time of shipment, which has affected condition, and also somewhat as regards quality, therefore prices ruled low.

Among the shipments a fair grade of Maine apples met with an active demand. Best Maine Baldwins No. 1 sold at \$3.16 to \$3.40; No. 2, \$2.19 to \$2.55; Greenings and Harveys, No. 1, \$2.19 to \$2.67 per barrel.

As supplies are now coming forward in small quantities and reports indicate improvement both in quality and condition, an improvement in prices is looked for by dealers, and this expectation is strengthened by the fact that the market at the time of writing has advanced about 24 cents per barrel, and those well informed do not anticipate a reduction so long as shipments are moderate. The trade is disposed to regard the prospects for business as excellent.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION IN GERMANY.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* of November 3 publishes a report from the Raw Iron Syndicate at Essen which states that during October deliveries from the works showed a heavy decline as compared with the previous month. During August deliveries were as high as 50 per cent of the normal allotment, whereas during October a percentage of only 40 was attained. The decline is attributed to the fact that consumers took up during September the balance of the quarter's contracts, thereby accumulating heavy stocks, and naturally refrained as far as possible from purchasing anew at increased prices. The most satisfactory feature of the industry has been the consumption of fine quality brands, required mainly for military work. Business in the Luxemburg products was reported to have improved, the number of blast furnaces in operation having been augmented, and the works produced material in excess of their own actual requirements.

The same issue of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* also publishes a report from the Siegerland district on the condition of the fine-sheet industry, according to which October has shown an improvement in orders as compared with the preceding month, an increased number of orders having also been received from neutral export markets. Dissatisfaction is, however, expressed at the selling prices, in view of the rise of 7½ marks per metric ton in the cost of raw material and the increased expense of production brought about by the reduction of output. In the home market prices have ranged between 125 marks and 130 marks, which figures have also been quoted ex works for export orders. There appears to have been a quantity of material in the hands of middlemen as the works prices were continually underquoted. The selling prices realized, even for prompt delivery, were hardly sufficient to cover actual cost of production. The reintroduction of the bounty on exported half-manufactured goods is stated to be of great importance, but the rate is considered to be too low, and the wish is expressed that the Raw Iron Syndicate and the Coal Syndicate would also grant the bounty. The works are stated to be well provided with specifications in all cases where war material is produced.—(*Board of Trade Journal*.)

RAILWAY TIES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

With the exception of the short line owned and operated by the New Cape Central Railway Co., extending from Worcester (a station 111 miles inland from Cape Town) to Mossel Bay, a distance of 209 miles, the entire railway system within the Union of South Africa is owned and operated by the Government.

During the last five years the South African railways have used a million or more ties in the extension of new lines or the repair of existing ones. These ties (or sleepers, as they are called here) are generally of jarrah or karri wood, both of which are imported from Australia. I have been reliably informed that ties cut from these woods resist decay (whether from dry rot or from being submerged in water) and the destructive white ant. A man well informed on this subject stated that he had seen ties of jarrah and karri wood taken out of the roadbed in a perfectly sound condition after 15 years' use. He further stated that, in the absence of the strongest proof of similar resisting qualities, it would be very difficult to induce the Government officials to experiment with ties made of other woods.

The imports of jarrah and karri wood (practically all used for ties or sleepers) into the Union of South Africa under the head of "Merchandise," amounted in 1911 to 257,797 cubic feet, value \$78,521; in 1912 to 218,505 cubic feet, value \$65,216; and in 1913 to 242,181 cubic feet, value \$72,355. In addition jarrah wood was imported as "Government stores" from Australia as follows: During 1911, 21,561 cubic feet, value \$17,539; 1912, value \$33,097; 1913, 163,347 cubic feet, value \$67,518.

Most of the ties or sleepers used by the Government railways are bought through local representatives and are therefore tabulated as "merchandise" and not as

"Government stores." The proper parties to address with regard to the three lines of railway in operation in this country are as follows: South African Railways—The Assistant General Manager, Cape Town; Beira and Mashonaland and Rhodesian Railways—The General Manager, Bulawayo; New Cape Central Railways—The General Manager, Robertson.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

JAPANESE MARKET FOR PAPER.

The following statistics show the values of certain kinds of paper imported into Japan from the undermentioned countries in the year 1913:—

	Printing Paper.	Packing Paper.	Imitation Japanese and Tissue Paper.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom.	148,817	7,661	7,327
Germany.	121,131	16,895	16,089
Austria-Hungary.	7,281	2,073	16,423
All Countries.	354,527	69,044	79,857

German competition is particularly severe in the supply of all three classes of paper manufactures specified above. In printing paper, the United Kingdom maintains the lead, but in packing paper and imitation Japanese and tissue paper, the imports from Germany are double those from the United Kingdom.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama forwarded in October, 1914, the following particulars regarding the paper industry of Japan in 1913, taken from a recent report by the "Association of Japanese Paper Mills":—

"The following table shows the quantity and value of the various grades of paper imported into Japan during 1912 and 1913:—

	1912.		1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin.	Yen.	Kin.	Yen.
Printing paper not weighing more than 58 grammes per square metre	6,442,323	598,345	9,496,645	840,664
Other printing paper.	20,870,090	2,360,278	23,293,764	2,704,610
Drawing paper.	1,338,008	247,071	649,299	147,279
Packing and wrapping paper.	5,079,824	453,675	7,579,422	690,442
Match paper	1,811,855	158,803	1,247,838	110,987
Cigarette paper	6,184	1,795	2,656	892
Pasteboard and cardboard.	4,075,879	412,306	819,232	392,969
Chinese paper.	237,187	48,383	333,537	67,426
Imitation Japanese and tissue paper.	12,597,254	1,292,141	7,541,012	978,574
Imitation parchment, paraffin wax papers.	1,175,002	181,502	1,369,897	208,892
Other papers	2,991,557	887,420	2,898,671	830,231

NOTE.—Kin.=1½ lbs.; yen=2s. 0½d.

"Imports of packing and wrapping paper in 1913 show an increase in value of 236,700 yen as compared with 1912 and of 410,000 yen as compared with 1911. This increase may be accounted for by the fact that the manufacture of such paper in the home mills does not keep pace with the growing demand all over the country for wrapping paper.

"Although for several years the paper trade of Japan had been dull partly owing to the keen competition of foreign goods, at the commencement of 1913 the market began to show signs of improvement owing to the active demand for the products of the home mills. It was realized that their capacity was getting inadequate for the growing demand and consequently several companies decided to extend their plants, some of which have already been completed. A sudden set-back, however, was experienced in the summer of 1913 and towards the end of the year all the mills were more or less overstocked in all lines except newspaper."

According to an Austrian consular report from Yokohama, the most important shippers of paper to the Japanese market are Germany, Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, in order of priority as regards volume of business done in 1912. Germany's share in that year amounted to about £270,000, Great Britain's to £223,000, and Austria-Hungary's to £47,000.

Germany has secured the first position as supplier of imitation Japanese paper, other countries having lost ground. Japanese manufacturers of this article are stated to be in a position to produce it at still lower prices, but the quality of the Japanese goods is not yet quite up to that of the foreign product.

The importation of roll paper for rapid newspaper printing machinery has ceased altogether in face of the competition of the home production. Cigarette paper is also successfully produced in Japan. In fact it may be said that with the exception of a few qualities of paper required for special purposes Japan is now in a position to manufacture all her own requirements. The import business in printing paper, other than the variety above referred to, is competed for by Germany and Great Britain, but there does not appear to be any tendency for this business to increase.

Wrapping paper comes from Germany and Sweden, and to a small extent from Austria-Hungary.—(*British Trade Report.*)

LUMBER PROSPECTS IN ARGENTINA.

Pacific Coast woods are now becoming known to buyers in the Argentine market as cargoes of Oregon pine, California redwood and California white pine and sugar pine have already been shipped to that market, besides part cargoes in steamers making Buenos Aires or Montevideo ports of call. The principal difficulty in extending the Pacific Coast trade in Argentine at present is the lack of proper transportation facilities, there being no regular line of steamers plying between this coast and the River Platte. When the European war comes to an end and the freight market again becomes normal, I fully expect to see business between this coast and Argentine increase rapidly. As to Pacific Coast woods supplanting woods coming from other countries, the River Platte is a very large importer of pitch pine and Southern yellow pine, as also of Idaho white pine, most of which has moved via the Atlantic seaboard or Gulf ports. For construction purposes, Oregon pine is obtainable in much larger dimensions than any of the woods the Argentine market has been importing heretofore. There is no question but what for certain purposes, Oregon pine will find favour with Argentine buyers. Redwood and California white pine and sugar pine also have a future in that market, but as before stated, that is dependent largely on this coast getting proper transportation facilities.—(*Argentine Consul in the Timberman.*)

CHEMICAL WOOD PULP IN ENGLAND.

In reviewing the present state of the chemical wood-pulp trade in this district the Official Sailing List and Shipping Guide of the port of Manchester for the month of October, 1914, states:—

The future supplies of chemical wood pulp is causing considerable uneasiness to manufacturers and consumers alike. Not only is production at a standstill in the countries at war, but in Norway and Sweden mills have been greatly hampered, and in

many instances brought to a temporary standstill. owing to the lack of coal and chemicals. According to the Paper Trade's Review the imports of chemical wood pulp into the United Kingdom from all sources during 1913 comprised the following: Bleached, dry, 20,621 tons; unbleached, dry, 374,684 tons; wet, 16,498 tons; total, 411,803 tons.

This gives an average weekly consumption of, say, 7,900 tons. The imports of dry unbleached (together with a small quantity of bleached) chemical wood pulp into the United Kingdom last year from the following countries: Russia, 41,628 tons; Germany, 40,972 tons; Austria-Hungary, 1,761 tons; total, 84,361 tons.

These sources of supply being cut off, the British paper maker has to face a weekly curtailment of some 1,600 tons, a shrinkage in the total of 7,900 tons to 6,300 tons. This of course will affect the imports into Manchester, which is one of the distributing centres for the supplies coming from Norway and Sweden and Canada.

During the past few weeks, however, the arrivals have been coming along rather freely, twelve steamers having arrived with an aggregate quantity of 103,000 bales.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

TRADE CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul General at Moscow reports that, according to an article in the local press of October 7 and 20, which summarizes the preliminary results of an inquiry carried out by the Russian Ministry of Trade and Industry, most industries have recovered from the first shock of the war and are gradually adapting themselves to the new conditions of supply and demand. Throughout the whole empire the crisis caused curtailment among the smaller enterprises, which were unable to withstand the restriction of credit, the disruption of the railway service, and other disorganizing factors. On the other hand, the larger enterprises bore the first shock of the war without any special commotion. Only in isolated districts has the war caused any special distress in trade circles. Poland in particular has suffered, principally on account of the lack of coal. Practically all the Polish industries use coal from the Dombrovsky mines, and although after the Germans had occupied that district coal was brought from the Don regions, the demand was much greater than the supply that could be brought to the Polish market. Production was also considerably curtailed in the northwestern districts and in the Baltic provinces, partly owing to the proximity of these districts to the war area and partly on account of the fact that, as the Baltic provinces depend almost entirely on foreign products, works were forced to close down when imports ceased.

Among the various branches of industry increased activity was shown by the metallurgical factories, where, thanks to intelligent anticipation, the demand for coal was satisfied.

The production of cloth also increased considerably, but the absence of particular grades of wool, owing to the cessation of supplies from Australia, made it difficult to satisfy completely the growing demand of the fine cloth manufacturers. The loss in this class of goods is to some extent counterbalanced by increased output by mills using coarse wools which are obtained from Mongolia. However, it will be harder to eradicate the difficulty that has arisen in consequence of the lack of sufficient scouring plant in Russia. Before the war Russia exported unscoured wool and imported scoured wool, the wool being scoured principally in Belgium. The reason for the absence of scouring plant for this simple operation is explained by the fact that the Russian Customs made no distinction between scoured and unscoured wool, but the Ministry of Trade and Industry is now taking steps to alter this.

As regards the state of the cotton trade, there are frequent complaints concerning the lack of raw cotton. The Ministry of Trade considers these complaints only very partially justified, as the quantity of cotton that the Russian cotton industry can obtain from the Asiatic market more than covers the demand, while the only shortage is in the better varieties of Egyptian cotton which cannot be replaced by other cottons.

A certain, but quite inconsiderable, influence on the cotton goods trade has been caused by the absence of dyestuffs hitherto imported from Germany. This defect, however, is being remedied, and in general the state of this industry gives no grounds for apprehension.—(*Board of Trade Journal*.)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending November 26, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	308,417	60,646	7,460	3,547	380,070
Consolidated	484,427	131,294	12,177	105,620	733,518
Empire Elevator Co.	519,700	440,141	8,008	61,391	829,240
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	369,517	48,862	4,694	.....	423,073
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	312,939	47,218	2,807	228,416	591,420
Fort William Elevator Co.	188,673	125,825	13,803	23,631	351,937
G. T. Pacific.	722,324	254,375	21,794	55,785	1,054,278
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	894,952	106,783	11,302	.....	1,013,037
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	287,563	82,580	2,011	.....	372,154
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	933,842	374,993	61,516	84,628	1,454,979
D. Horn & Co.	34,891	13,747	977	93,421	143,035
Dominion Government Elevator.	333,040	136,788	15,533	43,037	528,398
Total terminal elevators.	5,390,285	1,623,292	162,087	699,476	7,875,140
Saskatoon Dom. Government Elevator..	206,063	240,949	6,354	.....	453,366
Moosejaw Dom. Government Elevator..	555,723	61,147	706	190	617,766
Total interior terminal elevators	761,786	302,096	7,060	190	1,071,132
Depot Harbour	58,826	102,250	.....	.....	161,076
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	631,417	400	93,876	.....	725,693
Midland Elevator Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiffin, G. T. P.	1,467,430	393,522	42,867	.....	1,903,819
Port McNicol	2,147,967	757,800	.....	49,736	2,955,503
Collingwood	14,680	.....	.....	.....	14,680
Goderich	589,705	83,219	.....	.....	672,924
Harbour Com. Elevator, Quebec.	2,005	82,581	.....	.....	84,586
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.	16,945	17,039	27,108	.....	61,092
Commercial Elevator Co.	17,974	16,851	.....	.....	34,825
Port Colborne	1,090,065	94,651	88,924	.....	1,273,640
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	727,105	4	36,505	45,100	808,714
" No. 2.	776,167	628,389	54,225	73,889	1,532,670
Montreal Warehousing Co.	69,977	333,144	58,963	20,222	482,306
West St. John, N.B.	107,067	83,748	.....	.....	190,815
Total public elevators.	7,717,330	2,593,598	402,468	188,947	10,902,343
Total quantity in store	13,869,401	4,518,986	571,615	888,613	19,848,615

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended November 26, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard	12,830	.....	3,958	16,788
No. 1 Northern	1,014,742	114,478	985,252	2,114,472
No. 2 "	1,556,574	382,130	3,223,946	5,162,650
No. 3 "	1,287,658	461,010	1,960,030	3,408,698
No. 4 Wheat	694,169	84,165	709,298	1,487,632
No. 5 " .....	.....	7,234	217,196	224,430
No. 6 " .....	.....	.....	31,743	31,743
Other	824,312	12,769	585,907	1,422,988
Totals, Wheat	5,390,285	761,786	7,717,330	13,869,401
Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oats—				
No. 1 C.W.	13,514	1,759	.....	14,273
No. 2 "	347,499	188,634	536,153	1,072,286
No. 3 "	311,357	76,371	385,682	773,390
Ex. No. 1 Feed	239,112	9,377	239,483	488,972
No. 1 Feed .....	.....	10,099	492,243	502,342
No. 2 " .....	.....	3,247	186,495	189,742
Other	711,810	12,609	753,562	1,477,981
Totals, Oats	1,623,292	302,096	2,593,538	4,518,986
Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Barley—				
No. 3 Extra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 C.W.	54,032	4,483	23,118	82,633
No. 4 "	46,768	2,577	25,847	75,192
Feed	33,050	.....	38,440	71,490
Rejected	8,105	.....	49,720	57,825
Other	40,132	.....	264,343	304,475
Totals, Barley	162,087	7,060	402,468	571,615
Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flax—				
No. 1 N.W.C.	551,735	.....	165,040	716,775
No. 2 C.W.	104,478	.....	23,907	128,385
No. 3 C.W.	21,135	190	.....	21,325
Rejected .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other	22,128	.....	.....	22,128
Totals, Flax	699,476	190	188,947	888,613
Total quantity in store	7,875,140	1,071,132	10,902,343	19,848,615

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTÓ, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL and MONCTON, N.B.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

1197. **Railway ties.**—An Irish firm invites from Canadian manufacturers quotations, delivered Belfast, for 25,000 to 30,000 railway ties, made up of 9 ft. x 10 in. x 5 in., and also 6 ft. x 9 in. x 4½ in.

1198. **Bone meal and dried blood.**—A London firm seeks supplies of bone meal and also of dried blood, and invites offers from Canadian producers.

1199. **Paper.**—A London firm who are buyers of various kinds of paper, and especially of news, invites offers from Canadian manufacturers.

1200. **Export trade to the United Kingdom and South Africa.**—A London firm who are opening a branch in Toronto would be glad to negotiate with Canadian manufacturers and shippers seeking an outlet in the United Kingdom or in South Africa.

1201. **Wood pulleys.**—A first-class Glasgow house is desirous of getting in touch with manufacturers of wood pulleys. This is an important firm in this line of business.

1202. **Piano actions and parts.**—A Glasgow manufacturer wishes to purchase above.

1203. **Sulphur-di-oxide.**—An English firm of manufacturers' agents desires to obtain new sources of supply for this product.

1204. **Metal polish.**—An agent in Paris with an established trade desires to be put in touch with manufacturers of metal polishes, particularly brass and copper, to replace on French market products formerly supplied by German concerns.

1205. **Leather polish.**—A Paris agent is anxious to open connections with manufacturers of leather polishes of all kinds to introduce them on French market in place of similar products formerly imported from Germany.

1206. **Enamelled ware.**—A Paris dealer wishes to communicate with manufacturers of various lines of enamelled goods in view of opportunity now offered to open a good market in France.

1207. **Asbestos, mica.**—An established firm in Paris, with branches in Havre and Lille, desires to communicate with producers of raw asbestos, mica, and other products utilized for industrial purposes.

1208. **Raw chemicals.**—An established British firm in Paris, having agencies in northern France, is anxious to get in touch with producers and exporters of raw products used in the chemical industry.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable Address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne, Cable address, Canadian.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address Cancom.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable address, Canadian.

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighting, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable Address, Canadian.

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeget No. 4, Christiansa, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood & Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Australia (Mr. D. H. Ross)	2323
Norway and Denmark (Mr. C. E. Sontum)	2324
South Africa (Mr. W. J. Egan)	2328
New Zealand (Mr. W. A. Beddoe)	2332
Great Britain—	
London (Mr. Harrison Watson)	2335
Manchester (Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike)	2341
Representation in South America	2343
The Fisheries of Denmark	2344
Railway Sleepers	2345
British Market for Pianos	2346
Canadian Produce in England	2347
British Agricultural Produce Imports	2348
Markets for Canadian Lumber—Hawaii	2349
An Agency for Japanese Goods	2356
Food supplies of Paris	2356
Notes on German Trade—	
Felt Hats	2358
Feeding Stuffs	2361
Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Wares	2363
Paper and Cardboard	2370
Australian Railway Workshop Tenders	2373
United States Treasury Decisions	2373
French Customs Circulars	2376
French Storage Surtax Exemption	2376
Notes on Foreign Trade	2376
Canadian Grain Statistics	2382
Trade Inquiries	2384
Commercial Intelligence Service	2385

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, December 14, 1914.

No. 568.

“MADE IN CANADA” ABROAD.

The Building of a Nation.

In the Weekly Report of this Department, No. 566, dated November 30, a short statement appeared under the heading “Made in Canada—Home Patronage Means Home Employment,” followed by tables showing the principal importations of manufactured and other goods to Canada for one year, 1912-13, and the statistics of Canadian manufactures for 1910, being the year in which the last census of production was taken. It was hoped that the presentation of figures in a short table showing at a glance the relative proportions of production and of import might at this particular time stimulate the home consumption of Canadian-made goods and thereby benefit alike consumer and producer.

GROWING IMPORTANCE OF EXPORT.

In the current number a table is given showing in convenient form the production in certain leading lines, and the *exports* of the country. It may be thought that the subject dealt with is of less immediate and urgent importance than the question of *import*, and that a different class of readers may be interested, but without attempting a nice estimate of the relative importance of the two subjects, it may be desirable to point out that although Canada is still predominantly an agricultural country, yet she possesses vast industrial resources which, when a sufficient supply of capital and labour is obtained, will make her a great manufacturing country also. The time is not far distant when following the example of leading producing countries she will exploit the abundance of her natural resources coupled with the wide distribution of her water-powers, to the end that she may build up her national life on lines of diversified industry and thereby command the wealth and authority which can only exist upon the basis of a large and well instructed population.

INFORMATION ESSENTIAL.

Universal experience teaches that the foundation of export is laboriously laid by the gathering of detailed information abroad. This process is essential to building up the exports of any country, and it is hoped that the statistical matter presented may in view of that fact attract the attention and interest, not only of the manufacturers of the country, but of the more intelligent classes who desire an idea of the progress being made in the directions indicated.

Statistics of Principal Canadian Manufactures, 1910; also Exports of Certain Canadian Products, 1914.

NOTE.—Difficulty arises in some cases in adjusting Customs classification of exports to Census classification of production.

STATISTICS OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURES, 1910.			EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCTS, 1914.	
Kind of Industry.	Establishments.	Value of Products.	Export Classification.	Total Exports.
	No.	\$		\$
Aerated and mineral waters.....	128	2,808,230	Mineral and aerated waters in bottles.....	1,384
Agricultural implements.....	77	20,722,722	Mineral water, natural, not in bottles.....	610
			Agricultural implements:—	
			Cultivators.....	182,953
			Drills.....	663,437
			Harrows.....	126,853
			Harvesters.....	3,068,797
			Hay-rakes.....	293,788
			Mowing machines.....	903,889
			Ploughs.....	408,883
			Reapers.....	301,610
			Seeders.....	1,140
			Threshing machines.....	712,270
			Other agricultural implements..	388,956
			Parts of agricultural implements	879,214
Asbestos.....	9	468,614	Asbestos, manufactures of.....	98,274
Automobiles.....	8	6,251,885	Automobiles.....	3,571,862
Automobile repairs and accessories	11	170,930	Automobile parts.....	235,857
Awnings, tents and sails.....	26	1,342,436	Awnings, tents, sails, tarpaulins..	1,692
Baking powder and flavouring extracts.....	22	963,090	Baking powder.....	15,386
Blacking.....	13	691,029	(Not specified under this heading in Customs classification.)	
Boats and canoes.....	126	1,417,210	(Not specified under this heading in Customs classification.)	
Boilers and engines.....	71	11,873,903	Gasoline engines.....	88,266
Boots and shoes.....	180	33,987,248	Boots and shoes;—	
			Of leather.....	82,529
			Of rubber.....	170,852
Boot and shoe supplies.....	14	1,025,878	(Not specified under this heading in Customs classification.)	
Brass castings.....	36	3,093,006	(Not specified under this heading in Customs classification.)	
Brass and iron beds.....	8	1,212,550	(Not specified under this heading in Customs classification.)	
Bread, biscuits and confectionery.	323	25,566,691	Bread, biscuits and confectionery:—	
			Biscuits and bread.....	16,227
			Confectionery.....	43,996
Bricks, tile and pottery.....	399	8,291,561	Bricks, tiles, &c.;—	
			Bricks.....	8,454
			Clay, mfrs. of.....	36,628
			Earthenware.....	13,012
Brooms and brushes.....	35	1,731,523	Brooms, whisks, brushes.....	29,720
Butter and cheese.....	3,625	37,232,969	Butter and cheese:—	
			Butter.....	309,046
			Cheese.....	18,868,785
Calcium carbide.....	5	515,457	Calcium carbide.....	161,026
Carpets.....	6	1,971,500	(Not specified under this heading in Customs classification.)	
Carriages and wagons.....	287	11,766,882	Carriages, &c.;—	
" " materials.....	37	3,172,652	Carriages.....	37,232
Cars and car works.....	15	16,630,634	" parts of.....	34,687
			Carts.....	51,093
			Wagons.....	9,406
			Other carriages, cars, &c.....	55,945
Cement blocks and tiles.....	84	1,921,687	(Not specified under this heading in Customs classification.)	
" Portland.....	21	5,683,036	Cement.....	2,393

Statistics of Principal Canadian Manufactures, 1910; also Exports of Certain Canadian Products, 1914—*Continued.*

STATISTICS OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURES, 1910.			EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCTS, 1914.	
Kind of Industry.	Establishments.	Value of Products.	Export Classification.	Total Exports.
	No.	\$		\$
Chewing gum.....	8	816,069	(Not specified under this heading in Customs classification.)	
Clothing :—			Clothing and wearing apparel....	446,524
Custom, — Men's.....	330	8,724,063		
Women's.....	238	5,943,997		
Factory, — Men's.....	225	25,020,865		
Women's.....	93	15,083,345		
Cocoa and chocolate.....	6	1,193,486	(Not specified under this heading in Customs classification.)	
Coffees and spices.....	25	3,274,711	Coffee.....	11,517
Coffins and caskets.....	22	1,447,358	(Not specified under this heading in Customs classification.)	
Coke.....	5	1,460,028	Coke.....	332,685
Condensed milk.....	11	1,814,871	Condensed milk and cream.....	666,941
Cooperage.....	113	2,409,577	Cooperage, —	
			Barrels, empty.....	14,228
			Staves and headings.....	70,249
Cordage, rope and twine.....	9	3,624,113	Cordage, rope and twine, —	
			Binder twine.....	453,530
			Cordage, &c., all other.....	60,127
Corsets and supplies.....	11	1,572,105	(Not specified under this heading in Customs classification.)	
Cottons :—			Cottons :—	
Bags.....	10	5,722,478	Fabrics.....	82,636
Other mfrs. of cotton.....	26	24,584,931	Other.....	24,591
Cream separators.....	4	639,656	Cream separators.....	17,090
Drugs, chemicals, &c :—			Drugs, chemicals and medicines :—	
Drugs.....	40	3,632,794	Acetate of lime.....	316,481
Patent medicines.....	37	3,214,939	Acid, sulphuric.....	37,413
			Lye.....	70,584
			Phosphorus.....	88,521
			Senega root.....	245,870
			All other drugs, etc.....	768,883
Electric apparatus and supplies..	47	15,021,841	Electric apparatus.....	106,816
Elevators.....	10	1,506,756	(Not specified under this heading in Customs Classification)	
Explosives.....	7	2,168,500	Explosives :—	
			Cartridges, gun, rifle and pistol.	13,353
			Explosives and fulminates.....	228,312
Fertilizers.....	10	643,733	Fertilizers.....	2,539,789
Fish, preserved.....	1,521	12,309,237	Fish, canned, etc :—	
			Herrings.....	1,834
			Lobsters.....	2,983,987
			Salmon.....	6,631,437
			Other sea fish.....	145,144
Flax, dressed.....	30	548,559	Flax :—	
			Flax.....	46,869
			Hemp.....	190
			Tow.....	3,267
Flour and grist mill products.....	1,141	82,494,826	Grain products :—	
			Bran.....	1,789,939
			Corn meal.....	14,639
			Oatmeal.....	488,589
			Wheat flour.....	20,581,079
			Other meal.....	7,534
Foods, prepared.....	11	507,070	Cereals, foods, prepared.....	2,166,330
Fruits and vegetables :—			Fruits :—	
Canned.....	82	5,971,082	Apples, dried.....	411,789
			Dried fruits, N.O.P.....	352
Evaporated.....	65	448,929	Canned or preserved.....	3,347,719
			Vegetables, canned or preserved..	17,655
Furs, dressed.....	6	1,973,000	Furs, dressed.....	11,559
Furnishing goods, men's.....	53	6,964,137	(Not specified under this heading in Customs classification)	

Statistics of Principal Canadian Manufactures, 1910; also Exports of Certain Canadian Products, 1914—*Continued.*

STATISTICS OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURES, 1910.			EXPORT OF CANADIAN PRODUCTS, 1914.	
Kind of Industry.	Establishments.	Value of Products.	Export Classification.	Total Exports.
	No.	\$		\$
Furniture and upholstered goods.	172	12,369,366	Household furniture, wood.	411,074
Glass:—			Glass and glassware:—	
Mirrors and plate.	15	897,972	Lamps and lanterns.	11,268
Stained, cut and ornamental.	21	1,006,266	Other glass.	32,453
Other glass.	9	2,269,158		
Gloves and mitts.	35	2,995,356	(Not specified under this heading in Customs classification).	
Glue.	8	584,766	Glue stick.	26,719
Hardware, carriage and saddlery.	4	952,050	Hardware.	94,702
Harness and saddlery.	57	5,205,454	Harness and saddlery.	21,288
Hats, caps and furs.	139	11,155,103	Hats, caps and furs:—	
			Fur, manufacturers of.	53,070
			Hats and caps.	21,521
Hosiery and knit goods.	68	13,393,854	(Not specified under this heading in Customs classification).	
Inks.	12	568,255	(Not specified under this heading in Customs classification).	
Iron and steel:—			Iron and steel:—	
Bridges.	11	6,502,410	Castings.	46,648
Foundry and machine shops.	514	45,611,416	Gas buoys and parts of.	18,832
Iron and steel products.	89	34,613,710	Guns, rifles and fire arms.	130,568
Lock and gun-smithing.	6	304,709	Pig iron.	347,347
Safes and vaults.	3	460,070	Scrap iron or steel.	458,800
Scales.	8	506,028	Stoves.	20,618
Smelting (all metals).	18	33,669,700	Other iron and steel.	968,074
Wire.	13	2,882,166		
Wire fencing.	19	2,608,907	Jewellery.	113,589
Jewellery and repairs.	58	3,124,272	Trunks and valises.	22,404
Leather goods.	30	2,402,304	Manufactures of leather, N.O.P.	42,538
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.	113	19,972,178	Leather:—	
			Sole.	2,336,491
			Upper.	113,916
			Other.	617,179
Lime.	52	753,421	Lime.	28,610
Liquors:—			Liquors:—	
Malt.	100	12,468,500	Ale and beer.	3,530
Vinous.	13	363,200	Wines.	4,408
Distilled.	11	12,064,459	Spirits:—	
			Whiskey.	1,038,365
			Wood alcohol.	256,869
			Other spirits.	3,294
Malt.	8	1,232,393	Malt.	4,256
Matches.	4	349,337	Matches.	334
Mattresses and spring beds.	52	2,932,051	(Not specified under this heading in Customs classification).	
Metallic roofing and flooring.	7	1,874,238	Metallic shingles and laths and corrugated roofing.	161,404
Mica, cut.	13	383,934	Mica.	208,526
Musical instruments.	42	6,120,912	Musical instruments:—	
			Organs.	144,620
			Pianos.	51,408
Musical instrument materials.	8	920,494	Other and parts of.	86,679
Oils.	29	7,682,510	Oils:—	
			Creosote.	59,186
			Fish.	447,752
			Mineral.	7,774
			Neatsfoot and other animal.	247,143
			Other.	174,392
Paints and varnishes.	26	8,041,154	Paints, &c.:—	
			Mineral pigments, iron oxides, ochres.	19,638
			Paints and varnishes.	133,356

Statistics of Principal Canadian Manufactures, 1910; also Exports of Certain Canadian Products, 1914—Continued.

STATISTICS OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURES, 1910.			EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCTS, 1914.	
Kind of Industry.	Establishments.	Value of Products.	Export Classification.	Total Exports.
	No.	\$		\$
Paper:—			Paper:—	
Boxes and bags.....	54	3,361,023	Films for photographers use, &c.	11,860
Cardboard.....	7	506,077	Felt paper.....	50,131
Patterns.....	6	272,335	Printing.....	11,386,845
Wall paper.....	4	1,115,290	Wall.....	45,328
Other paper and mfrs. of.....	35	14,109,014	Wrapping.....	615,310
Plumbers supplies.....	17	2,283,630	Other paper.....	577,422
Printing and publishing.....	434	13,323,294	(Not specified under this heading in Customs classification).....	496,579
Pumps and windmills.....	29	1,613,222	Books, pamphlets, maps, &c.....	
Roofing and roofing material.....	23	2,778,182	(Not specified under this heading in Customs classification).....	
Rubber clothing.....	17	1,189,930	Rubber clothing.....	11,402
Rubber and elastic goods.....	11	5,849,271	Rubber goods:—	
			Belting.....	5,475
			Hose.....	9,379
			Other.....	75,170
Sewing machines.....	4	974,490	Sewing machines.....	98,648
Ships and ship repairs.....	43	5,136,257	Ships.....	128,493
Silk and silk goods.....	4	1,009,476	Silk and mfrs. of.....	26,880
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	70	41,208,796	Meats, &c:—	
" not including meat packing.....	10	7,318,280	Lard.....	11,519
			Meats,—	
			Bacon.....	3,763,195
			Beef.....	1,127,908
			Canned.....	94,961
			Hams.....	269,911
			Mutton.....	10,804
			Pork.....	202,391
			Other.....	266,879
Soap.....	22	5,220,546	Soap.....	27,400
Starch.....	11	1,744,381	Starch.....	7,927
Stationery goods.....	22	1,423,972	Stationery.....	67,211
Sugar refining.....	8	21,260,011	Sugar of all kinds.....	126
Thread.....	3	1,096,000	(Not specified under this heading in Customs classification.)	
Tobacco:—			Tobacco;—	
Cigars and cigarettes.....	153	17,344,543	Cigars.....	1,373
Chewing, smoking and snuff.....	20	7,984,780	Cigarettes.....	203
			Stems and cuttings.....	55,685
			Other tobacco.....	7,773
Tools:—			Tools:—Hand and machine.....	106,617
Axes and tools.....	30	2,549,764		
Files.....	3	226,400	(Not specified under this heading in Customs Classification.)	
Saws.....	11	879,476	Vinegar.....	82
Umbrellas.....	7	609,500	Washing machines, domestic, and wringers.....	27,544
Vinegar and pickles.....	30	1,408,934		
Washing machines and wringers.....	4	420,400		
Wood:—			Wood;—	
Boxes, cigar.....	4	283,485	(Not specified under this heading in Customs classifications.)	
" other.....	119	3,386,327	(Not specified under this heading in Customs classifications.)	

Statistics of Principal Canadian Manufactures, 1910; also Exports of Certain Canadian Products, 1914—Continued.

STATISTICS OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURES, 1910.			EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCTS, 1914.	
Kind of Industry.	Establishments.	Value of Products.	Export Classification.	Total Exports.
	No.	\$		\$
Lumber products.....	859	39,803,615	Lumber;—	
			Deals, pine.....	1,408,709
			" spruce and other	6,547,854
			" ends.....	294,195
			Laths.....	1,699,221
			Pickets	206,573
			Planks and boards	19,514,128
			Scantling.....	1,264,881
			Shingles.....	1,775,619
			Other lumber.....	301,670
Shooks, box	11	2,350,675	Shooks.....	119,777
Wood pulp.....	37	9,117,465	Wood pulp;—	
			Chemical.....	2,923,083
			Mechanical.....	3,441,741
Woodenware.....	7	360,114	Pails, tubs, churns and other hol-	
			low woodenware.....	4,553
Woollen goods.....	87	5,738,773	Woollens.....	81,555

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, November 19, 1914.

NEW TAXATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

A White Paper was circulated yesterday showing the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1914-15, as revised in view of the war, together with an explanatory memorandum. The position is set out in the latter as follows:—

The revenue for the year 1914-15 on the basis of the final budget proposals on June 23, 1914, was estimated at..... £207,146,000

It is now estimated that the estimate will be affected as follows in consequence of the war:—

Customs and Excise.....	£4,000,000	
Inland Revenue.....	7,000,000	
Post office services.....	2,220,000	
Crown lands.....	.....
Receipts from Suez Canal shares and sundry loans.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	*1,870,000	
Net decrease		£11,350,000
Accordingly the revenue on the existing basis of taxation is now estimated at.....		195,796,000
The total expenditure for the year 1914-15 was estimated at.....		207,021,000
That estimate included items for supplementary and new services, amounting in all to..	£2,036,000	
But the estimates subsequently presented to and voted by the House of Commons in respect of new and supplementary services amounted only to.....	1,939,000	

There was thus a saving of..... 97,000
The expenditure approved by parliament on the basis of the proposals made before the outbreak of hostilities became..... 206,924,000

In consequence of the outbreak of the war the following additions require to be made to this total:—

Consolidated Fund Services—		
Interest on war debt falling outside the fixed debt charge...	£3,443,000	
Supply Services—		
Vote of credit of August 8...	100,000,000	
Vote of credit of November 17...	225,000,000	
An addition of...		£328,443,000
Making an aggregate of...		£535,367,000
The aggregate expenditure being now estimated at...		
		£535,367,000
And the revenue on the existing basis of taxation at...		
		195,796,000
There remains to be provided...		£339,571,000
It is proposed to meet this deficiency as follows—		
By proceeds of fresh taxation...	15,500,000	
By suspension of the new Sinking Fund, with the exception of the sum of £1,000,000 earmarked for the redemption of the final instalment of Exchequer Bonds issued under the Finance Act, 1905...	2,750,000	
		18,250,000
Leaving to be made good out of loans.		£321,321,000

A statement showing the estimated yield of additional taxation now proposed is appended as follows:—

Customs and Excise—	1914-15.	1915-16.
Tea, additional duty of 3d. in the pound, making 8d. in all...	£ 950,000	£ 3,200,000
Beer, additional duty of 17s. 3d. per barrel, making 25s. in all...	2,500,000	17,000,000
	£3,450,000	£20,800,000
Deduct reduction of license duty...	450,000	550,000
Total Customs and Excise (net)...	£3,000,000	£20,250,000
Inland Revenue—		
*Income tax...	£11,000,000	£38,750,000
*Super-tax...	1,500,000	6,000,000
Total Inland Revenue...	£12,500,000	£44,750,000
Grand total (net)...	£15,500,000	£65,000,000

* The figures under these heads are subject to correction in the light of proposals to be submitted to the House in consideration of the effect of the war on incomes.

SHIP BUILDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The annual report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping states that at the close of the year ended June 30, 10,621 merchant vessels, registering nearly 24,000,000 tons gross, held classes assigned by the committee of Lloyd's Register. During the year the committee assigned classes to 713 new vessels. Their registered gross tonnage, amounting to 2,020,185 tons, is the highest total for any one year. Of the 713 new vessels, 664 are steamers of 2,014,397 tons, and 49 are sailing vessels of 5,788 tons. Of the total, 1,204,111 tons, were built for the British Empire (United Kingdom 1,164,519 tons, Colonies 39,592), and 816,074 tons, or about 40 per cent for other countries.

The following table sets forth the new tonnage classed by the society during the last four years:—

Year.	Steam.	Sail.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1910-11..	1,089,123	9,353	1,098,476
1911-12..	1,455,988	12,178	1,468,166
1912-13..	1,643,250	21,417	1,664,667
1913-14..	2,014,397	5,788	2,020,185

IMPORTS OF HORSES.

The imports of horses during the month of October were 74.75 per cent less than in the corresponding month of last year, and were also the lowest on record for that month during the last twenty years. The average declared value was nearly \$1,000 higher than any previously recorded value in October.

The comparative table for the last three years is:—

Period—	Number imported.	Declared	Average.		
		value. £	£	s.	d.
October, 1912..	1,232	58,226	47	5	2
" 1913..	812	43,866	54	0	5
" 1914..	205	49,680	242	6	10

Seventy of the horses imported were from the United States at a value of £30 each; one was received from Canada valued at £100; the balance were received from unenumerated countries.

THE POTATO SITUATION.

"The outlook for next year's potato trade will be largely affected by the condition of affairs in France, Belgium and Germany. It is hardly to be supposed that either of these large factors in the supply of potatoes to their own and oversea markets will be in a position to conduct their ordinary business in regard to this commodity. Apart altogether from the very large imports we receive from all three sources, and especially from Germany, more or less regularly every year, there will not be available, it is reasonable to assume, any such supplies for some time to come. Then there is the question of our own heavy additional needs if we are to be responsible for the feeding of tens of thousands, or perhaps hundreds of thousands, of strangers within our gates. The Dutch Government have been led to order the discontinuance of the usual exports for this very reason. Our home demand for potatoes must, as time goes on, increase, and unless the war ceases earlier than is generally anticipated, will become an exceedingly large one, far larger than ever before in our history; and even if our store of potatoes, which are practically all now lifted, is of good quality as it is of large quantity, there is a fair probability that every hundredweight of these potatoes will be required here."—(Extract from *The Fruit Grower*.)

CONDITION OF THE TIMBER TRADE.

The following paragraph on the above subject appears in the current issue of the *Timber Trades Journal*:—

"The home timber trade generally is undergoing a considerable spurt, principally on account of the war stores of every description now required. Wonderful are the ramifications of the home timber trade just now, and the uses to which native-grown woods are being put is surprising. Nearly every firm of any size at all in this branch of the trade is working at high pressure, turning out such things as spokes, felloes, shafts, pick and shovel handles, case wood for ammunition boxes, and, of course, large quantities of cut stuff for heavy rolling stock. Then, again, there have been

large inquiries for elm butchers' blocks, beech saddle trees, stretcher bar handles, and a multitude of other things. Stocks of foreign timber being short, and the arrivals of same having been very precarious, the native woods have been pressed into service, to the advantage of the home timber merchant. Apart from the war requirements, there is very little doing, and such trades as coach-building, chair-making and pianoforte-making are extremely quiet. As we have already stated, the firms supplying the heavier class of commercial motors are exceptionally busy; also there is a fair amount of work being done in the railway and wagon shops."

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike.*)

MANCHESTER, November 12, 1914.

GRAIN PRICES.

Since the outbreak of hostilities there has been an increase in the prices of wheat, oats, barley and maize, and indications would seem to point to a further upward tendency. This is not due to panicky buying, but rather to the total failure of some of Great Britain's principal sources of supply. The Russian supplies are cut off and shipments from India have almost ceased.

The only assured sources of supply at present available are the United States and Canada and the Argentine.

The following figures are the latest November quotations for 1914 as compared with the same month last year, showing wheat to cost about 2s. 6d. more per 100 pounds, oats 1s. 4d. higher per 45 pounds, barley 1s. more per 60 pounds, and maize about 1s. dearer per 100 pounds:—

	November, 1913.		November, 1914.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat (per 100 lbs.)—				
White Karachi..	7 1	7 4	9 9	9 9½
No. 2 "Hard Winter"..	7 1	7 1½	9 8	9 8½
No. 2 Manitoba..	7 1½	7 2	9 9	9 9½
Maize—				
River Plate..	4 6	4 8	5 9	5 9½
Oats (per 45 lbs.)—				
No. 2 Canadian Western..	2 8	2 8½	4	4 0½
Barley (per 60 lbs.)—				
Canadian..	3 2	3 3	4 4	4 4½

CROPS OF 1914.

Wheat.—The total production of wheat in England and Wales in 1914 was 7,318,083 quarters, or 676,000 quarters more than last year, and the yield per acre is practically one bushel above the ten years' average.

Barley.—With 32.83 bushels per acre the barley crop is a very small fraction below the average, but it is better than in 1913. Owing to a reduced acreage, however, the production is 148,300 quarters less.

Oats.—Oats are half a bushel below the average, but the total production is slightly in excess of 1913.

Hay.—Whether from permanent grass, or from clovers and rotation grasses, hay is below average by about 2 cwts. per acre. The total production of both kinds of hay together amounts to more than 7,200,000 tons, as compared with over nine million tons in 1913, which was a very abundant year.

STOCKS OF GRAIN AT LIVERPOOL.

The grain statistics for Liverpool as prepared by the Liverpool Corn Trade Association, Limited, show the quantities of grain in store and on quays at Liverpool on October 31 and September 30, 1914, as compared with stocks on October 31, 1913:—

Wheat—	1914.		1913.
	Oct. 31.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 31.
White.. . . . .centals	106,355	91,507	
United States and Canadian.. . . . "	2,602,861	2,643,419	
Black Sea and Danubian.. . . . "	150,371	204,182	
Indian.. "	57,032	1,792	
River Plate.. "	32,770	122,109	
Total wheat (all kinds).. . . .	2,949,389	3,063,009	2,693,223
Burley.. . . . .centals	153,903	30,035	67,522
Oats.. "	62,417	76,670	126,626
Indian Corn.. "	820,091	1,073,298	2,830,764

CANADIAN WHEAT.

Since the opening of St. Lawrence navigation this season nearly four million bushels of wheat have reached Manchester by direct steamers of the Manchester Liners, Ltd., the figures including a shipment of nearly 250,000 bushels on the ss. *Bankhall*. The latest arrivals are the *Manchester Spinner* on November 4, and *Citizen* on the 10th, with approximately 120,000 bushels each.

GRAIN ELEVATOR STOCK.

The following figures show the Manchester Ship Canal Grain Elevator stock for the week ended November 7, as compared with the previous week:—

	Nov. 7. Tons.	Oct. 31. Tons.
Wheat..	30,818	31,556
Maize..	3,610	5,546
Oats..	1,131	1,243
Barley	360	232
Total..	35,919	38,577

SHORTAGE OF DOCK LABOUR.

Both Manchester and Liverpool are affected by the difficulty of getting labour to unload cargoes. There is a somewhat serious shortage of dock labourers. On one day there were 700 men short at Manchester. There are also complicated circumstances at Liverpool, where, if men can get labour through the week-end, they may, at the extra rates of pay, earn about enough to keep them for the rest of the week, and this is having its effect on the labour supply, day by day.

PULPWOOD.

An interesting feature of the trade of the port recently was the arrival from Archangel of three steamers with pulpwood aggregating some 5,000 tons. The shortage

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. F. Dane.)

GLASGOW, November 16, 1914.

SCOTCH AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.

The return for the week ended November 11 contains some quotations that will be of interest to Canadian shippers.

IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK FROM IRELAND.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Pigs.
Ardrossan..	126	....
Ayr..	45	2,698	107
Glasgow..	52	8,389	221
Greenock..	1	2,611	
Stranraer..	44	1,015	12
Totals..	268	14,713	340

PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

	s.	d.
Eggs, home country, first quality, per dozen..	2	4
" Irish, first quality, per 120..	19	0
" " second quality, per 120..	18	0
" American, first quality, per 120..	14	6
" Canadian, first quality, per 120..	15	3
" Danish, first quality, per 120..	17	6
" " (pickled), first quality, per 120..	15	0

HAY.

	Per ton.
	s. d.
Rye grass and clover, Dundee, first.	80 0
" " " second.	72 0
" " Edinburgh, first.	75 0
" " Glasgow, first.	65 0
" " " second.	60 0
Timothy, Glasgow, first.	65 0
" " " second.	52 6

POTATOES.

The imports of potatoes into the United Kingdom last week were 11½ tons; for the corresponding week of 1913 they were 2,000 tons. The exports last week amounted to 4 tons, as compared with 163 tons for corresponding week 1913. Dundee reports trade fairly brisk. Up-to-Dates are selling at 40s. per ton, and Langworthys at 60s. per ton. Edinburgh Langworthys from red soil are quoted at 87s. 6d. per ton, and from other soils at 67s. 6d., while Up-to-Dates ran from 45s. to 47s. 6d. per ton. Glasgow Langworthys were selling at 80s. and Up-to-Dates at 45s. to 50s.

APPLES.

Last week apples were sold at the following prices:—

Kings.. . . .	No. 1	18s. to 21s.
Spies.. . . .	"	19s. 22s.
Baldwins.. . . .	"	15s. 19s.
Greenings.. . . .	"	16s. 19s.
Davis.. . . .	"	13s. 14s.
Stark.. . . .	"	16s. 17s.
No. 2's sold at 3s. to 5s. less.		

The prospects for shipment are fairly good, particularly for No. 1 apples.

END OF TRADE IN GERMAN PIANOS.

"It is evident that the German piano very soon will disappear from British homes and institutions. Already many public bodies headed by the Guildhall School of Music, London, have discarded all German-made instruments, and have replaced them with the products of famous British firms. The Teuton, by means of the propagandist work in which he excels, succeeded in creating a belief that his piano, like everything else connected with him, was the finest in the world. In point of fact, the British product is superior to all others in tone, touch and durability, and improvements made by manufacturers in this country have been adopted in the German instrument, and employed as a further cause for boasting."

The above is taken from the *Glasgow Evening News*, and fairly represents the sentiment felt and expressed regarding the future of the German piano. Inquiry amongst the trade regarding the possibility for the introduction of Canadian instruments to this market brought forth the following information:—

PROSPECTS FOR CANADIAN PIANOS.

The general opinion expressed is that the Canadian piano as at present known here is very much heavier and larger than the requirements of the market call for. It has been said that this was one of the main reasons for the instrument not being on the British market. Those interviewed are of the opinion that a change is bound to take place, and that it will be next to impossible to interest buyers in German instruments in the future.

The Baby Grand seems to be the instrument that is coming into favour and establishing itself in the market. The demand for it is constantly increasing. Player pianos are also finding a better market. The trade intimate that there is a chance for Canada to compete for the upright pianos in the medium and better grades, but so far as low-priced instruments are concerned the British manufacturer can make these and sell them at such a price as to shut out outside competition altogether.

There is a conflict of opinion as to whether the present is an opportune time for the introduction of Canadian instruments on account of the uncertainty as to the length of the war, the feeling being that so long as the war continues people will refrain from purchasing. A good deal depends upon the amount of energy and advertising that is put into the scheme, and it might be worth while for Canadian manufacturers to give careful consideration to the proposition and not jump to the conclusion that this market does not present opportunities. Every firm interviewed emphasized the importance and necessity of pointing out to Canadian manufacturers that the size, style and weight of the present Canadian piano is too heavy for British requirements.

CUBA.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. A. T. Quilez.)

HAVANA, CUBA, November 28, 1914.

CUBA AND THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The European conflict, which has unsettled all commercial activities, seems likely to produce a contrary effect and prove highly beneficial to Cuba, in so far as its sugar industry is concerned; and it is safe to assert that in the outcome of the sugar industry the prosperity or adversity of the island chiefly depends. At present the sugar mills are preparing to launch the large output of the coming year, which it is predicted will reach the figure of 3,000,000 tons of sugar. At the high price that the scarcity of this commodity will bring about, this should more than compensate for the financial embarrassment experienced through the exceptionally low price at which sugar was sold last year. On the other hand the tobacco industry has suffered a severe blow, as most of the European markets have been closed to this trade and every effort is made to stimulate the demand from American countries in order to make up, as much as possible, for the lost business. The necessity of opening American markets should eventually lead the island of Cuba to the granting of substantial concessions and tariff reductions in order to assist this unfortunate local industry. In the event of any such step being taken, there is no other American country, outside of the United States, that deserves so much attention on the part of the Cuban authorities as Canada, which is one of the most important American markets for Cuban tobacco.

It may be of interest to quote what two prominent Cuban officials have declared in the United States with reference to future prospects. These statements have been widely commented upon.

CUBAN OPPORTUNITIES.

In speaking of Cuban possibilities and the expected incomes, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Cuban Minister to the United States, has made the following remarks:—

“Our principal product is sugar. Having produced 2,600,000 English tons during the last grinding season, under strained circumstances due to low prices and the general financial crisis, it is safe to calculate that we will produce and sell at remunerative figures at least 3,000,000 tons in the course of the next season.

“This means, as a well known Cuban banker summed up a few days ago, from \$300,000,000 to \$350,000,000 of exports aside from other articles such as tobacco, fruit, vegetables, fine wood, minerals, etc., and a large part of the income derived therefrom will be spent in buying products of the soil and the industries of the United States.

“The Cuban daily mail is now only fifty-six hours from New York. Many American business men with whom I have come in contact have expressed themselves as intensely satisfied with their relations with Cuba, and I have heard from these sources only the highest praise for the honesty and seriousness with which our commerce is conducted.

“It is, therefore, in the interest of all that no mistakes be made. American business men may feel sure that every dollar sent to Cuba will return a high rate of interest and place my country in a situation to buy a still larger quantity of American goods. The moment seems propitious to draw the attention of the American public to the great opportunities offered by Cuba for the safe and profitable investment of capital”

QUALITY OF GOODS IMPERATIVE.

Another interesting report has been made by Mr. Antonio E. Peraza, ex-President of the City Council of Havana, who is now visiting the United States. Mr. Peraza, in speaking of the "wrong way" whereby American bankers and manufacturers attempt to secure the Cuban trade, says:—

"They do not seem to know that the Southern people do not want the kind of articles that are sold in the United States. We rarely see the representatives of American manufacturers. They simply send us commodities by the ton and invariably they are things that we do not want . . ."

"Because American manufacturers can sell a certain sort of cloth or a particular type of motor car, or a certain make of shoe in Detroit, Chicago or San Francisco, they think they can sell the same things to the people of Cuba and South America. They must learn that they are dealing with people who are entirely foreign in temperament, race, tendencies and sympathies. The merchants of France, Germany and England have been wise enough to appreciate this fact. They send experts to our countries regularly to study our wants, our habits and our requirements. They know that we are particular, exacting and perhaps 'finnick' in our demands.

"American manufacturers insist upon sending us cheap cotton and cheap woollens. They also send us cheap leather for our shoes. They do not seem to know that there is a great demand in our countries for the very finest silks, which we have hitherto obtained from France. We want the very best clothing materials. These we have been getting from England . . ."

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Under normal conditions Cuba imports from Great Britain, France and Germany in the neighbourhood of \$35,000,000 worth of commodities every year. While the war lasts, and until European commerce is re-established, Cuba will have to purchase elsewhere a large number of the articles formerly imported from the above countries and, naturally, the countries better prepared to supply similar goods at the right prices will obtain a good share of the local demand. However, it is uncertain whether the advantages thus gained will be of long duration after the war is over. In the majority of cases the European exporters have acquired a strong foothold in the Cuban market only after a thorough and painstaking study of the requirements here, and whenever quality and prices were approached by American merchants, they would grant longer terms of payment and facilities that would soon offset such advantages, thus insuring their trade.

However, the all important question now is to derive the greatest possible benefit from the actual circumstances, and every effort is being made to push Canadian trade whenever possible. A large number of Cuban merchants express the opinion that the opportunity that now offers itself to Canada to increase her trade with Cuba would be unequalled were Canada to establish a steamship line to Cuba running on scheduled time; but lacking this, they are rather pessimistic and would not pay much attention to the Canadian trade.

COMMODITIES IN DEMAND.

There is a good demand for machinery, hardware, farming implements, crockery; crystal, glass and porcelain ware; canned goods, office supplies, paper, toys, electrical goods, jute bags, books for all kinds of account, hops, malt, jellies, jams, automobile tires, fine groceries, etc., etc. A close study is being made of the Cuban market in what refers to the above mentioned commodities and a report will follow at an early date.

NEW FACILITIES FOR AMERICAN MERCHANTS.

The United States is now making every effort to increase its trade with Cuba, and soon a new service of ferry-boats will be established between Key West and Havana. By these means, a train loaded with merchandise from any part of the United States will be brought across into Cuba and discharge at any railroad station without transshipment, and the same train will load Cuban products and be despatched by means of the ferry-line to any point in the United States. This example should be an incentive to Canada as to the commercial possibilities offered by Cuba, and it can only be repeated that the island of Cuba is open to Canadian commerce so soon as Canada is prepared to establish the facilities necessary to send her products to the Cuban market.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. B. Nicholson.)

St. JOHN'S, November 21, 1914.

TRADE IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The value of all kinds of musical instruments, pianos, organs, phonographs and gramophones, imported into Newfoundland during 1913 was \$23,251, being \$3,000 less than the imports of the previous year. The trade with Canada amounted to only \$1,951, whilst from the United Kingdom, the United States and Germany the imports were \$5,347, \$13,073 and \$2,880 respectively.

A perusal of the trade returns will show that Canada's trade increased from \$3,341 in 1904 to \$6,380 in 1907, being an average trade for four years of \$4,847. In 1908 imports from the Dominion fell to \$1,895, and excepting one year, 1910, Canada's share of the trade in this line remained below the two thousand dollar mark.

During the last decade, namely, from 1904 to 1913, inclusive, the total value of the imports was \$325,536, an average of about \$32,553 a year, and the yearly averages for competing countries are as follows:—

United Kingdom.. . . .	\$ 5,211
Canada.. . . .	2,944
United States.. . . .	11,110
Germany.. . . .	3,250
Other countries.. . . .	36

TOO HIGH PRICES ASKED.

Local dealers, although conceding the quality of the Canadian article to be equal, and in some respects superior, to the product of other countries, attribute the decline in trade with the Dominion to the higher prices asked, as compared with the special export prices quoted by competitors. If it were possible to overcome this obstacle there is no reason why Canada should not control the major share of this trade.

The names and addresses of Newfoundland dealers in musical instruments may be had upon application to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

SIMILAR CASES WITH OTHER GOODS.

The high prices quoted by Canadian manufacturers apply also to such goods as boots and shoes, men's furnishings, druggists' rubber supplies, lumbermen's and

fishermen's blankets, black and galvanized sheet iron, skates and so forth. If Canadian manufacturers were for a limited time to quote prices to Newfoundland buyers at the smallest possible advance on cost, it would no doubt be to their interest as it would result in establishing a firmer business connection with general dealers who otherwise are likely to obtain their supplies cheaper elsewhere. The following comparative statement furnished by a local wholesale and retail merchant will show that it is of no avail for manufacturers to quote other than jobbers' prices.

	Dozen.
Surgeons gloves, light (American)	\$ 5 00
" " " (Canadian)	7 25
Breast pumps, English wired, white (American)	1 55
" " " (Canadian)	2 50
Hot water bottle, as Star, 2 qt. (American)	9 75
" " " 3 " "	11 25
" " " Star, 2 " (Canadian)	12 00
" " " 3 " "	13 50
Invalid rings, diamond, 16 (American)	11 20
" " 18 "	12 80
" " 16 (Canadian)	17 50
" " 18 "	19 00

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT

(*Mr. D. M. McKibbin.*)

JOHANNESBURG, October 15, 1914.

SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS FROM GERMANY.

In order to obtain a correct estimate of German trade with the Union of South Africa, it is necessary to select a normal year such as 1912, the most recent year which was not affected by serious industrial disputes. In 1912 the total imports into the Union were valued at £39,845,210. The German share of this trade amounted to £3,233,842; or 8.11 per cent of the total. As bearing on the general question of German trade with South Africa, the percentage of goods from the Fatherland imported by a leading firm in Johannesburg is of interest. The firm does an extensive business both in town and country of the best and safest class. The percentages of German goods in certain classes in 1913, were as follows:—Groceries, 9.88; hardware, 11.59; Manchester goods (German blue-black prints mostly), 15.32; rugs (chiefly cotton and wool blankets for the native trade), 17.97; clothing, 1.27; haberdashery, which includes fancy goods, stationery, travelling bags, mirrors, etc., 14.57; women's fancy dress goods, blouses, etc., 14.20; hosiery, cotton and lisle thread largely, 16.17; and outfitting, 3.29. Despite the large percentages in these classes, the percentage of German goods to the total manufactured goods imported by the firm was only 5½. This figure, it will be observed compares favourably with the percentage of German imports to the Union as a whole, which was as stated 8.11. It leads to the significant conclusion that a considerable proportion of the German manufactured goods which reach this country are of an inferior quality which is not stocked by the best firms. That being admitted the question of ousting German goods in favour of British manufacturers presents no serious difficulty.

CAUSES OF GERMAN SUCCESS.

There are two main factors which have contributed to the success of the German manufacturer in establishing a market for his goods in this country. One is that in many lines of inferior goods the German article is fractionally cheaper. The

second is the almost complete absence of prejudice against German goods that exists in the minds of importers. That indifference of course merely reflects the apathy of consumers themselves.

A third factor that makes for the success of German trade is the readiness with which the Teutonic manufacturer has set himself to cater to the demand for cheap and inferior goods. If people want goods of that description there is no reason why Canadian manufacturers should not adapt themselves to meet the demand. Hitherto the Canadian manufacturer has neglected this side of the market. He already shares the trade in the better qualities of his particular line. Now after a period of unexampled prosperity the Canadian manufacturer is fully in a position to turn his attention to the classes of goods in which his German competitor has achieved success. Under the influence of progressive trade union propaganda the advantage which the German manufacturer has derived from such German economic conditions as the long hours of labour and the workers' lower scale of living, will tend rapidly to disappear. Given equality of conditions there is every reason to believe that the British manufacturing industry will not fail to compete successfully with its German rival.

GERMAN EXPORT TRADE METHODS.

After the war, it is doubtful whether Germany will be in a position to place the special propaganda at the disposal of her manufacturers of export goods which have been so successful in building up her external markets. In the past that propaganda has been directed to a political and anti-British objective. It has been the policy of the large banks to invest considerable sums in manufacturing enterprises. These investments have enjoyed the fruitful assistance of the German Government, which has not only given direct subsidies to steamship lines, but has granted low railway rates on Government lines for goods despatched from inland centres to ports of shipment. An example of the assistance which German export industry has derived from the enterprise of the great banks is seen in the trade in electrical machinery which has attained large proportions on the Rand. A German motor, an expert claims, is a good piece of work. If it is built to do 15 horse-power, it does 15 horse-power, but not a pound over. Whereas a British motor will continuously do as much as 25 per cent above its indicated horse-power. The British manufacturer often, too, injures his trade by putting too much value into his products. A comparison of British with German electrical fittings leaves no doubt as to the superiority of the former. The German manufacturer undoubtedly excels in cheap goods. German goods "catalogue" well but if a buyer obtains their goods from a catalogue he will be disappointed. Hitherto the trade in a variety of cheap electrical fittings has been a virtual monopoly of German manufacturers.

BRITISH EFFORTS TO CAPTURE TRADE.

One of the strongest lines of the German trade with South Africa was in cyanide for the mines. The new British contract which has now been arranged has displaced the German article from this market.

Strenuous efforts are being made to get the main lines of German trade in South Africa taken up by British manufacturers. The British Calico Printers' Association, has tackled the German blue-black prints which for years past have held a virtual monopoly. There is a large market for these prints in the Dutch and native trade. The British manufacturers have now been successful in turning out a competitive article, with which it is hoped to oust the German cotton print from the South African market.

TRADE OF CANADA—TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER.

No. 1.—Summary of the Trade of Canada.

	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER.			
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable goods	301,458,533	393,398,455	453,580,567	341,656,238
Free goods	177,888,273	206,425,905	229,396,748	190,197,251
Total imports, merchandise.....	479,346,806	599,824,360	682,977,315	531,853,489
Coin and bullion.....	17,490,665	17,017,730	5,315,142	41,318,627
Total imports.....	496,837,471	616,842,090	688,292,457	573,172,116
Duty collected.....	78,792,125	102,695,976	117,632,669	91,438,405
EXPORTS.				
Canadian produce—				
The mine	43,189,907	49,075,079	58,642,651	57,174,939
The fisheries	15,850,881	16,339,370	18,382,137	19,964,899
The forest	40,979,101	41,896,315	44,026,986	42,191,112
Animal produce.....	51,768,238	45,456,620	44,911,905	62,034,576
Agricultural products.....	89,571,250	131,129,244	165,872,585	179,110,844
Manufactures.....	34,846,377	39,047,806	50,240,990	63,355,893
Miscellaneous	192,349	99,825	115,207	224,830
Totals, Canadian produce.....	276,398,103	323,044,259	381,732,461	424,057,093
Foreign produce	18,276,024	17,324,731	26,841,724	44,152,917
Total exports, merchandise.....	294,674,127	340,368,990	408,574,185	468,210,010
Coin and bullion.....	7,576,370	11,483,302	17,130,611	20,212,147
Total exports.....	302,250,497	351,852,292	425,704,796	488,422,157
Aggregate trade.....	799,087,968	968,694,382	1,113,997,253	1,061,594,273
IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.				
Australia.....	480,755	362,777	584,105	512,978
British Africa.....	398,839	373,766	504,543	463,560
" East Indies.....	4,555,347	5,943,950	7,455,266	5,955,809
" Guiana.....	4,068,119	4,536,395	3,438,514	3,906,011
" West Indies, including Bermuda.....	5,846,421	6,820,587	4,122,308	5,758,631
Newfoundland.....	1,798,219	1,804,736	2,146,644	1,478,681
New Zealand.....	891,884	1,938,704	3,232,356	3,699,229
United Kingdom.....	109,471,904	128,321,785	145,009,241	109,470,325
Other British.....	912,576	1,077,016	1,491,009	2,195,598
Argentine Republic	2,338,435	3,229,801	3,714,325	3,195,812
Belgium.....	3,415,808	3,855,693	4,588,228	3,605,288
France.....	11,285,633	14,089,396	14,898,017	12,512,521
Germany.....	10,920,446	12,449,397	15,233,254	11,606,681
Holland.....	2,131,068	2,787,654	3,258,731	2,386,375
Japan.....	2,318,007	3,415,273	2,884,764	2,378,297
United States.....	319,161,066	402,916,292	446,280,061	380,213,253
Other foreign.....	16,842,944	22,898,868	29,451,111	23,833,067
EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.				
Australia.....	3,935,109	4,033,395	4,502,582	5,461,179
British Africa.....	2,646,559	2,947,727	3,822,164	4,711,493
" East Indies.....	198,026	355,697	608,393	722,000
" Guiana.....	590,779	605,149	639,820	640,605
" West Indies, including Bermuda.....	4,451,097	4,687,906	4,480,291	4,983,028
Newfoundland.....	4,133,902	4,407,493	4,759,731	4,973,630
New Zealand.....	1,016,553	1,550,187	1,985,063	1,900,534
United Kingdom.....	141,484,077	165,241,071	193,724,969	215,063,237
Other British.....	798,278	600,064	1,791,708	1,607,868
Argentine Republic.....	2,898,127	2,842,395	2,258,087	993,857
Belgium.....	3,150,189	4,101,394	3,693,554	4,205,365
France.....	2,503,478	2,433,211	2,694,849	7,887,424
Germany.....	3,086,474	3,843,231	3,722,412	4,275,478
Holland.....	1,482,770	2,280,840	5,304,872	6,160,938
Japan.....	492,306	704,905	1,467,457	1,311,592
United States.....	119,747,998	140,955,821	177,528,983	212,393,621
Other Foreign.....	9,630,775	10,261,806	10,719,911	11,127,308

No. 2.—Principal Articles Imported for Consumption into Canada.

Articles Imported.	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER.			
	1913.	1914.		
		Total.	From United Kingdom.	From United States.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ale, beer and porter.....	1,418,824	1,102,029	366,784	704,583
Animals, living.....	3,060,612	1,916,129	203,312	1,600,086
Books, periodicals, &c.....	6,715,853	6,642,283	1,395,626	4,883,205
Breadstuffs.....	11,538,509	10,675,153	808,163	7,162,637
Bricks, tiles, clays and mfrs. of.....	3,562,116	2,761,476	379,654	2,374,076
Carriages, carts, wagons, cars, &c.....	22,956,195	13,973,316	583,774	13,306,943
Cement.....	920,357	206,777	49,886	146,130
Coal, coke, &c.....	49,646,655	44,066,089	139,629	43,895,579
Cocoa, chocolate, &c.....	2,476,424	2,477,812	1,104,337	593,477
Coffee.....	2,747,756	2,305,724	222,813	212,848
Cordage, rope and twine.....	3,875,328	3,652,186	459,002	3,187,846
Cottons.....	38,717,191	33,926,742	15,034,604	16,630,758
Curtains.....	725,877	496,323	348,742	97,677
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c.....	16,979,054	14,712,999	2,768,567	8,269,218
Earthenware, china and graniteware.....	3,460,412	2,599,253	1,489,588	504,753
Electric apparatus.....	10,096,265	7,651,536	802,979	6,480,025
Fancy goods.....	5,040,813	4,263,469	1,593,427	1,110,702
Fish.....	2,541,362	2,040,290	237,055	660,629
Flax, hemp, jute and mfrs. of.....	9,654,727	7,222,364	4,219,962	706,656
Fruits.....	17,010,091	17,461,527	950,053	13,078,683
Furs, skins and mfrs. of.....	7,008,994	2,862,728	551,564	1,609,571
Glass.....	5,759,496	4,081,537	1,098,685	1,710,430
Gloves and mitts.....	2,868,053	2,220,274	929,309	267,970
Grasses, fibres and mfrs. of.....	2,508,650	1,782,878	45,995	1,475,274
Grease.....	1,102,254	1,138,713	18,405	1,106,521
Gunpowder and explosives.....	1,349,400	1,201,049	478,865	681,434
Gutta percha, India rubber and mfrs. of.....	10,853,791	7,954,293	2,019,544	5,638,221
Hats, caps, bonnets, &c.....	6,087,055	4,754,150	2,068,291	2,137,269
Hides and skins other than fur.....	11,564,063	9,947,880	713,939	2,676,820
Leather and mfrs. of.....	9,462,754	7,974,530	1,557,163	6,348,831
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total.....	174,741,723	110,910,082	14,517,908	91,224,750
Brass and mfrs. of.....	5,313,274	3,491,437	344,284	2,974,571
Copper and mfrs. of.....	7,320,490	5,321,922	61,133	5,197,638
Iron and steel and mfrs. of.....	142,161,897	86,406,835	10,928,150	71,893,071
Tin and mfrs. of.....	7,460,590	5,356,777	1,294,557	3,891,659
Musical instruments.....	2,152,606	2,025,814	100,091	1,697,423
Oils.....	16,812,054	15,593,034	466,434	14,546,604
Oilcloth.....	2,654,560	1,875,426	1,431,049	432,957
Paintings, drawings, engravings, &c.....	1,916,976	1,771,371	594,516	901,584
Paints and colours.....	2,438,970	1,830,215	542,801	1,016,921
Paper and mfrs. of.....	8,738,057	7,048,565	1,471,380	4,803,924
Precious stones.....	4,046,442	2,435,446	1,123,087	165,061
Provisions.....	11,642,522	9,104,138	588,941	5,862,819
Ribbons.....	1,724,990	1,867,438	699,415	177,110
Seeds.....	1,679,888	1,689,178	216,786	1,317,563
Settlers' effects.....	15,219,215	11,194,902	3,265,566	7,612,450
Silk and mfrs. of.....	9,697,954	8,997,686	3,136,935	1,556,068
Soap.....	1,353,715	1,245,043	142,495	926,014
Spirits and wines.....	7,036,198	6,893,837	3,242,811	124,476
Sugar, molasses, &c.....	18,604,664	18,220,665	751,374	618,461
Tea.....	6,905,997	6,189,433	2,649,592	49,746
Tobacco.....	7,285,373	7,150,021	737,343	5,158,370
Vegetables.....	3,367,012	3,390,068	227,876	2,667,248
Watches.....	1,814,577	1,198,856	129,954	695,884
Wood and mfrs. of.....	27,967,697	20,315,621	473,478	19,165,390
Wool and mfrs. of.....	34,781,231	25,335,367	20,924,353	1,987,588
Total value of Principal and other articles Imported:—				
Dutiable Goods.....	453,580,567	341,656,238	84,958,206	202,402,848
Free Goods.....	229,396,748	190,197,251	24,511,802	136,510,672
Total imports, merchandise.....	682,977,315	531,853,489	109,470,008	338,913,520
Coin and bullion.....	5,315,142	41,318,627	317	41,299,733
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	688,292,457	573,172,116	109,470,325	380,213,253

No. 3.—Principal Articles of Canadian Produce Exported from Canada.

Articles Exported.	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER.			
	1913.	Total.	1914.	
	\$	\$	To United Kingdom.	To United States.
Animals, living—Total.....	3,296,624	14,055,009	32,555	13,799,869
Cattle.....	2,543,113	10,551,419	13,470	10,379,142
Horses.....	568,820	808,585	2,650	771,202
Sheep.....	80,009	177,416	4,000	157,329
Breadstuffs—Total.....	131,927,559	152,257,446	122,064,460	15,041,365
Barley.....	6,172,310	5,445,181	4,455,173	642,614
Bran.....	1,430,917	1,480,817	32,054	1,327,294
Cereal foods.....	2,013,949	2,236,469	1,597,914	19,959
Oats.....	5,717,983	13,245,843	4,379,778	7,707,159
Oatmeal.....	634,574	500,753	475,657	13,000
Wheat.....	95,852,572	108,095,206	99,645,689	4,651,177
Wheat flour.....	19,585,886	21,420,586	13,019,921	195,680
Coal, coke, cinders and charcoal.....	4,581,032	4,209,238	93,906	3,011,949
Cordage, rope and twine.....	724,190	904,287	44,354	694,477
Fish—Total.....	17,827,076	19,532,385	6,346,678	7,339,853
Cod, &c., dry salted.....	4,832,759	4,056,798	66,358	1,349,378
Lobsters, canned.....	3,144,135	2,981,433	1,070,677	845,055
Salmon, canned.....	4,621,527	6,133,625	5,007,966	24,210
Fruits—Total.....	4,975,901	4,221,659	3,323,464	249,735
Apples, fresh.....	4,113,257	3,249,687	2,914,722	70,186
Furs, skins and mfrs. of.....	5,652,736	4,418,808	2,227,533	1,970,042
Hay.....	1,999,100	1,939,104	138,399	1,472,870
Hides and skins, other than fur.....	8,229,492	8,497,476	11,208	8,467,238
Leather and mfrs. of—Total.....	2,097,655	4,716,167	1,373,044	3,177,108
Sole and upper.....	1,603,204	3,582,703	1,217,698	2,246,737
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total.....	66,436,404	67,118,282	16,076,417	39,725,138
Aluminium in bars, blocks, &c.....	1,590,914	1,843,880	567,127	841,069
Asbestos.....	2,777,617	2,466,593	334,535	1,632,880
Copper.....	10,146,514	9,086,453	791,848	8,294,605
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, &c.....	12,854,715	14,702,207	108,605	14,586,651
Iron and steel and mfrs. of.....	10,997,290	12,240,183	920,890	2,698,929
Nickel.....	5,119,676	5,570,640	1,412,759	4,119,818
Silver.....	20,147,537	17,776,852	11,256,716	5,363,424
Paper.....	9,624,183	14,357,569	532,516	12,293,098
Potatoes.....	744,736	1,007,931	3	393,893
Provisions—Total.....	25,224,700	29,195,260	22,941,962	5,673,836
Butter.....	274,140	502,938	103,121	214,758
Cheese.....	19,609,774	17,758,432	17,368,374	212,729
Meats—Bacon and hams.....	4,677,303	6,695,067	5,208,677	1,482,632
Seeds.....	24,692,345	18,255,497	4,843,684	12,723,833
Settlers' effects.....	2,548,609	3,080,731	293,367	2,603,464
Whisky.....	1,038,595	1,133,958	35,915	933,772
Wood and mfrs. of—Total.....	50,386,088	50,866,240	11,050,320	37,168,397
Logs.....	830,510	728,379	34,372	693,671
Lumber—Deals, pine.....	1,186,369	1,408,476	1,345,148	42,245
" spruce and other.....	6,433,618	5,731,890	5,069,190	581,622
Laths, palings and pickets.....	2,004,517	2,051,535	30,838	1,996,653
Planks and boards.....	20,676,312	19,263,178	1,149,783	16,140,837
Shingles.....	1,341,068	2,677,708	2,298	2,629,926
Timber, square.....	658,409	674,958	657,107	7,422
Wood blocks for pulp.....	7,595,325	6,612,812		6,612,812
Wood pulp.....	5,527,778	7,876,464	1,267,416	6,374,974
Total Value of Principal and other Articles Exported:				
Canadian produce.....	381,732,461	424,057,093	193,770,471	181,736,053
Foreign produce.....	26,841,724	44,152,917	21,292,712	10,765,022
Total exports, merchandise.....	408,574,185	468,210,010	215,063,183	192,521,075
Coin and bullion.....	17,130,611	20,212,147	54	19,872,546
TOTAL EXPORTS.....	425,704,796	488,422,157	215,063,237	212,393,621

PANAMA CANAL TRAFFIC.

The *Canal Record*, published at Balboa, November 18, 1914, being the official publication of the Panama canal, publishes a statement with regard to the business of the canal, of which the substance in condensed form is here given.

During the first three months of its commercial operation, from August 15 to November 15, the cargo transported through the canal amounted to 1,079,521 tons. The total charge on loaded vessels of \$1.20 per net ton has been found in this period to be equivalent to a charge of approximately 75c. on each ton of cargo, and the revenue of the Panama railway from each ton of through freight carried across the isthmus during the fiscal years 1913 and 1914 was \$3.06. Over 95 per cent of the traffic may be grouped under four heads:—

- (1) The United States coastwise trade;
- (2) The traffic between the Pacific coast of the United States and Europe;
- (3) The trade of the west coast of South America with the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and with Europe;

(4) Traffic from the Atlantic coast of the United States with the Far East.

The coastwise trade (No. 1) has employed 95 vessels, transporting 506,357 tons of cargo, and this amounts to 46.9 per cent of the total cargo carried.

Traffic to Europe from the west coast of the United States (No. 2) has amounted to 201,848 tons; and traffic to the west coast of South America from the United States (No. 3) has consisted of one vessel with 610 tons of coal from Norfolk to Valparaiso and seven vessels with 40,746 tons of general manufactures from New York for distribution between Callao and Valparaiso. The trade from the Atlantic seaboard of the United States through the canal to the Far East (4) has been as follows:—

To Japan, three vessels with 17,570 tons of refined petroleum and petroleum products, and seven vessels with 25,258 tons of general cargo and 14,817 tons of raw cotton.

To China, four vessels with 24,730 tons of refined petroleum.

To Australia and New Zealand, three vessels with 22,498 tons of general merchandise and two vessels with 12,701 tons of refined petroleum.

The total export to the Far East through the canal has amounted to 117,574 tons. None of the vessels carrying this cargo have returned to the canal and no cargo has been shipped through direct from the Far East to the United States or to Europe. The following table may be taken as a summary of the traffic over the several routes:—

	Vessels.	Tons of Cargo.
Coastwise, eastbound	45	265,388
“ westbound	50	240,969
United States Pacific coast to Europe.....	27	201,848
Europe to United States Pacific coast.....	4	21,102
South America to United States and Europe.....	12	150,444
United States and Europe to South America.....	13	63,638
United States Atlantic coast to Far East.....	19	117,574
Miscellaneous traffic	5	18,558
Vessels without cargo.....	27	
Total	212	1,079,521

JAPANESE MARKET FOR PAINTS.

The following particulars with reference to the possibility of doing business in Japan in Canadian paints, varnishes and putty have been forwarded to the Department by the Acting Trade Commissioner at Yokohama:—

MARKET FOR PAINTS, VARNISHES AND PUTTY.

Generally speaking it may be said that this trade presents but few openings for Canadian firms unless they have some special product which sells cheap and which they are prepared to advertise. In the past the British makers have found the Japanese market profitable, but the high duties and the great advances made by the Japanese paint manufacturers in recent years have so altered conditions that it is only in the better established well known markets that British makers continue to hold their own.

With a view to extending protection to the paint industry, the Japanese Government adopted the policy of using home-made goods as much as possible, and this tendency seems to prevail even among the general public. With this backing, the paint industry has steadily developed, and now with the exception of a few lines the Japanese-made goods can very well compare with goods of foreign manufacture. The great falling off in the importation of paint in recent years is largely attributable to this protection, though the postponement of various Government undertakings consequent upon the administrative reforms may be accountable to some extent.

KINDS OF PAINTS IN DEMAND.

Ready mixed paint has come to be used in Japan to a fair extent. The supply of the native manufactures, however, is more than sufficient to meet domestic demands and there is practically no import. This kind of paint is generally sold by tins of 1 pound to 14 pounds and sometimes of 5 kilos.

With reference to colours in oil and in Japan, these are used to a certain extent, but the lower grades of goods seem to be in favour, sold for the most part in iron kegs of 28 pounds.

Dry colours are imported to a large extent, chiefly from Germany, although a considerable amount also comes from England. The native manufacture forms only a part of the consumption. In the case of water paint, on the other hand, the native production accounts for the majority.

Turning next to enamels, it is found that the demand is increasing and that the native manufacture being only of inferior quality, the better grades have to be imported. These are packed in cases containing 2 or 4 dozen 1 pound tins, and also in cases containing 10 gallons of 1 gallon tins.

White zinc is largely used in Japan. Owing to the recent development of the paint industry, its manufacture has become so prosperous that the greater part of the home demand is met by native home-made goods. White lead is used in amount next to white zinc, and in this class of goods also the native manufacture accounts for the bulk of the consumption. As a rule in the case of white zinc the better grades are in demand, while in the case of white lead both high and cheaper qualities are used.

Putty is used to a fair extent and is extensively made in Japan and the greater part of the domestic demand is met by home-made goods. Imported putty is mostly packed in cases containing forty bladders of 14 pounds each.

The Japanese demand for varnishes is generally for the lower grades. The greater part of the imported goods are of English make. The varnishes are sold in tins of a quarter, half and one gallon, and sometimes of a barrel (four imperial gallons). Those coming from North America are packed in tins of 10 or 25 gallons.

With reference to ship's bottom paint, large quantities are still imported but there is every indication of this importation being checked in the near future, for recently the goods turned out by the various Japanese firms have appeared in increasing quantities.

COUNTRIES SUPPLYING PAINTS.

The United Kingdom is the foremost country as paint exporter to Japan. Its goods having been tested for many years with satisfaction, the Japanese are liable to prefer English to American paints. The Americans seem to specialize in the line of copper paints, but they are not doing good business as paint importers.

IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES—1913.

The following shows the imports of paints, varnishes and putty in 1913 from the principal sources of supply. A table of the total imports of the various kinds of paints and colours for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913 is also appended.

100 kin = 132 pounds. One yen = 50 cents.

IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN 1913.

			Kin.	Yen.
Germany—				
Paints—				
	Copper paints..	49	10	
	Other ship's bottom paints..	8,876	2,952	
	Other..	18,412	6,122	
	Putty..	9,403	433	
	Varnish..	143,927	19,153	
Great Britain—				
Paints—				
	Copper paints..	16,275	7,016	
	Other ship's bottom paints..	314,149	120,161	
	Other..	1,225,682	247,908	
	Putty..	515,215	25,311	
	Varnish..	284,629	150,283	
United States of America—				
Paints—				
	Copper paints..	67,780	21,790	
	Other ship's bottom paints..	6,465	2,107	
	Other..	61,828	21,305	
	Putty..	855	131	
	Varnish..	142,799	55,916	
France—				
	Paints..	7,315	2,970	
	Varnish..	8,697	4,778	
Holland—				
	Paints..	7,837	3,697	
	Varnish..	42	26	
Austria-Hungary—				
	Paints..	5,637	2,320	
	Varnish..	76	35	
Italy—				
	Paints..	8,911	3,824	

IMPORTS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1911 TO 1913.

Paints—	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Value. Yen.	Value. Yen.	Value. Yen.
Copper paints..	32,622	17,938	28,816
Other ship's bottom paints..	337,979	238,150	125,220
Other..	380,012	362,554	290,892
Putty..	39,504	36,615	30,113
Varnish..	255,160	272,950	222,714

SUGGESTIONS AS TO TRADING.

Paints in Japan are sold between merchants by the hundredweight (112 pounds) and sometimes by the ton, but retailing is invariably done by tin of 28 pounds. The tins and irons are generally included in the cost of the goods and they are rarely charged for extra. The orders for painting work generally come during the autumn and winter, merchants therefore lay in their stock of goods in August and September, though purchases are made almost all the year round. Transactions with firms in foreign countries are done on terms of 60-90 days sight. The Japanese merchants, however, generally settle their accounts between themselves on the 20th of each month. Imports of paints from foreign countries are done on a c.i.f. basis.

Correspondence can with most of the Japanese houses be carried on in English. Packages also may be labelled in English, with the exception of the words "Trade Mark Registered," which should be in Japanese in bold type if the trade mark is registered in Japan, which should always be the case. The advertising of ready mixed paint is, as a rule, done in the newspapers, and permanent signs in prominent places are hardly used at all in Japan.

Where the conventional tariff is lower than the statutory as in the case of the item "other paints," it is necessary in order to obtain the benefit of this lower rate to forward a certificate of origin along with the goods. In other cases this certificate is not required.

A list of the principal British firms importing paints into Japan, together with the names and addresses of two of the leading Japanese importers may be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN TRADE THROUGH HONG KONG.

The following comprehensive report on the trade with Germany and Austria through Hong Kong prepared by the correspondent of the Commercial Intelligence Department of the British Board of Trade at that port has been forwarded to the Department and is published herewith by way of further continuation of the various articles on German trade which have been appearing from time to time in recent numbers of the Weekly Report.

TRADE POSITION OF HONG KONG.

Hong Kong being a free port (with the exception of wines and spirits (no statistics of imports and exports are available.

The information, both particular and general, contained in the following report, is gathered from the principal British merchants and from personal observation. Although every reasonable care has been exercised in its compilation, the exact correctness of particulars of amounts and prices, etc., cannot be guaranteed.

The value of the total importations stated is taken from the Chinese customs returns for 1912 (the last published) but the unknown consumption of Hong Kong itself must be added to get the true figure. This consumption is largely in the following articles:—

- Propelling machinery.
- Machine and hand tools.
- Angles, bolts, nuts, ironplates and ship-building material.
- Yellow metal sheets, rods and tubes.
- Cutlery, nails and rivets and electroplate.
- Paints (ships).
- Underwear, stockings and socks.
- Musical instruments.

The purchasing power of Hong Kong itself would be of little importance from an international trade point of view, and this report is intended to deal with the trade of the port as a feeder to South China.

There is a transit trade with Japan, the Philippines, Indo-China, South Sea Islands, etc., which is not covered by this report.

The principal imports to China through Hong Kong are:—

Commodity.	Estimated total of value of Importation.	Remarks.
	£	
Alkali.		
Apparel and slops.		A small trade in ready-made suits was done with Germany when the Chinese were proposing to adopt European dress, but this trade has almost ceased now that a return has been made to old style Chinese clothes.
Arms and am- munition.	64,000	There is a legitimate, as distinct from an illegitimate business in this commodity. Nearly all villages in the interior require arms for their own protection against pirates of the neighbourhood. Practically the whole of the business both with the individual and with the Provincial and Central Governments is in the hands of the Germans which has been made possible by facilities in the shape of private loans, the employment of German supervisors in Chinese arsenals, and by diplomatic action. The import value of the whole of China is about £1,160,000.
Beer and ale....	14,000	British ales have a very small demand, apart from the stocks used for the British Army and Navy. Lager beers are becoming popular in China and the Germans and Japanese have practically 9/10ths of the business. The one or two British brewers with a complete plant for manufacturing lager or Pilsener cannot compete, and their methods employed in the making and putting up of the beer is stated to be not up-to-date.
Biscuits.....		Mostly British, some German.
Butter.....	3,500	Some tinned butter is imported from Germany, but the bulk of this commodity comes from Australia, and it is anticipated that big supplies will later come from Siberia.
Candles.....	6,000	This trade was almost completely in the hands of British home manufacturers, but has since been lost to Belgium and Eastern factories under British control.
Carriages and Wagons. Rail.	2,000 (varies.)	In the North importation takes place of German railway carriages and engines, but practically the only importations through Hong Kong were those recently made by the Hong Kong Government.
Cement.....		There was a considerable importation of this article which has now almost ceased since the establishment of Eastern and local factories.
Dye stuffs		This is a most valuable and important trade. China imports altogether about £1,250,000 annually, which practically all goes into German pockets.
Aniline Dyes. ...	80,000	Special efforts have been made by the German Government to develop the manufacture of aniline dyes.
Imitation Indigo		Imitation indigo is displacing the natural indigo, and large quantities are used for dyeing paper and for other purposes.
		To be in a position to compete, British manufacturers must produce equally good quality and must especially study the methods of packing, labelling, etc. Prices must not be higher. Various "chops" are well established, and it would be difficult at first to displace them.
Chemical Pro- ducts.	4,000	Chiefly from Japan, Germany and Great Britain.
Clocks and Watches.	14,000	English watches are too good in quality and consequently too expensive. It is believed that home manufacturers could compete. Cheap watches which come from Germany may be really of Swiss make. American alarm clocks and Japanese clocks have a good sale. Sale prices are stated to be approximately as follows:— Musical clocks, brass, 5/11½ each. " " " 2nd qual. 5/2½ " " " " " nickel, 3rd qual. 4/6 " " Striking clocks, brass, 4/6 " " " " " 2nd qual. 3/11 " " " " " nickel, 3rd qual. 3/1½ " " Alarm clocks brass, 4/1½ " " " " " 2nd qual. 4/1½ " " " " " nickel, 3rd qual. 2/10 " "
Coke	6,000	Of imported coke the English Foundry variety holds first place.
Cotton Yarn....	3,400,000	The importation to the whole of China is about £9,000,000; about a third or more of this amount comes from Japan and the balance from British India and Great Britain—a decreasing amount from the latter.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS TO CHINA THROUGH HONG KONG.—*Continued.*

Commodity.	Estimated total of value of Importation.	Remarks.												
	£													
Cotton Manufactures:—		A fair business, now dropping off, was done by German firms in cotton coatings, such as are used on the Continent. Of late Germany and Austria have competed for the trade in piece goods classed under the heading of "fancies."												
(a) Piece Goods.		A large business was formerly done in socks, but this has been cut into by the competition of local factories.												
(b) Stockings and Socks.		Selling prices:— White 5/11 Black 4/7 Brown 3/8 per dozen.												
		Germany and Austria supply the demand for the foreign-made article and if the British manufacturer desires to compete, he must study the special requirements of the market such as:— 1. Special shapes. 2. Different sizes to recognized English scale. 3. Packing, labelling, etc., quite different to requirements of other markets. 4. Cheap prices.												
(c) Thread for sewing.	82,000	German manufacturers are apparently able to underquote British firms, the difference in price ranging from 2½d. to 6d. per dozen. In the cheaper kinds of cotton thread Germany and Belgium import fair quantities at lower prices than Coates. Many of the cottons produced by Germany and Belgium are stated to be falsely marked, the number of yards being given in words instead of in figures 100, 200 as is customary and understood by the consumer. The contents of reels marked thus are usually about 20% less than indicated, but the wooden reels are made to represent the larger quantities.												
(e) Cotton Underwear, Vests, Hosiery, etc., and unclassified cotton goods	124,000	Messrs. Coates are represented by German firms. In cotton underwear, vests, hosiery, etc., German goods were practically the only saleable in the low qualities, but Japan is now making great headway. In singlets there is an importation from Germany of about 400 cases per annum of one particular kind, due to the popularity of a certain trade mark. Prices 1st quality 23/6, 2nd quality 21/6. About 1,000 cases per annum of red cotton blankets are imported from Germany and Austria of the following weight, size and price.												
		<table> <tr> <th>Weight.</th><th>Size.</th><th>Price.</th></tr> <tr> <td>2½^{lb}</td><td>58" x 78"</td><td>2/2</td></tr> <tr> <td>3½^{lb}</td><td>60" x 86"</td><td>3/5</td></tr> <tr> <td>4½^{lb}</td><td>60" x 80"</td><td>4/5</td></tr> </table>	Weight.	Size.	Price.	2½ ^{lb}	58" x 78"	2/2	3½ ^{lb}	60" x 86"	3/5	4½ ^{lb}	60" x 80"	4/5
Weight.	Size.	Price.												
2½ ^{lb}	58" x 78"	2/2												
3½ ^{lb}	60" x 86"	3/5												
4½ ^{lb}	60" x 80"	4/5												
		These are bound at top and bottom and packed 100 in an oilcloth lined case. English makers have never attempted this trade, presumably because it is of a very low class material and cheap dye. A business is also done in an Austrian cotton blanket of better quality with Jacquard designs. These are used on the Continent and have proved suitable to the Chinese trade with some adaptation of design. Quilts sell from 1/10 to 8/8½ per piece.												
Earthenware and Chinaware.	31,000	Is chiefly from Austria. Cups and saucers, teapots, etc., of cheap make, are imported to the extent of about 1,000 cases per annum. C.I.F. prices for cups and saucers are about 2/1 to 2/4 per dozen.												
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Ware.	20,000	Almost wholly German and Austrian.												
Glass.		Bottles are imported from Bohemia, the price of the British article always being too high.												
Haberdashery and Millinery.	9,000	This trade in the aggregate runs into fair figures as it caters for the old style Chinese dress in addition to the import of European styles.												
Buttons.	17,500	Germany gets at least 50% of the whole trade. Gold and silver thread is used for Chinese embroidery and the cheap Chinese uniforms. It is sold in skeins and ribbons.												
Trimnings, etc.		About 500 cases of glass buttons are imported. There is a small but profitable business in buttons to those makers who can introduce novelties. Austria does this and quite a lot of the business is done in Austrian goods <i>via</i> England.												

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS TO CHINA THROUGH HONG KONG.—*Continued.*

Commodity.	Estimated total of value of Importation.	Remarks.																														
	£																															
Hardware and Cutlery.	5,400	A fair business is done in Sheffield hardware but a larger business is done in German cheap cutlery, Sheffield apparently not caring to cater.																														
Cutlery and Electro-plate Ware.																																
Enamel and Hol- low Ware.	20,000	Comes mostly from Germany and Austria. The Continental goods are of the very lowest quality with many seconds or imperfects. They principally consist of blue and white basins of approximately 12 inch, 13½ inch and 15 inch diameter, and of these, it is estimated, there are imported about 1,500 cases each 10 dozen per annum. Prices per dozen are about :— <table><tr><td>12 inch</td><td>13½ inch</td><td>15 inch</td></tr><tr><td>3/9</td><td>5/9</td><td>7/6</td></tr></table> C.I.F. per dozen. German and Austrian manufacturers are continually introducing new goods, designs, etc., and carry out suggestions made by local importers. The English article is better, but the price very much higher and British makers confine themselves to self colours. It is stated that English makers will only quote ex-factory or free on rail. To compete, they should be able to quote for recognized assortments F.O.B. or even C.I.F. Snuff boxes. Selling prices about :— <table><tr><td>1st.</td><td>2nd.</td><td>3rd.</td></tr><tr><td>8½d.</td><td>5½d.</td><td>4½d.</td></tr></table> Kettles.—Selling prices about :— <table><tr><td>1st.</td><td>2nd.</td><td>3rd.</td></tr><tr><td>9/7½</td><td>8/5</td><td>6/10½</td></tr></table> per dozen. Spittoons, selling prices about 17/11½ per dozen.	12 inch	13½ inch	15 inch	3/9	5/9	7/6	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	8½d.	5½d.	4½d.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	9/7½	8/5	6/10½												
12 inch	13½ inch	15 inch																														
3/9	5/9	7/6																														
1st.	2nd.	3rd.																														
8½d.	5½d.	4½d.																														
1st.	2nd.	3rd.																														
9/7½	8/5	6/10½																														
Pipes and tubes.	3,000	When the British tube makers combine to lower their rates of discount, local supplies can be obtained from the Continent at much lower prices. The British-made tube is better and sizes more exact. With C.I.F. prices equal they would easily command the market. Continental makers or merchants always quote C. & F. or C.I.F. and perhaps the rate of freight offered by German steamers enable them to lay down the goods in China at lower rates than for British goods. British tube manufacturers would be well advised to look into the question of freight rates before changing their rates of discount.																														
Scales and bal- ances.	1,500	Cheap stoves are sold at :— <table><tr><td>1st</td><td>2nd</td></tr><tr><td>1/8½</td><td>1/5½</td></tr></table> per piece.	1st	2nd	1/8½	1/5½																										
1st	2nd																															
1/8½	1/5½																															
Sundry.....		About 500 cases per annum are imported of small decorated tin boxes with a mirror on the inside of the lid. These are of special design for the Chinese trade and were formerly made in England, but the cheaper German quotations captured the market.																														
Needles.....	8,500	About a thousand cases of needles per annum are imported from Austria and Germany. They are frequently packed in small decorated tubes at about 14/6 per gross C.I.F. It is stated that Austria has practically a monopoly of this trade traceable to :— <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Cheapness.2. Mode of packing.3. Careful study of actual requirements of the market. Selling prices ruling are :— <table><tr><td>1st quality :—</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1-5</td><td>1-8</td><td>4-8</td><td>4-12</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>7/8½</td><td>7/4</td><td>7/6½</td><td>5/7</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2nd quality :—</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1-5</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4/9</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> } per 10,000 pieces.	1st quality :—					1-5	1-8	4-8	4-12		7/8½	7/4	7/6½	5/7		2nd quality :—					1-5					4/9				
1st quality :—																																
1-5	1-8	4-8	4-12																													
7/8½	7/4	7/6½	5/7																													
2nd quality :—																																
1-5																																
4/9																																
Nails and rivets.	32,000	A considerable business is done in wire nails practically the whole of it with Germany, Belgium and the United States. There are certain recognized specifications for this market which should enable manufacturers to make a very close and exact calculation of F.O.B. cost. Corresponding rates of freight between German and British steamers should be carefully inquired into. Goods are bought C.I.F. or C. & F. and a comparison between the actual cost at factory is of no value to the importer in China.																														

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS TO CHINA THROUGH HONG KONG.—*Continued.*

Commodity.	Estimated total of value of Importation.	Remarks.
	£	
Lamp and lamp- ware.	31,000	Of this trade probably 80% is German. Some of the selling prices of lampware, etc., are as follows:— Hanging lamps:— 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 11/16/8 1/7/6 1/0/2 16/6 8/8½ 4/11½ per piece. Table lamps:— 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 2/6 2/2½ 1/6½ 1/4½ 1/1 — per piece. Lamp shades:— 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th £1/16/8 15/7 8/8½ 5/6 2/11 2/6½ per dozen. Lamp burners:— 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 4/8 2/6½ 2/4½ 2/0¾ 1/9½ — per dozen. Lamp wicks:— No. 30 quality. No. 20 quality. No. 10 quality. 1/- 10d. 1¾d. per packet of 1 dozen. Lamp wicks qualities:— 14, 10, 8, 7, 6, 5d. per packet of 6 oz. For lampwick No. 6 burners are imported amounting to about 3,000 cases a year. Chinese call these burners No. 4 size. Prices about 1/9 per dozen. English goods are too substantial and dearer.
Hats		At one time Germany did a large business in hats, but Italy and Japan supply the bulk of the low grade hats, and only the best quality comes from England.
Implements and tools of industry	3,800	The very best tools come from Great Britain, but for the ordinary trade Germany and America divide about 50% between them.
Surgical and sci- entific apparatus	9,000	Germany, Japan and America share this trade with Great Britain.
Leather	850,000	The bulk of the trade consists of local hides, etc., tanned in Singapore and other places and re-exported to China through Hong Kong. America supplies a considerable quantity of good quality leather, and Australia shares in the business. Germany supplies some leather for uppers, etc. Cheap leather purses come from Germany and Austria.
Machinery:— Electrical, steam, gas and propel- ling machinery generally.	5,000	Germany has secured a very large share of this trade during the past 10 years through tenders and contracts. This has not been solely on account of price but chiefly owing to the exceptional credit and financial assistance they are prepared to give to the Chinese. The value of the importations varies enormously, and runs into large figures.
Textile machin- ery.	12,000	<i>Textile machinery.</i> —The demand for hand and small power looms is on the increase.
Knitting and sewing.	54,000	British makers should offer better inducements to importers to introduce machinery of this kind. A machine should be sent out for demonstration purposes or on consignment or other easy terms to approved importers.
Other kinds and parts.	40,000	
Electrical mate- rials and fit- tings.	19,000	Usually British manufacturers will only quote free on rail from somewhere in the midlands.
		The additional trouble to the importers of discovering F.O.B. or C.I.F. cost frequently loses the British manufacturer the business.
Man	90,000	America is a large supplier of textile knitting and sewing machinery. The greater part of the artificial Manures used in South China is imported in the form of Bean Cake from Manchuria. German firms import large quantities of chemical manures, but it is doubtful if these are of German origin.
Medicines	275,000	Largely from Japan and Great Britain. Germany and America also do a considerable trade.
Metal:— Iron:— (a) Old. (b) Pig. (c) Bar: angles, bolts, and rods. (e) Wire. (f) Hoops, sheets, boiler plates.		Old iron, steel cuttings, scraps, &c., are imported to the value of about £70,000. Antwerp as the port of shipment has a large trade in this, probably divided between Belgium and Germany. Brass and yellow metal, bars, rods, sheets, plates, nails, are imported to a very considerable figure. About 8 or 9 years ago the British had the bulk of this business, but since then Germany has secured well over half of it. Japan has recently begun to compete.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS TO CHINA THROUGH HONG KONG.—*Continued.*

Commodity.	Estimated total of value of Importation.	Remarks.
	£	
(h) Bar: crop- pings, plate cuttings and zinc spelter. (i) Shipbuilding material. (k) Galvanized ironware. Copper :— (b) Yellow metal.		<p>Bolts and nuts, bar croppings, and plate cuttings, yellow metal, are the only metals in which English works can approach their Continental competitors, the price of the other metals is sometimes as much as £1 per ton in favor of Continental competitors.</p> <p>In copper (yellow metal sheets and sheetings) the heavier weights of 12 to 18 oz., the recognized British made sheets, hold the market. There is, however, a very good demand for the lighter weights from 6 to 10 oz. and this business goes entirely to Germany, partly on account of the lower prices, and partly owing to the softer metal, which is better suited for the purpose for which it is required: making cooking utensils and other small articles. British makers should study this demand for lighter weights, and lower their bases size to 12 oz. or give a separate quotation for 6 to 10 oz.</p> <p>Japan is producing a good quality of yellow metal and will become a keen competitor.</p> <p>Iron and mild steel bars, hoops, &c., are imported to the value of about £50,000 of which Britain and Belgium have the bulk with Germany making steady progress.</p> <p>Steel bamboo bars, hoops, sheets, &c., are imported to the value of £11,000 and Germany has considerably more of this trade than any other country.</p> <p>Steel wire is imported to the value of £8,000 of which Germany has a good share.</p> <p>Galvanized iron, sheets and wire have a value of £12,000 and Germany competes very keenly with Great Britain for this trade.</p> <p>Sheets and plates are imported to the value of £14,000 of which Britain and Belgium have the major portion with Germany making steady progress.</p> <p>Tin manufacture amounts to £600 and Germany, with poorer qualities than the British makes, has most of the trade.</p> <p>Tinned plates to the value of £67,000 come from Great Britain and U. S. A.</p> <p>Miscellaneous iron and steel manufacture such as enamel sheets, stoves safes, &c., have a value of £20,000 and Germany has the bulk of this trade, chiefly on account of low prices, the qualities being poorer than British makes.</p> <p>Spelter has a value of about £1,800 but the amount varies considerably and depends largely upon the Chinese Government's requirements for minting their small coinage.</p> <p>Germany secures a very good share of all the trade that may be going.</p> <p>Copper wire has an importing value of £600 being chiefly German and used for electrical purposes.</p> <p>Unclassed metals are valued at about £15,000.</p> <p>Of steel boiler plates only British are imported, but in steel ship plates, during the last 5 years, owing to the great difference in price, the greater part of the business has gone to Germany and Belgium.</p> <p>Continental iron and steel, especially the latter, is of poorer quality, and consequently cheaper than English metals, while at the same time it is sufficiently good for ordinary purposes such as bars, angles, sheets, &c.</p> <p>Continental quotations are mostly C.I.F. or C. & F. It is therefore impossible to state whether or not the difference in price is attributable to greater cost of manufacture or freight.</p> <p>Freight rates from the Continent have been much lower than from the United Kingdom, until recently, when the latter were lowered.</p> <p>The transport rates in Belgium are much cheaper than British railways.</p> <p>German imports of musical instruments are small, consisting of pianos, principally for the foreign population and mouth organs for the Chinese.</p> <p>Gramophones and records come in considerable quantities from America.</p> <p>Mixed paints are entirely British, but dry colours, such as yellow chrome, vermilion (imitation), ultramarine blue, &c., come in good quantities from Germany. They are packed in a special manner, namely, 1 catty packages, and to a considerable extent are bought on "chops" which are well established by German importers. 1 catty = 1½ lb.</p> <p>Bronze and gold powder are imported from Germany.</p>
Musical instru- ments.	5,000	
Painters' colours and materials.	6,800	

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS TO CHINA THROUGH HONG KONG.—*Concluded.*

Commodity.	Estimated total of value of Importation.	Remarks.
	£	
Paper.	90,000	Germany and Austria do about 25 % of the trade. Fully 80 % comes from Scandinavia. A considerable amount of the paper sold by Germans is of Scandinavian manufacture. It is used for newspapers and general commercial purposes.
Plate and plated- ware.		Britannia metal ware is imported from Germany, the better kinds of plated ware come from Great Britain.
Provisions.		Tinned asparagus chiefly comes from the U.S.A. but there is also German varieties.
		Condensed milk is imported to the value of £30,000. A considerable quantity of this is the product of The Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Milk Co.
		Sugar candy made from beetroot has a value of £180,000 and comes from Belgium, Germany and Austria and there is a considerable local production from cane sugar.
Silk Piece Goods	4,300	Chiefly from France, Japan and Italy.
Soap	48,000	This trade is chiefly in the hands of British firms, but a considerable quantity of low grade soap and soda is manufactured locally by the Chinese and by the German firm of Messrs. Blackhead & Co.
Perfumery and } Cosmetics. . . }	17,000	Austria, more than Germany, supplies some cheap scented varieties and some coarse washing soap.
		<i>Perfumery.</i> —This chiefly comes from Japan and Austria, and is of the cheap variety.
Telegraphic Wire and apparatus and cables.		This is an increasing business and owing to cheaper prices and better attention to packing, &c., the German goods are preferred.
Umbrellas and umbrella frames	50,000	Japan has the bulk of the trade. Umbrellas from Germany have been decreasing in quantities owing to a change in taste. Many of the umbrellas imported from England have German frames and handles.
		<i>Frames.</i> —In umbrella frames there are about 2,000 cases, each 50 dozens, imported from Germany per annum, the best quality costing from 6/- to 7/- C.I.F. per dozen for 21/21½ size and a lower quality 3/8 to 4/- per dozen. This is cheaper than the English article. In the lower qualities Japanese competition is making headway.
		24+25 inch are first quality 8/9, second quality 8/3, third quality 8/- and fourth 4/- per dozen.
		Umbrella fittings, which in the past were practically all obtained from Germany or Austria, are now very strongly competed for by Japan.
		Umbrella cloth is about equally divided between Manchester and Germany.
Woollen and Worsted Yarn.	17,000	Germany, Belgium and Japan do the bulk of the business.
Woollen and Worsted Manu- factures :		The business in broad and medium cloths has decreased greatly. In the pure wool and the better class goods the imports are almost entirely from Germany and amount to about 400 pieces per annum. 72 inch broad cloth sells here at the equivalent of 9/6 per yard.
Woollen Goods.	80,000	
Woollen and Cotton mix- tures. . . . }	104,060	<i>Worsted Coatings.</i> —A fair business is done in pure wool cashmere and coating. English makes are usually of the lower quality. About 800 cases per annum are imported of Llama Braids but some come from Italy. There is a constant change in length, &c., the tendency being to curtail the size of the packet.
Blankets. . . . }	28,000	The trade in Union cashmere is small. There is a greater demand for the German article.
Llama Braid. . . }	19,000	<i>Blankets.</i> —Wool blankets are imported in good quantities from Austria. They are of good quality, and their hold on the market is stated to be due to the fact that Austrian makers have supplied the exact colours demanded, whereas English makers have confined themselves to whites, scarlets and greys.
Sundries.		Berlin wool is used for the manufacture of Chinese shawls and baby wear. It has caught the Chinese market on account of cheapness and fluffiness of the material.
Toys	5,000	Chiefly from Japan, Germany and Austria.

REASONS FOR GERMAN SUCCESS.

The consensus of opinion among British merchants gives the following reasons for the success of German, Austrian and continental merchandise generally:—

1. Cheaper prices either with or without advantage in freight, home transport, etc.
2. Great credit facilities sometimes with the assistance of the manufacturer seeking to establish a particular line. English piece goods are sold by German houses in large quantities on long credit terms of six or even nine months. Generally, German merchants are apparently financed through the discount banks in London on six months' sight bills accepted by responsible bankers. By giving extended credit out of all proportion to the profit gained the Chinese are frequently encouraged to wild overtrading.

It is noteworthy that when heavy trade slumps occur the German merchants invariably suffer greater than British merchants through defaulting debtors.

Note.—The present war is likely to bring to an end, at least for a time, the extended credit system introduced by Germans in order to get into the Eastern market on piece goods.

In the case of Central and Provincial Government contracts the German is frequently successful by arranging to finance the purchase of machinery, &c., by a loan.

If the risk is reasonable two profits are thus pocketed by the enterprising German. Bribery of officials is more than suspected.

3. Diplomatic assistance in the case of Provincial and Central Government contracts, concessions, etc.

4. Greater tendency to study the special requirements of the market in:—

- (1) Elasticity of design.
- (2) Packing and wrapping.

Most of the continental goods, especially as regards cotton and woollen articles, are well finished and sufficiently good in quality for the market.

5. Free use of samples.

Of the contents of the average sample room in the Colony, fully 75 per cent will be found to be of German, Austrian and other continental goods with the notable exception of Manchester goods.

The greatest difficulty is generally experienced in persuading British manufacturers to carry out suggestions or supply samples.

American manufacturers as well as continental are ready to supply samples, and American goods are surely gaining ground in South China.

Better prices can be obtained and more business done by selling from samples than from catalogues or by other means.

6. The quotation of C. & F. or C.I.F. prices is a considerable advantage to the local salesman whether British or continental.

The laid down cost of an article quoted "free on rail" is frequently difficult to ascertain, and if the foreign production quoted C.I.F. will reasonably fill the requirements the British article is simply left on the rail.

The cheaper prices of some continental goods may be largely the result of the economic position of the German and Austrian workers. Many articles classed under sundries are the output of villages in Germany and Austria which would, if produced in England, be manufactured in big factories. Almost down to the youngest, the members of a family will take part in the manufacture of certain articles. Weekly collections are made by one of the members of the family, who attends at the house of an exporter and hands over the goods against payment. It is stated that this circumstance, probably coupled with a lower standard of living, cheapen the cost of production and in many lines make it impossible for British factories to compete.

The Austrian Government has a system by which annual allowances are given to approved subjects domiciled in foreign markets for the introduction of trade and

so long as the new business thus secured is prosperous in the particular locality the approved subject receives his annual payment through his consul.

I know of a case where two Austrians in the employ of a British firm in Hong Kong received a subsidy of \$200 each per month for a period of three years from the Austrian Government.

Catalogues and price lists, illustrated or otherwise, are of comparatively little value—British manufacturers should make themselves directly acquainted with the actual conditions and requirements of this market and this can only be done by sending out to the east, qualified men with a practical knowledge of their business. Such visits would probably not be more costly and would undoubtedly be more beneficial than the useless form of circularizing and advertising now adopted by many British firms.

Those English firms who send representatives regularly to the east have found it of the greatest help in maintaining and developing their trade and will admit that a visit of a few days' duration is more effective than months occupied in exchanging voluminous correspondence.

The actual distributors and dealers in the colony and in Canton should be called on, not merely the managers of various banks and foreign firms. By this is not suggested direct trading, for which the time is not ripe, but first hand exchange of views with practical illustration.

In the case of machinery of nearly all varieties actual demonstration is by far the best selling agency.

It is regretable that a number of first-class British manufacturers do their business in China through German agents. This would hardly appear to be in the best interests of British commerce.

The exports from Hong Kong to Germany and Austria are:—

Article.	Approximate value of annual exports from Hong Kong to Germany and Austria.	Remarks
	£	
Tin.....	600,000	This represents about 30% of the total trade from China in this article.
Bristles.....	60,000	For Brush-making, &c.
Human Hair.....	100,000	Germany does 50% of the whole trade. Used for making Braid Hair-cloth Upholstery, &c.
Canes, Bamboo, &c.....	4,000	For Sticks and Umbrellas.
Ginger (French and Preserved).....	4,000	Sweets, &c.
Gall Nuts.....	15,000	Used in Leather Tanning also for making Ink and Dyeing.
Ground Nuts.....	12,500	These are Peanuts or Monkeynuts and are used as sweet-meats. Their chief utility is on account of the oil extracted, chiefly used for soap making.
Ground Nut Oil.....	25,000	See above.
Essential Oils.....	40,000	Cassia Oil is used for Perfumery and Medicine. Aniseed Oil is used for making Liqueurs such as Absinthe.
Cassia and Aniseed.....		
Cassia Bark.....	60,000	Medicine, Perfumery, Spices.
Star Aniseed.....	40,000	Essences, &c.
Tea-green.....	4,000	
Silk, Raw, Waste, &c.....	30,000	
Feathers.....		
Hides and Skins.....		
Soya Bean and Soya Bean Oil.....		
Mats and Matting.....		
Fire Crackers.....		
Vermillion.....		
Tobacco Leaves.....		
China Ware.....		
Soy.....		

NATURE OF ARTICLES EXPORTED.

Exports from Hong Kong are almost wholly raw materials from China and merely exported through Hong Kong. Hong Kong itself is not a producing centre.

Whether or not the United Kingdom or other parts of the British Empire could absorb more China products than is the case at present would entirely depend upon the ability of the British manufacturer to make greater use of the raw materials exported by successful competition in the finished article.

Although some of the wealthier German houses compete in the silk trade, it may generally be said that Great Britain commands the leading position in the old-fashion trade in silk and tea, but in general exports of Chinese produce, which trade has developed so largely during the last ten to fifteen years, the Germans have by far the greater share.

Perhaps many of the articles exported are handled more largely on the continent and in America than in Great Britain.

Germans have apparently had the command of easy financial assistance as they have shown great enterprise and sunk a lot of money in factories in various places in China for preparing the produce for shipment and they have their emissaries in close touch with the actual source of supply up country.

They also advance money to the Chinese against cargo not ready for shipment.

Speculation frequently takes place and German firms occasionally make heavy losses by buying forward.

It is difficult to understand how German firms can continually underquote British firms unless German steamship companies allow rebates.

It is not a case of the British merchant asking for a high commission, for even when he is willing to do business on a mere brokerage of 1 per cent he will frequently find himself underquoted by 5 per cent, and sometimes even as much as 10 per cent.

British firms are now taking more interest in the export trade of China, recognizing that it is becoming an important consideration.

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended November 11, 1914:—

Cheese—

Bristol.....	74/	76/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	75/	76/	"
London.....	74/	76/	"
Glasgow.....	76/	78/	"

Butter—None reported.

Bacon (Sides)—

Bristol.....	67/	70/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	64/	67/	"
London.....	63/	67/	"
Glasgow.....	—	—	"

Bacon (Cumberland cut)—

Bristol.....	—	—	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	72/	74/	"
London.....	—	—	"
Glasgow.....	73/	74/	"

Hams (long cut, green)—

Bristol.....	70/	75/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	69/	73/	"
London.....	70/	74/	"
Glasgow.....	—	—	"

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended November 14, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves.....	4	11
Sheep and lambs.....	—	—
Swine.....	—	—
Horses.....	141	20
Fresh meat:—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)..... Cwts.	157,493	122,541
Mutton " " ".....	113,848	59,662
Pork " " ".....	15,850	24,432
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen).....	12,642	12,518
Salted or preserved meat:—		
Bacon.....	92,020	116,413
Beef.....	634	375
Hams.....	17,402	14,402
Pork.....	2,574	4,070
Meat, unenumerated, salted.....	1,974	3,312
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned).....	14,415	27,156
Dairy produce and substitutes:—		
Butter.....	64,534	67,413
Margarine.....	32,523	30,242
Cheese.....	67,212	28,556
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums.....	—	—
" cream.....	229	217
" condensed.....	21,126	25,849
" preserved, other kinds.....	297	2,486
Eggs..... Gt. Hnd.	478,711	392,393
Poultry..... Value £	4,252	761
Game.....	4,347	1,470
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)..... Cwts.	32,001	3,161
Lard.....	34,567	31,991
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—		
Wheat.....	2,327,200	1,846,500
Wheatmeal and flour.....	284,300	231,500
Barley.....	550,100	620,500
Oats.....	297,600	358,600
Peas.....	42,831	3,690
Beans.....	16,110	46,120
Maize or Indian corn.....	1,094,000	1,239,400
Fruit, raw:—		
Apples.....	137,643	150,241
Pears.....	21,769	17,038
Hay..... Tons.	553	38
Hops..... Cwts.	24,425	5,048

RUSSIAN IMPLEMENT TRADE PROSPECTS.

British trade papers are urging United Kingdom manufacturers of agricultural implements and tools to take full advantage of the exceptional opportunity at present offered for an increase in their trade with Russia. The following, for example, is an extract from *Made in England*, which, although written from the point of view of United Kingdom trade extension, may nevertheless be of interest as indicating the prospects presented to Canadian manufacturers in their endeavour to capture some of Russian trade.

INCREASE IN GERMAN TRADE.

Of late Germany has vastly increased her trade in agricultural implements and tools, whilst the trade of the United Kingdom, if it has not actually declined, has been stationary. Germany, starting only thirty years ago at zero, has built up a trade double that of our own—the work of a century. In 1912 her exports of agricultural implements and tools reached a total value of £1,431,000, while that of Great Britain stood in 1913 at £745,900 only. She has achieved this success not because her goods are better than those we produce, nor because they are cheaper, but because her manufacturers have studied the markets and have made what the people demand instead of requiring them to buy the goods produced for other countries.

For these goods her best customer has been Russia. In 1912 Germany's export of agricultural implements to Russia was valued at £485,900, and Austria's export of the same classes of goods reached £150,200, while the exports of Great Britain, to the huge dominions of her ally in this great continental war, stood at the paltry total of £2,300. (These figures, it must be understood, are in all cases exclusive of the value of locomotive engines, thrashing machines, motors, and the like). Now, not only is Germany unable to fulfil her contracts, but nothing is more certain than that Russian prejudice aroused by the war against anything of German origin will be long in dying out, and that if British manufacturers care to enter the market here and now they can secure the larger part of the trade.

The total annual export trade of Great Britain to all the countries of the world in this particular class of goods amounts to only £745,000; while Russia's annual imports from Germany and Austria aggregate £636,100, which is only £109,800 short of Great Britain's entire export output.

IMPORTANCE OF RUSSIAN MARKET.

Tackled properly the Russian market alone—after allowing for American and other competition—should produce orders sufficient to increase our export trade by somewhere near 75 per cent. And the Russians will be waiting for us. As one of our allies in this war against Germany's arrogant aggression Russians will welcome with open arms the representatives of British firms. Already British goods have the reputation, won by years of honest work, of being the most substantial, and if manufacturers will combine and send out representatives who can talk the language, who thoroughly understand the goods they have to sell and the work to which they apply, and who are furthermore empowered to accept orders, even though the pattern may have to be modified to meet Russian requirements, there will be no doubt as to the result.

One difficulty in the way of such a combination is, of course, the fact that unlike the cotton and woollen industries, which are largely confined to certain groups of towns and localities, the manufacture of agricultural machines and implements is

scattered all over the country from Aberdeen, in the north through Leeds, Grantham, and Bedford, to Ipswich in the south; and from Norwich in the east to Barnstable in the west—embracing altogether some thirty or forty far-divided towns. But some firms are powerful enough either to send out their own representatives, or near enough to one another to combine in their own localities to bear the cost; and smaller firms might, at least, act co-operatively in like manner, just as a group of steel manufacturers of Sheffield have co-operatively agreed to send agents into all the Russian markets where Germany has any foothold. The larger firms named have another incentive to such co-operative effort, because they are in every case makers also of agricultural and road locomotives for hauling, ploughing, and threshing, the value of Germany's export of which to Russia last year—in addition to the figures named above—reached the high total of £334,000, against British exports of only £18,700.

RUSSIA MUST HAVE THE GOODS.

The agricultural development of Russia during the past twenty years is one of the most striking features of her national life, with the result that the demand for all manner of agricultural implements from steam and internal combustion engines and tractors down to hoes and forks shows an annual upward tendency despite the action of the Russian Government in giving a premium to home manufacturers on the output of their factories. Years must pass before Russia can supply her own demands. She has scarcely yet awakened commercially. Her population is largely pastoral and years of training will be necessary before her people are blessed with the nimble fingers of British industrial workers. Here and there individual firms are establishing factories, but the lack of system and of knowledge of economic management is obvious in every one of them. Thus far the best they can do is to turn out the simpler implements—ploughs, drills, reapers, mowers, and horse threshers. In none of them has there yet been installed plant for the construction of the more delicate and complicated machines such as self-raking and self-binding reapers, multiple ploughs and drills, steam threshers, or pulping, slicing and chaff-cutting machines. We have, it is true, in British hands the bulk of the trade in threshing machines (again not included in any of the above figures) from which neither German nor American competition has been able to oust us, but there is no reason why a greater proportion, if not, indeed, the bulk of the trade in all these other agricultural appliances should not also come into our hands.

RUSSIAN REQUIREMENTS.

To get it, however, we must supply what the Russians want. For instance, swing ploughs, though almost exclusively used in England and therefore offered by English makers, are not at all favoured by Russian farmers, and very few of them are used. The Russian prefers to have a plough which he can put into the ground and leave to itself while he walks beside it till he reaches the end of the furrow. Practically all ploughs in Russia are therefore fashioned according to the Sock and Eckert (German) type. As it is with ploughs so it is with other implements. The Russian has his likes and dislikes, and whether they appear to us to be nonsensical or not it is his likes that our manufacturer should strive to meet. Moreover, as the Vice-Consul at Omsk, in Siberia, suggests, catalogues should be printed in the Russian language, the weights quoted should be in kilograms or pounds, the price in roubles and their units, so that the dealer is able to calculate easily the cost delivered of the goods he may be inclined to order.

Such requirements are in no way beyond the power of British manufacturers to compass, and there is no reason why, if they seriously make the attempt, they should not divert to these islands five-sixths of the enormous trade which Germany has hitherto done with the great nation of the east with which she is now at war. On the contrary they have everything possible in their favour.

NOTES ON GERMAN TRADE.

A campaign is being actively conducted in the United Kingdom to secure for British manufacturers and exporters the trade in foreign and colonial markets formerly in German hands. In this campaign the Government Department known as the Board of Trade is taking the leading part, and through its Commercial Intelligence Branch has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades, resulting from the withdrawal of competition from Germany and Austria-Hungary in neutral markets. Extracts from these memoranda are published below, and may serve as further amplification of the special articles dealing with the opportunity for the enlargement of Canadian trade, presented through the interruption to German exports.

The following extracts deal with fertilizers, carpets, tinwares and cordage and twine:—

Fertilizers.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows the value of certain descriptions of fertilizers exported from Germany, Austria-Hungary and the United Kingdom to all destinations in a recent year:—

Exported from Germany (1912)—

Basic slag	£1,368,200
Sulphate of ammonia	702,800
Superphosphates	984,200
Other manures	315,200

Total	£3,370,400
-------------	------------

Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913)—

Basic slag	£ 5,200
Sulphate of ammonia	327,000
Superphosphates	9,200
Other manures	104,000

Total	£445,400
-------------	----------

Exported from United Kingdom (1913)—

Basic slag	£ 262,000
Sulphate of ammonia	4,390,500
Superphosphates	166,300
Other manures	926,700

Total	£5,745,500
-------------	------------

GERMAN, AUSTRIAN AND BRITISH EXPORTS.

The following statement shows for a recent year the value of the undermentioned fertilizers exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary to the United Kingdom:—

Description of Fertilizer.	From Germany (1912).	From Austria- Hungary. (1913).
	£	£
Basic Slag.....	100	
Sulphate of Ammonia.....	700	
Superphosphates.....	4,500	
Other Manures.....	16,100	900
Total.	21,400	900

The quantities of these descriptions of artificial manures sent to the United Kingdom are relatively insignificant.

The following statements show for a recent year the value of the undermentioned manures exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary respectively to the principal colonial and neutral markets supplied by them. Particulars of the exports from the United Kingdom have been added for comparison:—

(A) *Basic Slag.*

Country to which Exported.	From Germany (1912).	From Austria- Hungary (1913).	From United Kingdom (1913).
	£	£	£
British India.....	350		1,000
Ceylon.....	2,500		200
British South Africa.....	2,000		2,100
Australia.....	2,800		3,200
New Zealand.....	6,500		44,800
Norway.....	15,360		15,200
Sweden.....	850		21,600
Netherlands.....	244,100		
Belgium.....	35,000		900
France.....	11,000		29,600
Switzerland.....	102,000	30	
Portugal.....	4,000		5,200
Spain.....	2,200		7,300
Italy.....	115,600	100	28,700
Roumania.....	700		
Russia.....	277,800	4,200	46,500
Dutch East Indies.....	1,500		1,800
Brazil.....	1,500		30
Costa Rica.....	50		
Mexico.....	300		
United States.....	24,400		11,900
Total to above markets.....	850,450	4,330	222,030
Total to all markets.....	1,368,200	5,200	262,000

The above markets take 62 per cent of Germany's and 84 per cent of the United Kingdom's total exports to all destinations.

Austria-Hungary's exports to these markets are insignificant, and such as they are go almost entirely to Russia.

It will be seen that Germany holds an overwhelmingly strong position in the Netherlands, Italy and Russia. In New Zealand we do the larger part of the trade, but German competition is strong in the smaller colonial markets. In Norway, Sweden and Denmark we already have most of the trade. As regards the remaining foreign markets it appears that we have a good share of the trade in France, Spain and Portugal, but our share might well be increased in the United States.

(B) *Sulphate of Ammonia.*

Country to which Exported.	From Germany (1912).	From Austria- Hungary (1913).	From United Kingdom (1913).
	£	£	£
British India.....	600		3,500
Ceylon.....	1,500		29,600
Australia.....	200		
Sweden.....	350		
Denmark.....	900		
Netherlands.....	223,800		39,100
Belgium.....	242,200		72,500
France.....	51,800		121,300
Switzerland.....	17,300		
Portugal.....	2,000		47,600
Spain.....	11,160		718,500
Italy.....	46,500	31,800	80,700
Russia.....	200	500	600
Dutch East Indies.....	70,700		502,900
Brazil.....	12,500		1,800
Costa Rica.....	150		
Mexico.....	2,000		2,400
United States.....	7,300		497,700
Total to above markets.....	691,100	32,300	2,118,200
Total to all markets.....	702,800	327,000	4,390,500

The above markets take 98 per cent of Germany's exports of sulphate of ammonia to all destinations. Two-thirds of these exports go to the Netherlands and Belgium. German and Austrian competition is keen in the Italian market, but elsewhere, particularly in Ceylon, France, Portugal, Spain, Dutch East Indies, and the United States, the United Kingdom holds a very strong position. There would appear to be opportunities for extending our sales of sulphate of ammonia in the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Italy, the Dutch East Indies and Brazil.

(c) Superphosphates.

Country to which Exported.	From Germany (1912).	From Austria- Hungary (1913).	From United Kingdom (1913).
	£	£	£
British India	2,800		600
Ceylon	400		
British South Africa	9,000		8,000
Australia	21,700		16,300
New Zealand	3,900		34,500
Norway	11,000		200
Sweden	19,500		
Denmark	89,300		30,600
Netherlands	30,400		1,000
Belgium	10,200		
France	17,300		9,500
Switzerland	65,600	300	
Portugal	2,900		4,000
Spain	28,500		16,190
Italy	1,200	50	1,500
Roumania	2,800	70	
Russia	329,900	8,400	10,900
Dutch East Indies	3,600		
Brazil	30,200		200
Costa Rica	1,500		
Guatemala	3,400		10
Mexico	2,700		
United States	32,300		
Total to above markets	720,100	8,820	133,410
Total to all markets	984,200	9,260	166,300

It will be seen that in this instance, with the exception of New Zealand, the British dominions mentioned take more superphosphates from Germany than from the United Kingdom.

(d) Other Manures.

Country to which Exported.	From Germany (1912).	From Austria- Hungary (1912).	From United Kingdom. (1913).
	£	£	£
British India	900	2,450	7,900
Ceylon	50		12,100
British South Africa	5,300		19,600
Australia	250		2,400
Norway	400		3,600
Sweden	13,100		1,500
Denmark	2,200		1,600
Netherlands	19,950		10,000
Belgium	15,350		14,300
France	32,500	610	159,400
Switzerland	19,050	1,540	100
Portugal	1,350		30,800
Spain	1,250		4,200
Italy	13,400	24,790	2,800
Roumania	100	3,000	
Russia	8,300	3,570	1,100
Brazil	200		1,200
Guatemala	100		2,900
Mexico	250		300
United States	49,950	5,100	183,700
Hawaii	1,950		
Total to above markets	185,900	41,060	459,500
Total to all markets	315,200	104,050	926,700

The heading "Other Manures" covers such a variety of manures (bone meal, animal blood, artificial guano, etc.), that no definite conclusion can be drawn. It may be said, however, that the United Kingdom holds the bulk of the trade with France, Portugal, United States, India, Ceylon, and the British dominions generally. Germany has the bulk of the trade in Sweden, Switzerland, Russia, and Hawaii, while German competition is keen in Netherlands, Belgium, and the United States.

Austria-Hungary takes the bulk of the trade in Italy and Roumania, and competes successfully in Russia.

SUMMARY.

To sum up the aggregate value of the trade in fertilizers that, under the present favourable circumstances, might be diverted to British manufacturers, would appear to be as follows:—

	In the United Kingdom market.	In colonial and neutral markets.
	£	£
(a) <i>German trade (1912):—</i>		
Basic slag.....	100	850,450
Sulphate of ammonia.....	700	691,100
Superphosphates.....	4,500	720,100
Other manures.....	16,100	185,900
(b) <i>Austro-Hungarian trade (1913):—</i>		
Basic slag.....		4,330
Sulphate of ammonia.....		32, 00
Superphosphates.....		8,820
Other manures.....	900	41,060
Total..	22,300	2,534,060
Making a grand total of £2,556,360.		

Carpets.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows the value of carpets, rugs, mats and matting exported from Germany, Austria-Hungary and the United Kingdom, to all destinations in a recent year:—

Exported from Germany (1912)—		
Carpets of jute, manila-hemp, cocoanut and other fibre, woven; also covers of tarred rope-work, tarred mats.	£ 50,000	
Carpets of yarn of coarse animal hair, also of plaited strips of cloth.	23,400	
Other carpets—knotted.	19,400	
“ woven.	431,000	
Total.	£523,800	
Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913)—		
Carpets of flax, hemp, jute and vegetable textile materials not specially mentioned, bleached, dyed, printed, figured or not—		
Not woven with pile.	23,000	
Woven with pile.	43,000	
Carpets of dog, calf or cattle hair, with or without a slight admixture of wool—		
Other than knotted.	600	
Knotted carpets.	25,000	
Carpets, other, and carpets of felt printed or not.	52,000	
Coarse carpets and mats (carriage mats and the like)—		
Undyed.	4,000	
Dyed.	500	
Cocoanut matting.	200	
Total.	£148,300	
Exported from the United Kingdom (1913)—		
Carpets and carpet rugs of wool.	£1,537,000	
Mats and matting.	62,800	
Total.	£1,599,800	

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS.

The following statement shows for the year 1912 the value of the undermentioned descriptions of carpets exported to each of the markets specified:—

Country to which Exported.	Carpets of jute, manila-hemp, cocoanut and other fibre, woven; also covers of tarred rope-work; tarred mats.	Carpets of yarn of coarse animal hair; also of plaited strips of cloth.	Other carpets.	
			Knotted.	Woven.
	£	£	£	£
Canada.		100		12,800
Norway.	950	600	300	8,100
Sweden.	4,600	900	400	15,000
Denmark.	2,400	1,500	600	31,000
France.	450	600	300	5,000
Spain.	250		300	10,000
Italy.	250	550	350	19,000
Greece.	250			150
Rusmania.	3,500	350	50	20,000
Russia.	850	350	1,100	10,600
Brazil.	1,500	250	100	11,400
Argentina.	1,500	50	50	26,000
Chile.	1,400	100	150	18,500
United States.	1,200		6,800	4,300
China.	200	3,200		550
Total to above Markets.	19,300	8,550	10,500	192,400

Carpets of jute and "other carpets—woven" (mainly woollen carpets) are by far the two most important classes of German carpets exported. For "other carpets—woven," the Scandinavian, South European, and South American markets were important.

Austrian-made carpets of jute, &c., are sent mainly to France, Roumania, and Argentina, while woollen carpets are sent mainly to France, Italy and the United States.

GERMAN, AUSTRIAN AND BRITISH EXPORTS.

The following statement compares for a recent year the value of German, Austrian and British woollen carpets and rugs exported to the neutral markets specified in the foregoing sections:—

Country to which Exported.	Exported from Germany (1912).	Exported from Austria- Hungary (1913).	Exported from United Kingdom (1913).
	£	£	£
Canada	12,800	500	449,000
Norway	8,400	30	8,800
Sweden	15,400	500	5,000
Denmark	31,600	370	15,000
France	5,300	7,700	18,000
Spain	10,300		9,000
Italy	19,350	8,700	11,000
Greece	150	1,100	2,100
Roumania	20,050	4,200	8,500
Russia	11,700	4,400	200
Brazil	11,500	400	7,900
Argentina	26,050	1,800	71,900
Chile	18,650		51,000
United States	11,100	16,100	61,000
China	550	70	15,000
Total	202,900	45,870	733,400

It will be seen that the United Kingdom easily holds the Canadian market and also holds a strong position in the French, Argentine, Chilean and United States markets. There would appear to be openings at the expense of Germany in Denmark, Italy, Roumania and Russia, and at the expense of Austria in the same markets.

Tinwares.

GENERAL.

The aggregate value of tinwares, including tin foil, but excluding tinned hollowware, exported from Germany to all destinations in 1912, was as follows:—

Tin wire	£ 2,600
Articles of tin, coarse; printing plates, engraved or etched	34,500
Spoons, forks, tea strainers, cast; cans and other fine tinwares; articles of tin in combination with other materials	194,800
Tin foil	430,100
Making a grand total of	<u>£662,000</u>

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS (1912).

The following particulars show for each of the foregoing articles, the value exported from Germany to the United Kingdom and to the principal colonial and neutral markets in 1912:—

(a) Tin wire—

Exported to—

United Kingdom.. . . .	£ 850
Sweden.. . . .	50
Denmark.. . . .	150
Netherlands.. . . .	50
Belgium.. . . .	150
France.. . . .	250
Switzerland.. . . .	300
Spain.. . . .	200
Italy.. . . .	150
Russia.. . . .	200
Brazil.. . . .	100
Chile.. . . .	50

Total to above markets.. . . .	£2,500
--------------------------------	--------

Total to all destinations, £2,600.

(b) Articles of tin: Coarse; Printing Plates, Engraved or Etched—

Exported to—

United Kingdom.. . . .	£ 3,100
Canada.. . . .	50
Australia.. . . .	400
Norway.. . . .	150
Sweden.. . . .	450
Denmark.. . . .	600
Netherlands.. . . .	850
Belgium.. . . .	6,100
France.. . . .	850
Switzerland.. . . .	1,700
Spain.. . . .	1,400
Italy.. . . .	1,000
Russia.. . . .	3,200
Turkey.. . . .	150
Japan.. . . .	200
Philippines.. . . .	150
Argentina.. . . .	3,900
Brazil.. . . .	2,600
Chile.. . . .	300
Uruguay.. . . .	300
Cuba.. . . .	100
United States.. . . .	3,200

Total to above markets.. . . .	£30,750
--------------------------------	---------

Total to all destinations, £34,500.

(c) Spoons, Forks, Tea Strainers, Cast, Cans and other fine Tin-ware; Articles of Tin in combination with other materials—

Exported to—

United Kingdom.. . . .	£13,000
British India.. . . .	300
Canada.. . . .	550
Australia.. . . .	1,000
Norway.. . . .	2,400
Sweden.. . . .	6,300
Denmark.. . . .	7,900
Netherlands.. . . .	6,800
Belgium.. . . .	5,100
France.. . . .	9,000
Switzerland.. . . .	7,700
Spain.. . . .	11,000
Italy.. . . .	2,500
Russia.. . . .	13,600
Turkey.. . . .	4,000
China.. . . .	100
Japan.. . . .	450
Philippines.. . . .	350

(c) Spoons, Forks, Tea Strainers, Cast, Cans and other fine Tin-ware; Articles of Tin in combination with other materials—*Con.*

Exported to—

Argentina.....	6,100
Brazil.....	6,700
Chile.....	2,500
Uruguay.....	1,300
Cuba.....	450
United States.....	58,400

Total to above markets..... £167,500

Total to all destinations, £194,800.

(d) Tin Foil—

Exported to—

United Kingdom.....	£193,800
British India.....	4,800
Canada.....	4,400
Australia.....	10,800
Norway.....	1,100
Sweden.....	2,700
Denmark.....	9,900
Netherlands.....	5,200
Belgium.....	7,800
France.....	60,600
Switzerland.....	31,000
Spain.....	4,300
Italy.....	8,700
Russia.....	7,300
Turkey.....	900
China.....	10,300
Japan.....	4,200
Philippines.....	5,000
Argentina.....	11,800
Brazil.....	6,100
Chile.....	3,500
Uruguay.....	1,900
Cuba.....	5,600
United States.....	550

Total to above markets..... £402,250

Total to all destinations, £430,100.

The value of tin wire exported from Germany to the markets specified above amounted to only £2,500. It was sent chiefly to the United Kingdom and Western Europe.

Articles of tin, coarse, etc., exported to the United Kingdom and the principal colonial and neutral markets were valued at £30,750. The principal destinations were Belgium (£6,100), Argentina (£3,900), Russia (£3,200), United States (£3,200), the United Kingdom (£3,100), and Brazil (£2,600).

In 1912, Germany exported tin spoons, forks, tea-strainers, cans and other fine tinwares to the United Kingdom and the principal colonial and neutral markets to the value of £167,500. The principal destinations for these goods and the amounts sent to each were United States (£58,400), Russia (£13,600), the United Kingdom (£13,000), Spain (£11,000), France (£9,000), Denmark (£7,900), Switzerland (£7,700), Netherlands (£6,800), Brazil (£6,700), Sweden (£6,300), and Argentina (£6,100). It is clear from these figures that there exist important openings for British-made articles of this kind in all the countries of Western Europe, Russia, United States and South America.

The value of tin foil exported to the United Kingdom and the principal colonial and neutral markets in 1912 amounted to £402,250, of which the United Kingdom was credited with £193,800. Other important markets were France (£60,600), Switzerland (£31,000), Argentina (£11,800), Australia (£10,800), China (£10,300), and Denmark (£9,900), while quite a considerable trade is done with a number of other markets.

SUMMARY.

To sum up, it would appear on the basis of the foregoing figures that the maximum value of the German export trade in tinwares and tin foil which under present circumstances might be diverted to British manufacturers of such goods is as follows:

(a) In the United Kingdom market—

Tin wire.....	£ 850
Coarse articles of tin.....	3,100
Tin spoons, forks, etc.....	13,000
Tin foil.....	193,800
Total.....	£210,750

(b) In Colonial and Neutral markets—

Tin wire.....	£ 1,650
Coarse articles of tin.....	27,650
Tin spoons, forks, etc.....	154,500
Tin foil.....	208,450
Total.....	£392,250

Thus making a grand total of £603,000.

Cordage and Twine.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows for a recent year the value of cables, cordage, twine, nets, etc., of cotton, flax, hemp, etc., exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary, to all destinations:—

Exported from Germany (1912)—

Cable, rope, and twine of spun cotton of more than 1 m/m. in diameter.....	£ 8,900
Cable, rope, cordage and twine of vegetable materials other than cotton.....	127,600
Linen thread for packing and binding (bindfaden).....	183,600
Buckles, girths, hammocks, nets (other than fishing nets), hose driving belts, and similar ropemakers' wares.....	105,200
Fishing nets, including linen nets.....	196,200
Total.....	£621,500

Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913)—

Ropes, cables and cords, 5 m/m. or more in diameter, bleached or tarred or not.....	10,000
Cord less than 5 m/m. in diameter and twine:	
not prepared for retail sale.....	63,600
prepared for retail sale (in bales, etc.):	
more than 1 m/m. in diameter.....	43,900
1 m/m. in diameter or less.....	3,300
Ropemakers' wares and articles for technical purposes, not otherwise mentioned.....	7,100
Total.....	£127,900

Corresponding though less detailed particulars for the United Kingdom are subjoined.

Exports from United Kingdom (1913)—

Cables, cordage and rope of not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch diameter.....	£ 637,200
Binder and reaper twine.....	116,000
Unenumerated descriptions of cordage, etc.....	514,300
Total.....	£1,267,500

GERMAN EXPORTS (1912).

The value of German-made cables, cordage, etc., exported to the United Kingdom in 1912, according to German trade returns, amounted in the aggregate to £67,800.

The principal items included in this amount were linen thread for packing and binding (bindfaden) (£46,300), cables, rope, etc., of vegetable materials other than cotton (£9,000), and buckets, girths, hammocks, nets, etc. (£11,400).

The following statements for a recent year record the value of the undermentioned descriptions of cables, cordage, etc., exported from Germany to the colonial and neutral markets specified:—

Exports from Germany, 1912.

Country to which exported.	Cable, rope, cord, twine of spun cotton of more than one m/m. in diameter.	Cable, cordage, and string.	Linen thread for packing and binding (<i>bindfaden</i>).	Buckets, girths, hammocks, nets (other than fishing nets), hose, driving belts and similar ropemakers' wares.	Fishing nets, including linen nets.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
British West Africa.....		750	1,600		100	2,450
British India.....		100	450	2,100		2,650
Australia.....		50	1,000	850	50	1,950
Norway.....	300	1,500	6,700	5,800	13,800	28,100
Sweden.....	250	2,300	1,700	6,600	9,600	20,450
Denmark.....	100	4,800	6,000	3,100	12,300	26,300
Netherlands.....	1,100	9,500	19,200	8,000	2,500	40,300
Belgium.....	1,200	7,700	4,200	3,600	150	16,850
France.....	400	6,300	900	1,200	1,900	10,700
Switzerland.....	700	8,700	6,700	8,700	4,600	29,400
Spain.....	450	3,600	1,600	1,100	6,900	13,650
Portugal.....	50	350	11,200	300	16,200	28,100
Italy.....	50	2,000	2,700	5,300	2,600	12,650
Greece.....		650	850	300		1,800
Bulgaria.....	50	50	80	800		1,700
Roumania.....	150	2,300	3,900	1,600	1,300	9,250
Servia.....	150	2,300	3,500	300	1,300	7,550
Russia.....	950	22,900	6,000	2,600	100,700	133,150
Turkey.....		1,600	2,600	1,600	150	5,950
Dutch East Indies.....		1,000	1,400	2,800		5,200
China.....	50	550	1,700	500		2,800
Japan.....		50	400	7,800		8,250
Brazil.....	250	2,200	11,100	1,300	300	15,150
Uruguay.....		900	1,100	250		2,250
Argentina.....	250	5,900	5,600	2,900	100	14,750
Chile.....	100	1,300	1,800	2,200	250	5,650
Colombia.....	50	50	1,400			1,500
Venezuela.....	50	150	5,200			5,400
Peru.....	150	550	3,400	50		4,150
United States.....	150	450	1,300	4,100	400	6,400
Mexico.....	50	2,300	7,900	600		10,850
Total to above markets.....	7,000	92,850	123,900	76,350	175,200	475,300
Total to all destination.....	8,900	127,600	183,600	105,200	196,200	621,500

The aggregate value of the exports to the above markets amounted to £475,300, or 76 per cent of Germany's exports of such goods to all destinations.

Russia was by far the most important market, taking goods to the value of £133,150, chiefly fishing nets (£100,700), and cordage, cables, etc., of materials other than cotton (£22,900). The Western European markets from Norway to Portugal

take very considerable quantities of these goods from Germany, but in the important South American markets Germany does a considerably smaller trade than the United Kingdom.

The major portion of the Austrian exports go to Germany in the usual course of trade, while the United Kingdom is also a very important market for Austrian goods of this class.

The value of Austria's export of cordage, etc., to the colonial and neutral markets amounted to £38,740, or only 30 per cent of Austria's total exports to all destinations, the principal destinations being in Southeastern Europe and Turkey.

SUMMARY.

As regards cordage, cable and twine, properly so called, it is clear that there is very little German competition in Australia, British India, British West Africa and Egypt. In Western Europe generally German competition is fairly keen, but in Italy, Greece and Turkey, though the Germans do a fair trade, the share of the United Kingdom is much larger. In the important South American markets United Kingdom manufacturers are doing very well, and hold the bulk of the trade in Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

For the remaining items specified by the several countries, as the available information is incomplete from various causes their relative positions are not so clear. It may be said, however, that Germany exported fishing nets to the value of £196,200 in 1912, mainly to Russia (£100,700), Portugal (£16,200), Norway (£13,800), Denmark (£12,300), and Sweden (£9,600). The magnitude of the business in this particular line seems worth the attention of British fishing net makers.

In binder and reaper twine the United Kingdom does a fair trade with the principal agricultural countries, and this branch of trade might be increased, though the principal competitor in this case is the United States.

Germany also does a fair trade with many countries in linen thread for packing and binding, and this business should also be worth investigation.

To sum up, it would appear that the aggregate value of German and Austrian trade which might under present circumstances be diverted to British manufacturers is approximately as follows:—

(a) In the United Kingdom market—	
German trade (1912)	£ 67,800
Austrian trade (1913)	31,180
(b) In Colonial and Neutral markets—	
German trade (1912)	475,300
Austrian trade (1913)	38,740
Making a grand total of £613,020.	

UNITED STATES TREASURY DECISIONS.

The United States Board of General Appraisers has decreed as follows with reference to the classification for duty of tunny fish in tins:—

Tunny Fish—Mackerel.

The merchandise here involved is tunny fish in tins, classified at 30 per cent ad valorem under the clause in paragraph 270, Act of 1909, reading:—

All other fish (except shellfish) in tin packages.

In protest 710004 the fish were packed in tomato sauce containing some added oil. In protest 730144 the fish were packed in oil, but as the size of the tins was too

large to be classified under the fish-in-oil provisions in paragraph 270, they were classified as fish in tins.

The merchandise is claimed to be dutiable at 1½ cents per pound as fish skinned or boned under paragraph 273, but the principal claim upon which reliance is placed is that they are mackerel and properly dutiable under the last clause of paragraph 273, reading:—

Mackerel, halibut, or salmon, fresh, pickled, or salted, one cent per pound.

The importer proved by Dr. R. C. Osburn, assistant professor of zoology in Columbia University and assistant director of the New York Aquarium, that, scientifically, tunny fish belong to the same family as mackerel. He testified that tunny fish ranges around the world in warmer waters; that it is found widely distributed in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans and the Mediterranean sea; that it comes as far north in the North Atlantic as Nova Scotia; that it is a large fish, ranging over 1,000 pounds in weight; that in the Mediterranean it runs about 500 to 600 pounds, and on this coast it runs considerably larger; that it is known sometimes as a tunny or horse mackerel on this coast. Further, that the chub, Spanish mackerel, albacore, ocean bonito, and other bonitos were all of the mackerel family; that the difference in relationship between horse mackerel and common mackerel is about as marked as the difference between the Spanish mackerel and common mackerel; that all these fish were recognized by scientists throughout the world as members of the mackerel family; that it is the largest member of the family; that the albacore, another member of the family, reaches about 600 pounds, and some of the other members reach a weight of over 100 pounds.

On cross-examination he said (p. 9, record):—

There are several species of fishes called horse mackerel, for instance, this tunny; some of them do not even belong to the same group of fishes with it.

When asked if he ordered mackerel from his fish supplier he would ever get tunny fish, he said: "No," he would "get the common mackerel or the Spanish mackerel." He further said that the tunny of the Mediterranean was the bonito, or little tunny, ranging in weight from 40 to 100 pounds; also occurring on the California coast and our coast.

The Government put on the stand a number of witnesses in an effort to establish a commercial definition of the term "mackerel" which would exclude tunny fish. This evidence is not altogether satisfactory, and the importer claims that the Government entirely failed in this effort.

Assuming, for the sake of the argument, that this claim is correct and that no commercial definition has been shown, still this evidence does not, on the other hand, include tunny fish under the term "mackerel," and we are led to the conclusion that tunny fish are not included in the term "mackerel," considering only the common meaning of the word, for the following reasons:—

The leading authority on the classification of a fish by a specific name is the case of *United States v. Miller & Tokstad* (5 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 34443). In that case the anchovies, sprats, and sardines there considered were held to be herrings according to the common understanding of the word. As we said in the Russian fish case, *G. A. 7581* (T. D. 34603), referring to the *Miller & Tokstad* case:—

This was arrived at in a cumulative way, first, from the testimony of the merchants dealing in the fish, which failed to establish a uniform or exclusive commercial meaning of the word "herring," but whose testimony, as the court says, did establish *pro tanto* that among merchants dealing for many years in these variously named fish it was commonly understood by them that the sardines, anchovies and sprats imported into this country and put up in the manner as was this imported merchandise are all deemed to belong to the class of fish commonly known as herrings; secondly, supported by the scientific definition of the family, which was in accord with the dictionary definitions and included these fish; and, thirdly, sup-

ported by a departmental practice classifying anchovies, sprats and sardines as herrings, acted on by Congress in the act of 1909, as illustrated by the language of the Notes on Tariff Revision presented at that time. So that from these three sources, all thus taken together, the common meaning was arrived at by the court, and the word "herrings" as used by Congress was held to include anchovies, sprats and sardines.

Comparing the situation in the Miller & Tokstad case with the case at bar, the following appears: Of the three considerations, which taken together led the court to the conclusion that sardines were herrings, according to the common meaning of the word, only one is present here. The importer made no effort to show affirmatively that tunny fish were commercially mackerel, and unless the common meaning is to be taken, we think that burden was upon him. Moreover, the testimony on commercial definition here does not establish, even *pro tanto*, that tunny fish were dealt in by the trade as mackerel, as it did in the case of the sardines in the Miller & Togstad case. Secondly, there was no proof of an established practice to so classify tunny fish as mackerel, or any action by Congress in view of such a practice. There only remains the specific definition, namely, that tunny fish scientifically belong to the mackerel family.

On this alone we can not find a common meaning which would include tunny fish as mackerel. Two Hundred Chests of Tea (9 Wheat, 428, 437). As Justice Story said in that case, Congress "did not suppose our merchants to be naturalists, or geologists, or botanists," or, as we might say here, ichthyologists.

Taking the theory of the Miller & Tokstad case as a whole, and the considerations which taken together led the court to the conclusions there reached, we think that it makes against the importers' contention in the very different circumstances existing here, as above pointed out.

We note in conclusion that this board in protest 425554, decided January 19, 1911, held that bonito imported from the Mediterranean sea were neither commercially nor commonly known as mackerel, and overruled the protest making that claim.

As to the other contention that the merchandise is fish skinned or boned at 1½ cents per pound under paragraph 273, it is sufficient to quote the language of Judge Montgomery in *Benson v. United States* (4 Ct. Cust. Appls., 467; T. D. 33882), wherein, referring to the merchandise and claims in that case, he said:—

It is further contended that if the mixed provision clause be held applicable the provision of the paragraph relating to fish skinned and boned, rather than that relating to fish in the packages, should be applied. Undoubtedly the fish content in question is fish skinned and boned; but they are also fish in tin packages, and were the importation composed wholly of the component material of chief value, namely, fish, would be dutiable as fish in tins.

There the classification was fish in tins and one of the claims relied on was as fish skinned or boned. The merchandise in the case at bar is composed wholly of fish. It is undoubtedly fish in tins and fish skinned or boned, and, following this finding of Judge Montgomery in the case just referred to, it should be classified as fish in tins.

For these reasons the protests are in all respects overruled.

SHOW CARDS.

With reference to the classification for duty of show cards or advertising signs of which cardboard forms the chief value, the United States Board of General Appraisers has decreed as follows:—

Show Cards or Advertising Signs, Cardboard Chief Value.

Placards, show cards or advertising signs, the foundations of which are composed of either plain or coated cardboard upon which have been superimposed letters or designs die cut from differently coloured sheets of surface-coated paper, and in each

of which signs, as completed, the cardboard foundation constitutes the component material of chief value, are properly dutiable as manufactures of paper under paragraph 420 of the Act of 1909, as claimed, rather than as manufactures in chief value of surface-coated paper under paragraph 411 of said Act, as assessed.

The articles in question, consisting of placards, show cards, or advertising signs composed of cardboard and surface-coated paper, were assessed with duty at 5 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem under the following provision in paragraph 411 of the Act of 1909:—

411. Papers with coated surface or surfaces, not specially provided for in this section, five cents per pound; * * * and all other articles composed wholly or in chief value of the foregoing papers, not specially provided for in this section, * * * five cents a pound and thirty per centum ad valorem; * * *

There are several claims alleged in the protests, but the one chiefly relied upon by the importers—as evidenced by the statement of their counsel at the time of the hearing—is that the articles in question are properly dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 420 of said Act, which reads as follows:—

420. Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

The evidence and the samples submitted established these facts: The material which forms the foundation for each of the signs in question is a cardboard, in some instances entirely plain, while in others it has a surface coating on one side; that, superimposed on this cardboard by means of pasting, pressing and die cutting, are one or more thin sheets of surface-coated paper, each sheet usually of a different colour; that as each sheet is added the entire sign is placed in a press, where, by the use of dies, certain designs, letters, etc., are cut out of said sheet and pressed upon the face of the sheet immediately under it, producing an embossed effect thereon of contrasted colour; that a separate and similar operation is performed on each sheet of paper thus added to the sign, with the result that there is visible on the face of the completed sign—exclusive of its coated cardboard foundation—only such portions of the differently coloured sheets of surface-coated paper as were separately die cut and embossed thereon in each operation. There is no lithographic printing involved in any of the processes employed in the manufacture of these signs.

No dispute whatever arises respecting such of the signs as are shown to be in chief value of plain cardboard, nor even concerning those proved to be in chief value of surface-coated paper, both sides to this controversy conceding the former to be dutiable as manufactures of paper under paragraph 420, and the latter as manufactures in chief value of surface-coated paper under paragraph 411.

The sole question, then, to be determined is, what is the correct dutiable classification of the signs composed in chief value of coated cardboard?

Counsel for the Government argues that, as signs composed in chief value of plain cardboard are unquestionably dutiable as manufactures of paper, so also must those signs shown to be in chief value of coated cardboard be properly classifiable for duty as manufactures in chief value of coated paper. Of course, this conclusion is necessarily based upon the assumption that coated cardboard, when found in a manufactured article, can no longer be regarded as cardboard, but must, for purposes of dutiable classification, be treated as paper, and that where the cardboard happens to be coated, then it must be deemed to be coated paper.

Counsel for the importers, however, takes the contrary view. He insists that cardboard, plain or coated, and whether or not incorporated in a manufactured article, is nevertheless known and recognized in trade and commerce as cardboard, and that only as such can it be regarded for tariff purposes; that in the absence of a specific provision in the tariff for articles made of cardboard, plain or coated, such articles must necessarily fall into and be governed by the general provisions for manufactures of paper.

Both on the facts and the law we believe the contention of the importers to be well founded. Here we have certain signs which the evidence shows to be composed

in chief value of either plain or coated cardboard. Where the cardboard is plain no question concerning its durability arises, but where the cardboard happens to have a coating on its surface we are asked to ignore the fact that it is a cardboard at all and to arbitrarily assume that it is a surface-coated paper and dutiable accordingly.

It is well settled commercially, and equally a matter of common knowledge, that, while cardboard may primarily be termed a manufacture of paper, it does not necessarily follow that paper is or may be called cardboard. The specific and denominative provision in paragraph 411 covers surface-coated paper and manufactures thereof. It is difficult for us to conceive how that provision may be extended to likewise embrace surface-coated cardboard.

That there is a radical difference between cardboard and paper is plainly set forth in the following extract from the opinion of Judge Smith in the case of *United States v. Meyerson* (2 Ct. Cust. Appls., 225; T. D. 31953), wherein certain cardboard embossed in imitation of grain leather was involved:—

The goods are manufactured from paper pulp and belong to that class of manufactures from pulp known as cardboard. Cardboard is distinguished from paper as commonly understood in this, that it is thicker and heavier, stiffer and less flexible. Cardboard is not made on the usual paper machine, but on a special machine which winds up on a cylinder sufficient pulp or several layers of pulp to constitute the thickness required. It is not dried on the cylinders as is paper. Neither is it calendered in the same way. The board is taken from the cylinder wet and is dried in the air, which gives it a stiffness not possessed by paper. Moreover, as it can not be wound on the cylinder without splitting, it is calendered in sheets and not on the roll, as is paper. To make plain board the pulp is run through smooth rollers. Embossed board is produced by passing the pulp between a smooth roller and an indented roller. The testimony further discloses that cardboard is the generic name for paper boards and that in trade and commerce that term embraces the various boards, which, on account of their colour and appearance and the pulp material of which they are made, have received such special names as wood board, strawboard, chip board, plain board, red-fibre board, embossed-leather board, and so forth. As already stated, the plain board in this case was classified by the collector as cardboard, while the embossed board, composed of the same material, manufactured in the same way, intended for the same general uses, and differing in no way from the plain board, except that it had been given the appearance of grain leather with an indented roller, was classified as paper. Such a difference in classification may have been moved by considerations of the higher duty, but that classification can scarcely be said to be distinguished by its consistency.

We therefore find as follows:—

(1) That the show cards or advertising signs covered by the various protests and cases numbers set forth in Schedule A (which schedule is hereto annexed and made part hereof) are composed in chief value of either plain or coated cardboard, and we therefore hold such articles to be properly dutiable as manufactures of paper under said paragraph 420. That particular claim in each protest enumerated in said Schedule A is accordingly sustained, but only so far as it covers the show cards or signs contained in the specific cases therein enumerated.

(2) That the merchandise covered by the various protests enumerated in Schedule B (which schedule is also hereto annexed and made part hereof) consists of articles proved or conceded to be in chief value of surface-coated paper, and we therefore hold said articles to be properly dutiable under said paragraph 411, as assessed.

The protests enumerated in Schedule A are sustained to the extent indicated in our first finding; in all other respects said protests, together with all those enumerated in Schedule B hereof, are overruled.

The collector's decisions are modified accordingly.

BRITISH CONSULAR REPORTS.

JAPAN.

REPORT ON THE TRADE OF YOKOHAMA.

(By Mr. Consul-General A. W. Chalmers.)

TOTAL TRADE OF YOKOHAMA.

The total trade of the port of Yokohama for the year 1913 amounted to £56,342,188 as against £48,306,140 in 1912, being an increase of £8,036,048. Yokohama does about 40 per cent of the total trade of Japan proper. The following table shows the trade of Yokohama during the last five years:—

Year.	Imports	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1909.....	13,371,950	20,943,720	34,315,670
1910.....	15,749,880	22,986,550	38,736,430
1911.....	17,949,790	23,283,350	41,233,140
1912.....	21,983,900	26,322,240	48,306,140
1913.....	23,999,998	32,342,190	56,342,188

It will be seen that there has been a steady increase of trade, year by year, both in imports and exports. In spite, however, of this increase in the volume of trade, profits, for various reasons, appear to have been small, which has given rise to a certain amount of pessimism as regards the future of trade at this port. The dullness of the market may, however, be accounted for in various ways, viz., the continuance of Court mourning throughout the greater part of the year; governmental administrative adjustment and economy; over-production; the high tariff; together with heavy taxation and a tight money market. Unremunerative competition by Japanese merchants in the matter of direct trade would also appear to have gone far to reduce profits to a minimum.

IMPORTS.

The principal increases are in the following articles:—

Articles.	1912.	1913.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Rice.....	1,334,901	1,440,615	105,714
Wheat.....	200,232	593,715	393,483
Sugar.....	600,939	1,826,411	1,225,472
Woollen Yarns.....	397,986	546,026	148,140
Woollen Cloths.....	329,517	457,547	128,030
Iron Pipes.....	289,033	434,269	145,236
Oil Cake, fertilizer.....	854,964	1,369,747	514,783

The main decreases were in:—

Articles.	1912.	1913.	Decrease.
	£	£	&
Raw Cotton.....	3,295,914	3,082,722	213,182
Galvanized Sheets.....	494,032	299,529	194,503
Rails.....	333,222	111,108	122,114

All cotton goods show a marked decrease, except cotton velvets and satins, both of which show a slight increase.

Rice.—The figures for 1913 show a large increase over 1912 in the importation of rice, and every indication points to a larger consumption of foreign rice in Japan year by year. The old-fashioned prejudice against it appears to be dying out, and the rapidly increasing cost of living will necessitate the use of a cheaper staple. In 1912 Japan imported about 327,000 tons from abroad, about 58 per cent coming from British India, 27½ per cent from Saigon and the remainder from Siam and China. Formosa also supplied about 90,750 tons and Korea about 36,000 tons. Against this, in 1913, 541,260 tons were imported from abroad into Japan, approximately 158,000 tons from Formosa and about 80,567 tons from Korea, making a total of 780,000 tons, as against 460,000 tons in 1912. Prices in the year 1913 ruled a shade lower than in 1912, averaging about 5 yen 35-sen (11s.) per picul (133½ lbs.).

The preference that has hitherto existed for Burmah rice as against Saigon rice is disappearing, but British India has a distinct advantage in the matter of cheap freights, and more especially at the present time, owing to the keen competition between the various shipping companies concerned. The French mail offers the only alternative to a full cargo charter from Saigon, at rates which are greatly in favour of the British India exporters. The business is now, however, of so speculative a nature that it has ceased to be of great interest to the foreign importing houses.

Wheat.—While the bulk of imported wheat comes from the United States, the import from Australia has risen from about £2,400 to over £100,000 in value, representing about 18 per cent of the total import.

Raw cotton.—The import of raw cotton showed a decrease of over £200,000. There was a decreased import from the United States of nearly £500,000, while the imports from British India show an increase of about £300,000, that from Egypt, amounting to about £400,000, showing also a slight increase on the previous year. Owing, however, to dull export to China and a reduced demand from Northern Japan, where the crops had failed, the takings of the mills were small and local stocks increased, causing a decline in the price of Indian cotton during the year, which fell from 36 yen per picul in January to 31 yen per picul in July and August, closing the year at about 33 yen per picul.

American cotton maintained its upward tendency through the year, opening and closing at about 39 yen per picul.

Cotton textiles.—The market for foreign textiles was depressed throughout the year, and nearly all the former principal staples show a decreased import. Some lines have almost disappeared, being replaced by Japanese manufactures—notably grey shirtings and cotton prints—while white shirtings represent little more than half the import of the previous year, the demand being now largely met by the Tokyo calico mill. Cotton velvets show as increased import of about £52,000 and cotton satins of about £14,000, but in none of the staples named does business appear to have been remunerative.

Wool and woollen yarn.—The import of wool into Yokohama shows a slight decrease as compared with the previous year, though there is a slight increase in tops, which came principally from the United Kingdom. Out of the total import of wool at Yokohama, valued at £1,165,430, £653,997 came from the United Kingdom and £453,908 from Australia.

Germany again supplied the greater portion of woollen yarns imported, with £308,269 worth out of a total of £546,026. The United Kingdom's contribution was only about £20,000, while Austria-Hungary has largely increased its trade.

The year's trade in woollen and worsted yarns can hardly be described as satisfactory from the importer's point of view. The Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade state in their report for 1913 that "the fact that quite a number of firms have dropped out of this trade during the past few years shows clearly the unsatisfactory conditions under which this business is being worked. A great proportion of the Tokyo buyers command only very limited means, and are compelled to insist on long credits from their suppliers, selling in turn on the same terms to financially weak retailers. The contract clause, 'clearance within 60 days after arrival,' has in this line always existed on paper only; but while formerly dealers used to pay interest and godown rent to the importer whenever goods had to be held over until the next season, such losses have had to be borne by the importer in recent years. In many cases, therefore, the trade is not so much a question of quality and price, but one of the financial accommodation."

Metals.—In metals also the year's trade appears to have been disastrous to importers and dealers. Heavy stocks carried over from 1912 had a weakening effect on the market early in the year, and this was accentuated by the new Government policy of re-adjustment and curtailment of expenditure. The downward course of prices in Europe quickly affected local conditions, causing further decline in prices. Claims and disputes as regards irregularities and defects on the arrival of contracted goods, with a view of mitigating the losses which threatened the dealers, were numerous, and appear to have been too frequently justified. To meet this unfortunate state of affairs a metal importers' association has been formed through which it is hoped to stimulate co-operation as a protection against unprofitable claims and other irregularities. The import figures for the various staples are fairly normal, but cannot, unfortunately, be taken as an index of good trade. Out of a total import of £378,228 of iron plates and sheets, the United Kingdom supplied £138,049, Germany £108,158 and the United States £19,199. In quantity Germany represents 39 per cent of the import, against 31 per cent for the United Kingdom. The import of iron galvanized sheets has fallen about 10 per cent as compared with the previous year. Of the total import in 1913 the United Kingdom imported £257,769 worth, about £20,000 less than in 1912, while the United States export stands at only £39,235, as against £208,820 in 1912. The decrease in this import is partly accounted for by the fact that local galvanized sheet works in Tokyo and Osaka are successfully competing with the imported article.

The import of iron pipes and tubes has increased about 33 per cent, the United States leading with a value of £253,488; Germany is next with £124,841; the import from the United Kingdom being £61,864. In this article also little or no profit seems to have been realized, the import having exceeded the demand.

Fertilizers.—The import of fertilizers into Japan again shows a record both as regards quantity and value, as will appear from the following table:—

Articles.	1912.		1913.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Nitrogenous fertilizers	715,422	4,336,822	997,188	6,001,213
Phosphates.....	321,247	968,583	370,808	1,160,017
Other manures.....		35,638		54,034
Total.....		5,341,043		7,215,264

They represent about 10 per cent of the total imports. Of this total Yokohama imported over one-third, valued at £2,420,485.

The most important of these fertilizers is oil cake, which in quantity and value represents over a half of the total. The import into Yokohama alone shows an increase of over £400,000. This article comes almost entirely from Manchuria in the form of bean cake, but rape-seed cake from British India continues to advance, owing to cheap freight rates.

Sulphate of ammonia.—This import is almost entirely from the United Kingdom, and was the same both as regards quantity and value as in the previous year, but prices slumped during the year, and some of the heavy stocks had to be sold at a sacrifice to meet obligations.

Nitrate of soda.—There was an increase in the import of nitrate of soda into Yokohama of over £37,000. Wholesale prices in Tokyo ruled high throughout the greater part of the year, leaving a good margin of profit, and small stocks remained at the end of the year.

Phosphates.—The import of phosphates, principally phosphate rock, also shows an increase, and bone dust from India shows a small advance.

Kerosene oil.—Owing to increased production on the part of Japanese oil companies and to the rapid growth of electric lighting in this country, the import of kerosene shows a considerable decrease as compared with 1912. Prices, however, were well maintained. The imports into Yokohama from the United States and the Dutch Indies in 1913 were as follows:—

	Gallons.	£
United States	10,317,837	234,861
Dutch Indies.	5,219,156	116,152
Total.....	15,537,013	351,013

India rubber.—The greatly increased production of india rubber in the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and elsewhere had a marked effect on the prices in Japan during 1913, which fell to the lowest level ever reached as yet. Plantation rubber was quoted at the beginning of the year at 1 yen 95 sen (3s. 11d.) per pound, falling as low as 86 sen (1s. 8d.) per pound in September, but recovering to about 2s. per pound at the end of the year. Presuming that the prices at the beginning of the year were the lowest likely to be seen, considerable orders were given by several of the leading rubber factories. On the prices falling still further, more imports took place with a view to equalizing, and stocks at the end of the year were consequently double the usual quantity.

The import into Yokohama in 1913 from the Straits Settlements amounted to £109,642, against £89,137 in 1912, and from the United Kingdom to £35,795, against £12,503.

Sugar.—Again a shortage in the Formosan crops has resulted in an increased import of sugar into Japan, the import into Yokohama being £1,826,411, as against £600,939 in 1912, an increase of £1,225,472. A further cause of increased import is the development of the export trade to China, but large stocks were carried over at the end of the year.

The import from Dutch India, about 80 per cent of the total, amounted in value to £1,481,901, the import from the Philippines being about £300,000. Owing to the high tariff and increased local production, the import of refined sugar has almost ceased.

Dyes and paints.—The import of dry indigo shows an increase of £60,497, as compared with the year 1912, while aniline dyes have remained about stationary. Both these commodities come almost entirely from Germany. The principal imports in aniline dyes are sulphur colours mostly blacks and blues, but there appears to be a tendency to replace by indigo the blue sulphur colours which of late years have been used on account of their cheaper price.

Paper.—The import of printing paper has again increased, being valued at £233,125, as against £182,025, an increase of £51,100, and this in spite of the output of the Japanese mills. The Japanese competition, however, affects more the lower grades, high grade printings still maintaining their position. Thus, there has been a large decrease in the Belgian product, which till 1911 held the first place. The first place is now held by the United Kingdom with an import valued at £93,152, followed by Germany, £85,246.

In writing papers high grade qualities continue to hold their own, British papers representing the bulk of the orders, but the cheaper cream laid are being supplied by the native mills. There is an ever-increasing demand for packing paper of the better qualities.

Celluloid.—Celluloid as an import has almost disappeared owing to the local production.

Chemicals and drugs.—Though chemicals and drugs generally show an increased import in 1913, the year has not been one of marked prosperity for the dealers owing to severe competition, and large stocks were carried over at the end of the year. There is a further increase of over £85,000 in the import into Japan of compounded and prepared drugs, medicine, etc., in 1913, as compared with 1912.

EXPORTS.

The principal increases in exports were in the following articles:—

Articles.	1912.	1913-	Increase.
	£	£	£
Sugar.....	215,476	642,640	427,164
Silk, raw (filature).....	15,186,982	19,122,149	3,935,167
Habutae, plain.....	2,354,587	3,168,967	814,380
Silk tissues.....	50,981	853,501	802,520
Cotton yarns.....	126,953	318,501	191,548
Hemp braids.....	519,544	670,251	150,707
Timber and lumber.....	38,576	132,755	94,179

The only important decrease in exports is in that of green tea, and it may be said that almost every article of export shows some slight increase, thus resulting in a total increase of exports in 1913 amounting to £6,019,950 in excess of 1912.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

The trade of the British Empire with Japan in 1913 was £12,581,703, as against £11,581,450 in 1912, an increase of over £1,000,000, and representing about 22 per cent of the total trade, as against 24 per cent in 1912. The most noticeable increase is again in the trade with India, which shows an increase of £447,772. The principal exports to British India are silk piece-goods (about £800,000), the principal imports being rice (about £900,000) and raw cotton (about £800,000). The trade with the Straits Settlements shows an increase of £43,137, chiefly in the import of india-rubber and the export of silk habutæ. There is an increase of nearly £160,000 in the trade with Hong Kong, the trade consisting chiefly in the export of cotton yarn, dried fish, matches and other articles. The trade with Canada shows a small increase of about £16,000, due to an increase of about £25,000 in imports, there being a slight decline in exports. Australian trade shows a slight increase in both imports and exports. There is an increase of over £100,000 in the importation of wheat, as compared with 1912, but a slight decrease in that of wool, which is valued at about £450,000 in 1913. The chief export is that of silk habutæ, amounting to about £130,000.

As regards the United Kingdom the trade has again advanced, being valued at £7,100,093, against £6,843,550 in 1912. On the whole the increase is in exports, the total imports showing a decrease of over £160,000. In exports to the United Kingdom, silk habutæ increased from £7,467,616 in 1912 to £9,585,826, and hemp braids increased about £40,000. The principal decreases in imports are in insulated electric wire, showing a decrease of about £175,000; iron bars, rods, etc., and white shirtings. Increases may be noted in wool (about £655,000, against £589,000 in 1912), woollen cloths (about £370,000), against £250,000), and tinned iron plates and sheets (about £280,000, against £220,000), also in cotton velvets and india-rubber.

Exports to the United States show an increase, being valued at £15,511,019, as against £14,001,470 in 1912. The principal increases are in the export of raw silk, which increased about £1,000,000, and in the export of hemp braids and silk habutæ. There was an increase of over £280,000 in the import of wheat from the United States, but a considerable falling off in the import of nearly all metals, one notable exception being pipes and tubes, the American import of which is about £250,000, against about £110,000 in 1912.

The trade with France has increased £1,723,763, being valued at £5,958,723 in 1913, against £4,234,960 in 1912. The principal increase is in the export of raw silk, which amounted to £3,168,173, against £1,750,382 in 1912, a rise of nearly £1,500,000.

The return of the trade with the various countries will be found in appended table, from which it will be seen that in a greater or less degree practically all countries show an increase. China shows an increase of £1,361,680, the principal increases being £620,000 in the export of refined sugar; about £78,000 in cotton yarns; about £160,000 in copper, and an increase of over £350,000 in the import of oil cake. German imports show an increase of over £270,000.

SHIPPING.

The number of steamers entering the port of Yokohama in 1913 was 1,382, with an aggregate tonnage of 4,538,273 tons, against 1,189 vessels with 3,894,765 tons in 1912. Japanese shipping showed 722 vessels of 1,936,299 tons, against 547 vessels and 1,472,214 tons in 1912. British shipping advanced from 385 vessels of 1,335,397 tons in 1912, to 412 vessels and 1,509,105 tons in 1913. German shipping also advanced from 101 vessels with 377,148 tons in 1912, to 110 vessels with 406,309 tons in 1913. Shipping of other nationalities remained practically stationary—the United States with 55 vessels, France with 36 vessels.

FREIGHTS.

There has been no material change in freights between Japan and Europe and New York, but the Hamburg-America Line and the Royal Mail Steam Packet

Company have inaugurated regular monthly sailings from Europe through to North Pacific ports, and the Indra Line an irregular service from Hong Kong to San Francisco.

The year under review was marked by protracted negotiations for the conclusion of a freight agreement between the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company with the Japanese Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The restrictions as regards coasting trade which are applicable to Japan but do not exist in British territory place the British companies at a considerable disadvantage, and their position is rendered more difficult by the fact that the Japanese competing company receives heavy subsidies from the Imperial Government.

Generally speaking, tonnage to and from this country has been remuneratively employed.

POPULATION.

Foreign residents in Yokohama numbered 3,773 exclusive of Chinese (who numbered 4,780). This shows an increase of 912, as compared with the previous year. British residents, numbering 1,631, show an increase of about 300, as compared with 1912. Americans numbered 886, Germans 481 and French 224.

TABLE showing Share of Principal Countries Participating in the Foreign Trade

of Yokohama.

Country.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL TRADE.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	5,398,520	5,235,518	1,445,030	1,864,575	6,843,550	7,100,093
India.....	1,685,020	1,919,193	1,019,700	1,233,299	2,704,720	3,152,492
Australia.....	671,630	735,557	364,970	377,875	1,036,600	1,113,432
British America.....	54,670	80,074	225,350	216,671	280,020	296,745
Hong Kong.....	48,190	63,948	320,030	463,516	368,220	527,464
Straits Settlements.....	148,730	173,398	199,610	218,079	348,340	391,477
Total, British Empire.....	8,006,760	8,207,608	3,574,690	4,374,015	11,581,450	12,581,703
United States.....	5,230,210	4,686,984	14,001,470	15,511,019	19,231,680	20,198,003
France.....	239,640	271,598	3,995,320	5,687,125	4,234,960	5,958,723
China, including Kwantung.....	2,247,530	2,865,204	1,332,890	2,076,896	3,580,420	4,942,100
Germany.....	2,823,430	3,093,676	515,810	480,109	3,339,240	3,573,785
Italy.....	28,330	44,263	1,732,170	2,860,988	1,760,500	2,905,251
Dutch India.....	585,440	1,618,377	106,490	134,047	691,930	1,752,424
Belgium.....	527,420	401,888	83,790	105,750	611,210	507,638
Egypt.....	396,820	426,578	37,350	28,862	434,170	455,440
French Indo-China.....	352,850	411,054	4,910	62,770	357,760	543,824
Switzerland.....	104,030	98,860	49,280	31,468	153,310	130,328
Austria-Hungary.....	212,590	257,103	54,550	21,851	267,140	278,954
Russia.....	45,260	2,653	252,390	476,584	297,650	479,237
Philippine Islands.....	380,400	586,523	62,440	68,062	442,840	654,585
Siam.....	29,520	24,638	34,740	32,108	64,260	56,746
Netherlands.....	43,130	38,562	23,856	32,744	66,980	71,306
Chile.....	106,840	130,374	7,770	8,821	114,610	139,195
Argentina.....	1,150	692	117,430	123,265	118,540	128,957
Other countries.....	622,550	763,283	334,900	220,706	957,450	983,989
Grand total.....	21,983,900	23,999,998	26,322,240	32,342,190	48,306,140	56,342,188

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

SWEDISH TIMBER TRADE.

A more hopeful tone is beginning to prevail in the timber trade. The measures taken by the Swedish Government with regard to insurance have restored confidence, and the market again shows signs of normal activity. During the last week or two quite a number of contracts have been concluded at prices that must be very satisfactory to the shippers and, in comparison with the previous fortnight, chartering has been fairly easy. The freight rates, considering the risks run and the delay, are extremely moderate, ranging from \$6 to \$7 to British east-coast ports.

Swedish shippers now hope to dispose of a much larger proportion of their season's output than seemed possible a month or six weeks ago. From every point of view this is extremely satisfactory, the financial position of many exporting firms being assured. If Sweden can, during the rest of the shipping year, maintain timber exports to Great Britain, the 1915 season should open under conditions which promise great improvement. With regard to continental nations matters are far less hopeful, most French and German contracts having been cancelled.

As to the output from Sweden, a serious diminution must of course take place. Many mills are working half time and others have been shut down altogether, so that when business again commences with the continent prices must be high.

TIMBER EXPORTS—DEMAND FOR PULP AND PAPER.

September exports of timber of all kinds totalled 100,000 standards (standard = 165 cubic feet), against 120,000 standards during the corresponding month of 1913. This is far better than any one here anticipated. All has been sold at better prices than last year.

The demand and prices for wood pulp, both mechanical and chemical, as well as for news paper, are not what the business men in this branch had expected. Most English and German newspapers use less paper now, having condensed all news except war news, while advertising is also much less extensive. In Germany 130 of the smaller daily papers have ceased publication. After the large sales during the last weeks to England under orders for prompt delivery there is now less activity in the British market. It is reported that inquiries from the United States are more numerous, although the American paper manufacturers have not yet fully realized that prices are much higher than before the war.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

PAPER TRADE OF CHINA.

The German Consul General at Hong Kong in a recent report states that the principal market of Southern China is at Eatshan near Canton, to which point large quantities of paper are shipped from Hong Kong and treated by primitive methods of colouring. It is then re-exported to many different ports in Eastern Asia.

The German Consul at Hankow states that in that district the better qualities of printing paper are procured from Germany and Great Britain. The Government paper mill at Wuchang makes only common printing paper, and its progress is said to be limited by want of money and of proper technical direction.

The German Consul at Tientsin, in commenting upon the growing competition of Japanese paper makers, attributes their success in China in a great degree to the circumstance that the Japanese are more accommodating than are European merchants in the matter of granting long terms of credit to Chinese buyers.

In a report by the Austrian Consul General at Tientsin the following statistics of the imports of certain kinds of paper into Tientsin in 1912 are included:—

Cigarette paper..	£ 1,500
Wall-paper..	2,500
Printing paper, European..	11,000
Printing paper, Japanese..	24,200

The Consul General also comments upon the way in which business has been lost to European shippers by the Japanese offering more favourable terms of credit. Scandinavia is the most important amongst European suppliers of paper in this market, but Germany and Austria-Hungary compete with Great Britain for the remainder of the business. In making shipments to this market care must be taken that the packing is sufficiently strong to stand the journey, without being bulky in such a way as to add unnecessarily to the cost of freight.—(*British Trade Report.*)

MATCH TRADE OF INDIA.

A recent issue of the *Indian Agriculturist* discusses the Indian match trade as follows:—

Until recently matches “Made in Norway” or “Made in Sweden” monopolized the Indian market. The Japanese, however, have entered this field of industry, and at present the Japanese article is a formidable competitor in India of the Swedish match. The Japanese article is undoubtedly inferior to the Scandinavian, but it is cheaper, and cheapness, even when accompanied by inferiority, is a great recommendation in the Indian market. Considering the success of Japanese matches in India, the question arises: Why should not we, in this country, attempt to supply our own needs in this department? Among India’s vast forest areas some tree could, without doubt, be found which would be suitable for the manufacture of match sticks, while the other products necessary for the manufacture could easily be obtained either locally or from abroad. At any rate, it would not be difficult to turn out an article as good, if not better, than the flimsy Japanese match. The attempt has already been made on a small scale in India, and its small success was probably due to the lack of capital as well as of efficient management. In Burma, however, a match-making company has recently been floated, with considerable capital and under European management, and there are already some indigenous factories which are working with moderate success. Burma is, it is said, the province which consumes the largest quantity of matches, and this is very likely true, for there the young and old men, women and children, are all smokers. Burma consumes annually matches to the value of nearly one-sixth of the total import into British India.

Lately the influx of Japanese matches has enormously increased, owing to the cheap sea freights, and the Japanese league of manufacturers and shippers, and to the formation of a regular Japanese merchant vessel fleet sailing from Japan to Calcutta via Rangoon. There the Burma market is now flooded with cheap Japanese matches of various kinds and qualities. There is now a tug-o’-war between cheap and inferior quality Japanese matches (even then we should say that we sometimes come across Japanese matches which are equal to and in some respects better than any other foreign brand) and high-priced superior quality European ones.—(*Swedish Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

BRITISH MEAT SUPPLY.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office furnishes the following return of the registered supply of fresh and refrigerated meat abroad in the United Kingdom, in the months of October, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sweden.....		14			258	1,124
Norway.....		18				
Denmark.....		19			24	
Netherlands.....	229	257	21,611	27,258	57,127	59,978
Belgium.....					871	
France.....	13		241	51	87	
United States.....	110	3,985			3,663	320
Chile.....			878			
Uruguay.....	30,664	69,497	606	868		
Argentine Republic.....	537,050	366,461	63,803	85,235		2,240
Channel Islands.....					6	
Australia—						
South Australia.....	288		2,294			
Victoria.....	3,608	4,054	37,869	22,276		
New South Wales.....	16,756	3,188	52,132	43,713		
Queensland.....	215,601	148,760	18,802	4,345		
New Zealand.....	16,691	15,858	39,732	35,725	18	81
	821,010	612,111	237,968	219,471	62,054	99,743
Deduct to correct—						
West Australia.....	985					
South Australia.....		720				
Victoria.....		1,275				
Queensland.....		92				
New Zealand.....	11					
	820,014	610,024	237,968	219,471	62,054	99,743

RUBBER GOODS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Rubber goods of the character principally used here, viz., hot-water bags, ice bags, rubber sponges and brushes, rubber tubing, etc., have not, until quite recently, given the best of satisfaction. The atmosphere is so humid that rubber sticks together. Such articles do not seem to last nearly as long as in drier climates.

Latterly there has been less dissatisfaction with these articles, owing most probably to better and more intelligent care after use. Hot-water bags in particular should find a larger market here. While it is never cold in the real sense of the word, there are many damp and cool evenings when heat is necessary for comfort. As few bedrooms have heating facilities, the usefulness of the hot-water bottle for warming and taking dampness from beds is becoming more recognized.

The new Eastern Province Hospital now in course of construction will require a supply of products of this class, and it may be advisable to send a catalogue to Wm. Gilbert, M.B., F.F.P.S., F.R.C.S., the hospital surgeon. The board of directors intend to send Dr. Gilbert to England for hospital equipment in the immediate future, but owing to the war his departure will probably be delayed. The equipment will consist of operating tables, instruments and appliances, and such articles as have been demonstrated to be particularly efficient in modern hospital work. The expenditure will total \$20,000 to \$25,000.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

JAPANESE MARKET FOR STATIONERY.

H. M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama in a report dated September 17, 1914, dealing with the effects of the war on commercial conditions in Japan, states:—

“Pencils form one of the principal lines of import from Germany.

“The following table gives an idea of the shares enjoyed by Germany, Austria and the United Kingdom:—

Imported from	1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Gross.	£	Gross.	£	Gross.	£
Germany	330,000	61,000	215,400	40,000	118,200	23,500
Austria	18,800	3,000	20,000	3,200	41,900	7,300
United Kingdom	43,700	5,800	10,800	2,200	15,700	3,000

“There has been a considerable falling-off since 1911, this was partly due to large importations in that year in anticipation of the increase in the tariff, but the development in the domestic manufacture is also responsible for part of the decline. Japanese-made pencils are of very poor quality, but as they are cheap, retailing as they do at a farthing each, they are largely used by school children. There are three or four pencil manufacturers in Japan who obtain their cedar wood from America, and the advance the industry has made can be seen from the growth of the imports of this wood—£12,000 in 1912, and £24,000 in 1913 (the figures for 1911 are not given in the returns). I am informed that nearly all the plumbago required for pencils is imported from Austria and Germany, and that a little comes from Corea. I mention these particulars about the domestic industry in order to show that it will be in a position to benefit by the check given to pencil imports from Germany. The cheapest German quality sells in this market wholesale at 1.80 yen (3s. 8d.) a gross.”

The issue of the *London Chamber of Commerce Journal*, dated March, 1914, states that the imports of writing paper in 1912 were 2,850,308 kin, valued at £46,522, an increase of £9,742 as compared with the value in 1911. This progress is due solely to an increased demand for these kinds of papers, which are not yet made in Japan. The principal countries taking part in the supply of writing paper are Great Britain, Austria-Hungary and Germany. The kinds mostly used are unruled foolscap and letter papers, which come chiefly from Great Britain.—(*British Trade Report*.)

APPLE EXPORTS FROM TASMANIA.

The apple export season to oversea markets has closed with 894,016 cases shipped to Europe and South America at prices that have been very satisfactory. Consignments of cases were made as follows (comparative figures for 1913 are shown in parenthesis): To United Kingdom, 766,703 (465,103); Germany, 72,175 (17,275); South America, 55,138 (115,763).

The big shrinkage in exports to South America is due to the reports of unfavourable market prospects in that country, and the space that had been booked on steamers was considerably reduced. Had all the fruit been sent to South America which was intended at the opening of the season, 1,000,000 cases as a total oversea export would probably have been reached, even though at the beginning of the season a short crop was expected in the South. Approximately 700,000 cases have been shipped to interstate ports and supplies are still going to Sydney. Altogether more than 1,500,000 cases of fruit have been shipped from Tasmania this season, while the entire 1913 output was only about 1,300,000 cases.—(*U. S. Consular Reports*.)

JAPANESE TARIFF AND IMPORTS.

It is surprising to note (says a Consular report) that, in the case of many industries which are now firmly established in Japan, and which enjoy the protection of the tariff, the imports of 1913 were larger than they were some fifteen years ago. Such are glass, soap, leather, paper, stationery, dynamite, clothing and hats, cycles and machinery. In many of these articles Japan's production is considerable—so much so that she is enabled to export large amounts to China and India; but the fact remains that, side by side with the growth of production in Japan, there has also been a growth in the demand for superior goods, and so it would appear that, in spite of the increase in Japan's industries, and in spite of her advancing tariff, the importation of goods other than mere raw materials is bound to continue, and that, consequently, for the foreign merchants with brains, energy and capital the opportunities for profitable business will be no less than in the so-called "good old days." —(*British Trade Report.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminals Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending December 2, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Port William—					
C. P. R.	202,576	62,637	13,256	3,547	282,016
Consolidated	286,020	132,776	27,205	77,360	523,361
Empire Elevator Co.	256,536	199,245	20,742	47,914	524,437
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	247,748	49,892	8,886	.....	306,526
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	215,586	47,275	4,033	219,122	486,016
G. T. Pacific	819,557	442,962	24,230	53,571	1,340,321
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	795,959	194,513	38,962	.....	1,029,434
Port William Elevator Co.	151,830	157,109	16,507	27,788	353,234
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	119,304	71,225	2,543	.....	193,072
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	623,972	409,895	76,911	67,315	1,178,093
D. Horn & Co.	21,678	8,247	977	34,449	65,351
Dominion Government Elevator.	378,836	117,150	15,024	39,247	550,257
Total terminal elevators.	4,119,602	1,892,926	249,277	570,253	6,832,058
Saskatoon Dom. Government Elevator.	323,429	381,042	8,976	.....	713,447
Moosejaw Dom. Government Elevator.	898,640	173,978	9,132	190	1,081,940
Total interior terminal elevators	1,222,069	555,020	18,108	190	1,795,387
Depot Harbour	42,826	102,250	.....	.....	145,076
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	468,679	400	.....	.....	469,079
Midland Elevator Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiffin, G. T. P.	1,396,774	603,774	42,867	.....	2,043,415
Port McNicol	3,094,177	760,181	.....	121,217	3,975,575
Collingwood	39,691	.....	.....	.....	39,691
Goderich	898,118	197,262	.....	32,975	1,038,355
Harbour Commissioners, Quebec.	2,005	69,081	.....	.....	71,086
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.	15,076	17,039	27,108	.....	59,223
Commercial Elevator Co.	17,974	117,390	.....	.....	135,364
Port Colborne	1,090,035	94,651	88,924	.....	1,273,640
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	367,508	4	9,067	45,100	421,679
" No. 2.	626,813	639,807	53,375	53,889	1,373,884
Montreal Warehousing Co.	64,277	333,500	106,231	45,201	519,209
West St. John, N.B.	204,462	264,804	.....	.....	469,266
Total public elevators.	8,328,445	3,110,143	327,572	298,382	12,064,542
Total quantity in store	13,670,116	5,558,089	594,957	868,825	20,691,987

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended December 2, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Wheat—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard.....	14,207	3,958	18,165	
No. 1 Northern.....	837,302	174,761	2,273,776	
No. 2 ".....	1,016,386	581,218	4,832,709	
No. 3 ".....	785,141	313,022	3,054,595	
No. 4 Wheat.....	526,807	120,620	1,568,480	
No. 5 ".....	11,840	253,502	265,342	
No. 6 ".....	986	31,043	32,029	
Other.....	939,759	19,622	1,625,020	
Totals, Wheat.....	4,119,602	1,222,069	8,328,445	13,670,116
Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Oats—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 C.W.....	15,526	1,759	17,285	
No. 2 ".....	431,924	292,165	1,409,410	
No. 3 ".....	298,448	128,343	819,261	
Ex. No. 1 Feed.....	200,973	185,684	404,742	
No. 1 Feed.....	30,189	559,176	589,365	
No. 2 ".....	32,794	339,684	372,478	
Other.....	946,355	51,385	1,945,548	
Totals, Oats.....	1,892,926	555,020	3,110,143	5,558,089
Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Barley—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 3 Extra.....	59,548	15,530	98,196	
No. 3 C.W.....	75,623	2,578	103,198	
No. 4 ".....	34,153	11,002	45,155	
Feed.....	16,673	268,455	16,673	
Rejected.....	63,280		3 31,735	
Other.....	249,277	18,108	327,572	594,957
Totals, Barley.....	249,277	18,108	327,572	594,957
Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Flax—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 N.W.C.....	476,019	274,475	750,494	
No. 2 C.W.....	55,762	23,907	79,669	
No. 3 C.W.....	22,313	190	22,503	
Rejected.....	16,159		16,159	
Other.....	570,253	190	298,382	868,825
Totals, Flax.....	570,253	190	298,382	868,825
Total quantity in store.....	6,832,058	1,795,387	12,064,542	20,691,987

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL and MONTON, N.B.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

1209. **Carbolic disinfectant.**—A London firm wishes to get into touch with a large wholesale druggist house in Canada likely to act as their sales agents for a carbolic disinfectant.

1210. **Box boards.**—A north of England firm of soap manufacturers are in the market for quantities of box boards sawn to specified lengths ranging from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ thickness, and in widths of 4 inches to 9 inches, and asks for names of Canadian exporters.

1211. **United Kingdom and South African market.**—A London merchant house which has recently established a Toronto branch is prepared to enter into business relations with Canadian manufacturers who wish to place goods on the United Kingdom and South African markets.

1212. **Lamps, groceries, provisions, etc.**—A London firm of purchasing agents wishes to get into touch with Canadian importers of lamps of various kinds, groceries, provisions, hardware, motor tires, cotton piece goods, etc.

1213. **Pit props, wood pulp and woodwork.**—A London firm is prepared to undertake the agency for Canadian exporters of pit props, wood pulp and woodwork generally.

1214. **Pearl buttons.**—A Birmingham firm of pearl button manufacturers asks for names of Canadian importers.

1215. **Buttons.**—A London firm manufacturing galalith horn, wood, celluloid and composition buttons wishes to get into touch with Canadian importers.

1216. **Muslins, lawns, book linings, etc.**—A Glasgow firm manufacturing muslins, lawns, book linings, buckrams, cambrics, etc., desires to be placed in touch with Canadian importers.

1217. **Fir railway ties.**—A number of French firms asks for full quotations from Canadian lumber manufacturers able to supply in large quantities British Columbia fir railway ties.

1218. **Timber.**—A Paris firm desires to get into touch with Canadian lumber manufacturers wishing to supply timber sawn according to French measurements.

1219. **Chemicals.**—A London firm of chemical manufacturers asks for names of Canadian importers.

1220. **Blankets, flannels, shirtings, etc.**—A Bradford firm makes inquiry for names of Canadian importers of blankets, flannels, shirtings, costume cloths, dress materials, black materials, shirts, etc.

1221. **Railway sleepers.**—A Scottish firm of timber merchants and creosoters desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers who can ship railway sleepers in large quantities.

1222. **Broom handles.**—A London firm who handle large quantities of Scandinavian and other broom handles, invites offers from Canadian manufacturers.

1223. **Knitted shirts, drawers and hosiery.**—A west of England firm desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of double-breasted knit shirts, knit drawers, and other hosiery.

1224. **Tinned beef.**—A British merchant desires price for tinned beef in one-pound tins in large quantities c.i.f. London or Liverpool.

1225. **Curry combs.**—A Swiss firm desires to get in touch with manufacturers of steel curry combs (cold rolled).

1226. **Homespun, etc.**—An old-established commission agent in Newfoundland desires to represent a Canadian manufacturer.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

With Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:—

Bounties.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage Table.
Trade Commissioner Service.

PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS.

PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PART VII.—TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics.
Trade and Commerce.

Weekly Report.

(Circulated within Canada only.)

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Miscellaneous Publications.

Canada Grain Act.
Canada Year Book.
Census Returns.
Commercial Arrangements between Canada and Foreign Countries.
Export Directory.
Inspection and Sale Act.
List of Licensed Elevators.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

In view of the transfer of British Consuls from and to various Consulates, and the occasional retirement of those officers, it has been considered desirable to give the address of the Consulate and omit the names of the Consuls.

Austria-Hungary:

Trieste, British Consul General.

Belgium:

Antwerp, British Consul General.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.

Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

China:

Harbin, British Consul.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.

Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Vice-Consul.

Panama, British Consul General.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul.

St. Petersburg, British Consul.

Vladivostock, British Consul.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.

Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Turkey:

Constantinople, British Consul General.

Turkey-in-Asia:

Smyrna, British Consul General.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable Address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne, Cable address, Canadian.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiuklang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address Cancom.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable address, Canadian.

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighting, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable Address, Canadian.
R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. F. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood & Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.
E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Made in Canada Abroad.	2387
Great Britain—	
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	2392
Manchester (Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike)	2395
Glasgow (Mr. F. Dane)	2398
Cuba (Mr. A. T. Quilez)	2400
Newfoundland (Mr. W. B. Nicholson)	2402
South Africa (Mr. D. M. McKibbin)	2403
Canadian Trade for Twelve Months to September	2405
Panama Canal Traffic	2408
Japanese Market for Paints	2409
German and Austrian Trade through Hong Kong	2411
Canadian Produce Prices in England	2420
British Agricultural Produce Imports	2421
Russian Implement Trade Prospects	2422
Notes on German Trade—	
Fertilizers	2424
Carpets	2429
Tin Wares	2430
Cordage and Twine	2433
United States Treasury Decisions	2435
British Consular Reports—	
Japan	2440
Notes on Foreign Trade	2447
Canadian Grain Statistics	2451
Trade Inquiries	2453
Commercial Intelligence Service	2457

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, December 21, 1914.

No. 569

CHINA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. W. Ross.*)

SHANGHAI, October 28, 1914.

PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The third anniversary of the establishment of the Chinese Republic occurred on October 10. It is therefore a not unfitting time to review present conditions, what has been accomplished and what outlook the future presents. Whether or not October 10, 1911, is to mark an epoch in the history of the nation, depends upon the permanency of government. As far as the present is concerned, it is gratifying to note that the country is comparatively at peace, and had the present Government nothing more to its credit, it has at least demonstrated its ability to maintain comparative order. This of itself has been no easy task, but has been accomplished with less turmoil and less destruction of life than might have been expected.

During the year just past trade and the revenues have continued to expand, an abundant harvest contributed to the general prosperity of the people; and with the exception of marauding bands of outlaws, the revolutionists of the previous year had fled the country. At a time therefore when China was settling down to an apparent era of peace and promise of a fair measure of prosperity, the present European war supervened.

TRADE OF THE PAST YEAR.

Customs returns for 1913 have shown the trade for that year to be the highest on record. The value of the direct foreign trade was nearly *tls. 1,000,000,000 (=

* Hk. tls. 1=62½ cents Canadian currency.

\$650,000,000 Canadian currency), exceeding the total of 1912 by tls. 130,000,000, the actual figures being net foreign imports tls. 570,162,555, and exports tls. 403,305,546. The total revenue collection was Hk. tls. 43,969,853, showing, as compared with the collection of 1912, an increase of Hk. tls. 4,019,240, and as compared with that of 1911—also a record year—an increase of Hk. tls. 7,790,000. The two years have seen a rise in customs revenue of over 21 per cent.

That this record of trade could have been maintained in 1914 was indicated by the customs returns for the first two quarterly periods of the current year, but it is now feared that, in common with all countries, the present war must very appreciably effect the returns, particularly with regard to exports.

PRESENT SITUATION.

Nevertheless, the situation up to the present has been met with courage and resources. The Chinese are well aware of the struggle that is going on in

Europe. They also know and fully realize that China is for the time being left entirely to her own resources, and there seems to be an earnest desire on the part of the provincial governments and the people to assist the central Government by all the means in their power. Land and other provincial taxes are being collected and remitted to Peking, economies in provincial and national affairs are being adopted, and all unnecessary expenditure curtailed.

THE SALT TAX.

The salt tax under the careful and able administration of Sir Richard Dane (who has been lent to China by the Indian Government) has produced a revenue of tls. 24,000,000 (\$15,000,000 Canadian currency) for the year ending May 20 last. The service of all the loans secured upon the salt revenue only requires the sum of tls. 16,250,000. When the reorganization scheme now being perfected by the directors of the salt inspectorate is in operation, and conditions in the country regain the normal, it may be expected that a much larger revenue will be available.

Some months ago Sir Richard Dane is said to have declared that he saw no reason to suppose that salt in China would not produce a revenue of six million sterling annually. Moreover the reorganization of the Salt Gabelle can hardly be said to have begun, as the regulations were only promulgated in February last. Notwithstanding, the revenue for the past year paid into the quintuple banks has exceeded three million sterling. The estimate of tls. 77,000,000 for the financial year 1913-14 may quite possibly be realized.

THE DOMESTIC LOAN.

Early in the beginning of the war it became evident to China that she must look to her own people for means to carry on the government of the country. The success of the domestic loan must be a matter of satisfaction to the Government. Originally issued for a sum of \$16,000,000 Mexican at interest of 6 per cent, and the issue rate at 88; the period of the loan is twelve years, redemption beginning the fourth year.

The manner in which the bonds have been taken up has encouraged a further issue, and the loan will probably ultimately reach to \$40,000,000 Mexican. Chinese residents abroad—the Straits Settlements, Java, the Philippines and elsewhere—applying for no less than \$8,000,000 of the bonds. There could be no better proof of the confidence which the Chinese have in the stability of the Government than the manner in which they have shown their willingness to participate in this loan.

CHINESE TRADE AND THE WAR.

The effect of the war upon the foreign trade of China could not be other than unfavourable. Foreign exports, except to the United States and Japan, being almost at a standstill, and the latter country as a rule takes but a small proportion of the amount which China sends abroad. It is estimated that silk and tea to the value of tls. 10,000,000 contracted for by foreign merchants (German), who cannot now take over their cargoes, are locked up in godowns in Shanghai. The same applies to hides and skins, and to seeds in Hankow and northern ports, and also to beans at Dalny. Shipments of bean oil from Dalny to Antwerp in August have probably failed to reach their destination. About 60 per cent of all the bean oil goes to the European countries now at war, and the cessation of exports means a serious loss to the port as well as to the Manchurian farmers. In addition, there are tons of straw braid, pongees and raw silk in warehouses at Tsingtau.

ASSISTANCE TO SILK INDUSTRY.

Efforts are being made through the assistance of the Chinese Government to enable the silk filatures in Shanghai to keep running in order to give work to the several thousand operators employed, although there is no sale for the silk. A silk

flature, it may be explained, is a large factory, very like a cotton mill, in which silk from the cocoons is wound into skeins. There are nearly fifty of these flatures, large and small, in and about Shanghai. Some of them employ over 1,000 operatives, and in the aggregate several thousand women and girls are employed. The closing down of this source of employment and throwing out of work of all those people is a very serious matter to Shanghai. Moreover, the cocoons must not be left too long before unwinding as many of them will rot, while silk in skeins can be safely kept for several years.

This very serious matter is now being discussed in the native and foreign press and between the representatives of the Government and banks it is hoped that some measure of relief may be adopted.

EFFECT ON IMPORTS.

The matter of imports is not of so great importance, only in so far as it affects the volume of China's foreign trade. As pointed out in a former report the demand for foreign goods in China is only limited by the ability of the people to pay for them.

Fortunately for China the season's crops have been fully up to the average, food being abundant and reasonable in price. It may safely be stated that the importation of foreign flour into China during the current year will not reach half the amount of that in recent years.

A very serious matter to a large and important industry is the shortage in supply of aniline dyes and artificial indigo. This is the land of the "blue gown." The annual importation of dyes of this class into China is nearly £1,000,000 in value, practically all of which came from Germany and Belgium, and other countries do not supply their own demand, so it is feared that the great many thousands of dye houses scattered throughout the country will be deprived of their occupation.

There is also a shortage of paper in this market, but in all other respects China will not suffer from want of imported goods.

NEEDS OF THE COUNTRY.

To adequately give in detail the future prospects of China and sufficiently express the various needs of reform would require the pages of a book and not the brief space of a trade report. In general it may be said that the future is extremely promising. Given a strong government, great reforms are not only possible but probable.

China has great resources, but resources are of little value if nothing is made of them. Although China can grow almost anything and is rich in minerals of all kinds, she yet imports cotton cloth of the cheaper grades—which might well be made in the country from native grown cotton—to the value of tls. 65,000,000 yearly. And with vast deposits of iron and coal large imports of both commodities are annually brought in.

Industrial enterprises under purely native control are very few compared with the needs of the country, and scarcely any of them are in a flourishing condition.

The great bulk of the people live off the soil, and all of the exports to foreign countries are in natural products—tea, silk, beans, seeds, hides, skins and furs. Agriculture, however, is conducted in the most primitive manner. New seeds are seldom introduced, and machinery is not employed to any extent. The cotton seed annually sown has so deteriorated that it only produces about half a crop of cotton, with fibres so short that it has a very limited sale abroad. Too many people are trying to live off the soil for the reason that there is no other employment for their labour. Large numbers of the inhabitants should find employment in working the mines now undeveloped, and others should obtain their living through the various industrial occupations badly needed throughout the Republic.

Primarily the most pressing needs of China are:—

1st. A great extension of railway lines to enable far distant and now inaccessible provinces to convey their products to the markets of the seaboard.

2nd. The extensive mineral wealth of the country needs to be developed, and this cannot be done without the assistance of foreign methods and foreign money.

3rd. The establishment of industrial enterprises of every conceivable kind, and this is probably the most difficult of all the problems.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

Formerly the gentry and their sons allowed their finger nails to grow as a badge to show they were above any kind of manual labour, and unfortunately this spirit in a measure still persists among the people.

Throughout the central parts of China in almost every large town are to be seen large factories which are either completely closed down or when running at all only work a few months in each year. In one place it will be a cotton mill; in another a silk filature; in another a brick works or a glass factory, or a paper mill.

The history of these enterprises has in nearly all cases been as follows:—

1. A company is formed with either insufficient capital or a building is erected far too large for the requirements of the business.

2. A foreign manager is at first employed, but his position in most cases is made so untenable that he is either obliged to resign or to compound with the owners for a cessation of his agreement.

3. Chinese management.

4. Closing down of the works.

This state of affairs is due to lack of knowledge of industrial methods and the economies of modern business, and must eventually disappear, but for the time being it is clearly evident that China must continue to import the great bulk of her manufactured requirements.

PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE.

Given a strong Government the future for China is full of promise. The railway extensions referred to are either already under way or will be commenced at the close of the war. In agriculture, the Government is alive to the necessities of the country, and certain sums of money have already been granted for the establishment of experimental stations. Extensive river conservancy work is also under contemplation to prevent the annual flooding of certain areas of the country, and schemes for irrigation are also under way.

Mining regulations also have recently been promulgated. The restrictions to foreign capital and foreign management, however, are of such a nature that unless they are modified, neither will be available for the development of this industry.

PROBABLE INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

It will be seen from the following extract upon foreign trade of China for 1913, that comparing Japan, the Philippines and China, there is a strong probability of a great increase in the consumption of foreign goods by China in the future:—

“Japanese and Filipinos are in many respects similar to Chinese in their natural disposition and ability to consume products. Standards of living are being rapidly raised all over the world. Let us take the Japanese. The following table shows progress of Japan's import trade:—

Year.	Foreign Imports.	Per Capita Consumption.
	Yen.	Yen.
1877..	27,420,903	0.79
1890..	81,728,581	2.02
1911..	513,405,705	9.97
1912..	618,992,277	11.83

"Thus in less than forty years the per capita consumption of foreign products by Japanese has increased from yen 0.79 to yen 11.83.

"Taking the trade returns of the Philippines since the American occupation, we have:—

Year.	Foreign Imports.	Per Capita Consumption.
	P.	P.
1899..	26,233,134	3.74
1912..	109,099,960	13.64

"China's imports have progressed as follows:—

Year.	Foreign Imports.	Per Capita Consumption.
	Tls.	Tls.
1864..	65,767,554	0.17
1891..	134,003,863	0.33
1913..	570,162,557	1.60

"Putting these returns, for purposes of comparison, into the same currency—Canadian gold—we have:—

"*Japan*.—Per capita consumption of foreign products increased in 35 years from 40 cents to \$5.90.

"*Philippines*.—Per capita consumption of foreign products increased in fourteen years (under American rule) from 90 cents to \$3.41.

"*China*.—Per capita consumption of foreign products increased in fifty years from approximately 10 cents to \$1.

"If China's import trade develops in the next twenty years in the same proportion as those of Japan and the Philippines have done in the last twenty years, Chinese per capita consumption of foreign products would by 1934 be approximately \$10 Canadian currency, or £2 sterling. That would be an import trade of about four billions dollars gold, or eight hundred million pounds sterling, to be divided among the commercial nations of the world."

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. E. H. S. Flood.*)

BARBADOS, November 27, 1914.

CANADIAN FLOUR IN BRITISH GUIANA.

Elsewhere in this number of the Weekly Report will be found a notice of a change in the customs regulations in British Guiana, which has been occasioned by the large quantity of Canadian flour that has been imported into the colony since the Canadian reciprocity agreement went into force, part of which has come directly from Halifax on the Royal Mail steamers, and part by way of New York. Though it is declared by the importers in British Guiana that all the flour that has received the preference is actually Canadian, the Customs Department nevertheless feels it necessary to protect itself by declaring that hereafter goods from Canada passing through New York shall be bonded through and not re-shipped at that port. It is not unlikely that some of the other large West Indian colonies may follow the example of British Guiana in this matter. It is gratifying to be able to report that a very

large quantity of Canadian flour has been imported into British Guiana this year, as the following return supplied through the courtesy of the Comptroller of Customs of that colony will show. The statement gives the quantity and value up to September 30 of the present year, and for comparison, the corresponding figures for 1913:—

Countries of Origin.	Quantities.		Values.	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
	Brls. or bags	Brls. or bags	\$	\$
Canada.	113,003	61,387	494,262	275,492
United States.	34,367	65,010	162,467	305,971
Argentina.		250		1,075
United Kingdom.	34	8	259	50
Other Countries.	5	422	34	1,919
Total.	147,426	127,077	657,022	584,507

STOCKS AND PRICES IN GEORGETOWN.

The large import of flour shown above makes probable present advices that extra flour is in full supply, and that supers are being sold at cost. The market, however, is slowly reaching normal. Stocks of oats are reported heavy and are being sold low. There is evidently no over-stocking of hay, as the import has not been large; the price now quoted is \$2.50 per 100 pounds retail. The imports of oats for the year up to the 31st October amounted to 26,156 sacks, chiefly Canadian; and of hay 1,595 bales, about the same in quantity as last year, though below the import of 1912. The market is only moderately supplied with fish, though pollock is in over-supply. The importation this year was not as large as last. Potatoes are reported as selling at \$2.50 to \$2.75 a barrel, with an upward tendency. The quantity imported up to the present is given as 37,764 barrels from all ports, and are chiefly Canadian; this is a larger quantity than the corresponding period of last or the previous year. The quantity of peas imported for the ten months of the year amounted to 4,367 barrels and bags, which is under the average. These were chiefly from Canada, and it would appear that further consignments would be desirable if supplies are available for export from Canada. A large amount of French butter has been imported during the year, and a certain though small supply from Canada.

WEATHER AND CULTIVATION.

The weather has been favourable throughout the year, and the cane crop has benefited, and in fact vegetation generally. It is early in the year to give a precise statement as to the quantity of sugar to be obtained at the end of the year, but advices from leading commercial sources are to the effect that with a continuance of favourable weather conditions the crop might reach 100,000 tons. It will be remembered that for the last three years the export of sugar from this colony was 98,451 tons in 1911, 77,788 in 1912, and 87,414 in 1913. Up to November 5 this year the export was 67,663. A statement, however, from the Agricultural Department of British Guiana would seem to indicate that expectations for the year were even higher than 100,000 tons, as the estimate has been placed at probably 112,000 tons.

The following taken from Customs House Returns will show the export of sugar, rum and molasses up to November 19 of this and the previous year:—

	1913 to 19th Nov.	1914 to 19th Nov.
Sugar—		
United Kingdom..... tons.	15,791	21,859
United States.....	2,447	2,734
Canada.....	43,769	50,555
Total.....	62,007	75,148
Molasses—		
Holland..... Galls.	93,040	77,615
Rum—		
United Kingdom..... "	2,037,485	2,231,482
Canada.....	112,257	114,182
Total.....	2,149,742	2,345,664

EXPORTS OF OTHER PRODUCTS.

The principal exports up to the middle of November for which an increase over the previous year was shown were cattle, cocoanuts, charcoal, coffee, copra, leather, lime citrate, rum, sugar, diamonds; and the principal exports showing decreases were gold, cubic greenheart, rice, rum, molasses, lumber, and balata.

The distribution of the above products to countries is as follows: The United States took the greater part of the cocoanuts. Balata and copra went principally to the United Kingdom, as did also squared timber, which is generally greenheart and crabwood boards. The West Indian colonies took nearly all the rice, displacing to that extent the imports from the East Indies. The greater part of the rum went to the United Kingdom, and three-quarters of the sugar to Canada.

BAHAMAS.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT

(Mr. R. H. Curry.)

NASSAU, November 23, 1914.

TRADE WITH CANADA.

With the cessation of a direct line of steamers between Canada and the Bahamas, trade between the two countries has not developed during the present year as might have been desired.

Unfortunately the system adopted in this colony by the Custom House makes it quite impossible to say with any degree of accuracy to what extent trade has increased or otherwise, as goods imported from Canada must necessarily come via New York, that being the only port from which there is regular and direct communication with Nassau, and as no certificate of origin is required, in a great many instances the United States is credited with these importations, as if they originated in that country.

Although there is no direct steamship communication between the Dominion and the Bahamas, a number of the merchants continue to show their loyalty to the Canadian market by importing flour, hay, oats and other commodities in fair quantities whenever the market admits of their doing so.

EXPORT OF TOMATOES.

During the present year there was a decided increase in the export of tomatoes from this colony to Canada, 18,709 crates being shipped, as compared with 7,562 crates shipped during the previous year. This is a step in the right direction, and as the prospects for an excellent crop during the coming season are very bright, the only thing needed to make this an important and lucrative business is a little fostering and encouragement by Canadians in the position to handle tomatoes.

OTHER PRODUCTS OF THE COLONY.

A considerable quantity of citrus fruit is consumed in Canada, and there is no reason why oranges and grape fruit from this colony are not imported instead of those from other countries. The quality of the fruit produced in the Bahamas is far above the average. If this matter was taken up by some of the commission houses in Canada there is no reason why a substantial business should not be developed provided it was handled in a proper manner.

The above remarks might also be applied to sponges and sisal, both of which are exported. Sisal for binder twine is used extensively in the Canadian Northwest, and sponges are used all over the Dominion.

At present all of these articles reach the Canadian consumer through the intermediary of New York commission houses and middlemen, which must of necessity enhance the cost of same. These additional expenses could easily be avoided if some enterprising Canadian merchants would go into the matter, and within a short period good results would be reaped.

EFFECT OF THE WAR.

The European war has affected the business of the colony very seriously, as the prices of the principal exports have been considerably reduced. The European markets to which most of the sponges are usually shipped are to all intents and purposes closed, and the demand for sisal is very limited owing to the condition of the money market in the United States.

There are several commission houses in New York who do a good business with the Bahamas, and it would no doubt pay some firms of the same class in Canada to try and obtain a footing in this market.

JAPAN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

November 5, 1914.

COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY.

The question of a further curtailment of output has lately been demanding the attention of those engaged in the cotton spinning industry of Japan. At a meeting held in Osaka on November 3, the Cotton Spinners' Association decided to carry out a further curtailment of output from January 1, 1915. There was some discussion as to the best method of curtailment and one of the most influential companies wished to substitute decreased working hours for the stoppage of a percentage of the spindles. Recommendations, however, were passed and it is expected that all the companies will fall into line, and that a general manager of the association will be called to give effect to the proposal. In brief, it is proposed to stop work for four days and nights a month and to suspend 20 per cent of the spindles working from January 1 till July 31, 1915.

It is stated that at the end of October, 1914, the number of spindles installed was 2,620,500. Of these 2,121,600 spindles are affected by the agreement. The new spindles at present in course of erection are said to amount to 110,000. Making allowances for these, therefore it is calculated that the number working from January 1, 1915, would be equal to about 2,033,000 spindles working full time. This compares with 2,325,805 spindles working in January and 2,448,204 spindles in June, 1914.

PARTICULARS AS TO INDUSTRY.

The following table gives particulars with reference to the Japanese cotton spinning industry for the six month periods January-June, 1913; July-December, 1913; and January-June, 1914:—

	Jan.-June, 1913.	July-Dec., 1913.	Jan.-June, 1914.
Number of companies.....	33	37	42
Daily average of working spindles—			
Ring.....	2,074,899	2,174,295	2,356,484
Mule.....	43,503	43,154	46,089
Total.....	2,118,402	2,217,449	2,402,573
Number of working days.....	162.4	165.6	160.9
“ “ hours.....	22.44	22.32	22.29
Average count produced—			
Ring.....	23.0	22.2	21.3
Mule.....	47.7	41.2	39.5
Production of yarn—			
Ring.....	300,322,879	312,762,166	343,184,613
Mule.....	1,456,891	1,652,156	2,553,934
Total.....	301,779,770	314,414,322	345,738,547
Daily average of yarn per spindles—			
Ring.....	13.5	13.4	13.5
Mule.....	4.4	5.5	12.6
Cotton consumed.....lbs.	344,729,995	361,141,878	398,729,214
Waste cotton consumed.....“	36,158,364	42,862,841	46,427,931
Waste yarn consumed.....“	3,388,858	2,488,225	2,689,860
Daily average of horse-power—			
Steam.....	63,468	65,018	70,721
Water or electricity.....	4,667	5,099	8,079
Number of operatives—			
Male.....	19,167	20,246	22,351
Female.....	88,227	87,849	94,765
Average daily wages—			
Male.....sen.	48.07	48.92	39.25
Female.....“	31.60	32.43	32.00

METAL IMPORTS FROM THE ENEMY.

Japan has been importing in the past a considerable amount of metals and metal goods from Germany and Austria. The following customs returns therefore giving the quantity and value of this import for the year 1913 and the first six months of 1914 should furnish some indication as to extent of the opportunity created by the withdrawal of these supplies:—

Yokohama Returns—	Ton.	£
Construction steel.....	617,099	373,410
Tool steel and crucible steel.....	29,032	49,490
Iron plates and sheets.....	203,067	141,173

In this list the figures for the import of iron plates and sheets for the six months January-June, 1914, are only £445 behind those for the whole year 1913, the figures for which year were £70,814 approximately.

Kobe Returns—	Ton.	£
Bars..	669,512	437,564
Rods..	202	194
Angles..	67,533	41,650
Joists..	61,307	39,940
Channel..	33,716	23,000
Spring steel bars..	466	460
Hohehutte..	368	407
High speed steel plates..	101	100
Shavel steel plates..	614	615
Steel ship plates..	21,700	25,810
Steel boiler plates, German..	2,816	2,235
“ “ Austrian..	3,225	2,130
Spring steel sheets..	103	115

In steel bars the figures for the first six months of 1914 are only 59,523 tons behind the total of 365,273 tons imported in 1913.

The imports of angle iron for the first six months of 1914 are only 1,400,000 kin behind the 1913 total of 63,634,498 kin.

There was a great falling off in the import of steel ships plates for the first six months of 1914.

Osaka Returns—	1913 and Jan.-July, 1914.
	Tons. £
Construction steel..	19,002 15,543
	Jan.-July, 1914.
Osaka Returns—	Tons. £
Tool steel and crucible steel..	35 161

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. E. Ray.*)

BIRMINGHAM, November 25, 1914.

CANADIAN EGGS INQUIRED FOR.

Appreciable quantities of Canadian eggs have reached the Birmingham market during the last few weeks; but the demand is far in excess of the supply. Inquiries are being made continually for Canadian exporters, and if the latter are desirous of extending their sales, they are advised to forward a request to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, for the list of Birmingham buyers accompanying this report. (Refer File No. A 674.)

In 1911, eggs valued at \$37,000 were received from Canada, but last year they fell in value to \$5,000. Great Britain's annual purchases from abroad approximate \$45,000,000, the chief country of origin being Russia. Imports from the latter country last year were valued at \$23,000,000, and Denmark supplied a little more than \$10,000,000 worth.

The price of new laid eggs in Birmingham is now 75 cents per dozen.

Commenting upon the scarcity of eggs, *Farm and Home* states in its current issue: "Without going into details regarding exact quantities, it may be stated that the supplies of eggs now arriving from Europe are very small indeed. The figures show an enormous decrease for the month of September, especially from Russia, Austria, Germany, and France. The effect that this has upon the British markets is that home

produce is standing at a higher price than has ever been known before. This is a magnificent opportunity for the farmer. Half of the eggs used in Great Britain during an average year are now conspicuous by their absence. Eggs are a necessity to-day; therefore a shortage of this immensity is felt by every one in the country.

So far as one can judge, the scarcity will become still more acute in the near future. A large number of poultry-keepers are killing off their fowls; this is proved by the enormous number of pullets and hens that have been sent to the leading markets. Not only for the sake of the present, but also for the future, this practice must be stopped at once. The whole poultry industry of the country will be ruined for years to come if farmers and others insist on killing off their stock birds.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF FISH.

According to official returns, the total value of fish exported from the United Kingdom in October this year was £650,368 (or 69 per cent) less in value than during October, 1913. The returns were:—

	October, 1913.	October, 1914.
Fresh fish	£232,070	£ 3,630
Cured herrings	598,783	203,255
Other cured fish	112,193	85,793
Total	<u>£943,046</u>	<u>£292,678</u>

The value of imports during similar periods was: October, 1914, £441,168; October, 1913, £480,097. The chief decrease was in fresh fish—£50,670. Imports of canned and cured fish increased in value by £11,741, the respective figures being: October, 1913, £387,787, and October, 1914, £399,528. The increase was connected with canned fish, the value of the said increase amounting to £65,740, canned sardines being the most favourably affected. The value of canned salmon, in comparison with the corresponding month of 1913, showed an advance of £7,663; but the value of canned lobsters declined by £24,841. An analysis of the last ten months' imports of canned fish reveals, in comparison with the corresponding months of 1913, an increase of £1,000,000, canned salmon constituting nearly the entire increase.

HERRING EXPORTS TO GERMANY PROHIBITED.

It was stated in the House of Commons yesterday that the Board of Trade had been watching with great care the trade in herrings, and they had two or three suspicious cases of herrings passing from Scotch and English ports indirectly into Germany. Three cases of prosecution under the Trading with the Enemy Act were pending, and the Board had now prohibited the export of herrings entirely, with the exception that licenses for export were issued in exceptional cases.

CONDITION OF LEATHER TRADE.

The *Leather Trades' Review* in its current issue states: "The advances on the prices of sheep pelts towards the end of September were mainly due to their improved quality. The price of London fellmongered pelts during October did not change, but as an advance of about 7d. per dozen was made during September the maintenance of this rise was noteworthy. Sheep linings have a very good sale, but grains are slow, the skiver market being quiet, although better than it was a few months ago. Labour is very scarce, and becoming more so every day. There is no doubt that were trade in its normal state the shortage of labour would be a very serious matter for leather manufacturers. Sheep pelts and ox hides of nearly every grade are much dearer than they were, and kips are about as scarce as they can be. The cost of production is

therefore bound to increase. Fortunately calf skins and horse hides are lower in price in the majority of grades, so that there is no present prospect of any important advance in calf leather values."

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DYE INDUSTRY.

It is officially announced that the Board of Trade, after consultation with a Committee on Chemical Manufactures, has decided that it is advisable to take steps to encourage the permanent manufacture of dyestuffs and colours in the United Kingdom on a large scale, so as to guard against any recurrence of the present difficulty, due to the cessation of continental supplies.

According to the *Board of Trade Journal*, "a meeting was held at the offices of the Board of Trade on November 10, which was attended by representatives of twenty-two important associations and firms engaged in the colour-using industries. There was laid before the meeting a scheme for the formation of a limited company with a large capital, of which the bulk would be subscribed by the consumers of dyestuffs and colours and others interested, the Government indicating their willingness conditionally on this being done to subscribe a certain proportion of the share capital and to guarantee the interest on a large debenture issue for a term of years. Precautions would be taken to preserve the British control of the enterprise and to prevent undue encroachment on other branches of the chemical trades.

"The meeting was informed that preliminary arrangements had been made enabling H.M. Government to acquire important dye-producing works in this country for the purposes of the new company if established, and that the Government would be prepared to take all necessary steps to secure the acquisition of any other concerns in the United Kingdom whose transfer to the new company might be desirable.

"The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution approving the principle of a national effort being made by the trade to increase the British supply of synthetic colours, and welcoming the assistance of H.M. Government for that purpose. A small committee representing the trades concerned was appointed to confer with the Board of Trade with a view to the elaboration of a scheme on the lines discussed at the meeting."

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. F. Dane.*)

GLASGOW, November 25, 1914.

IRISH TRADE RETURNS.

A report of the Superintendent of Statistics and Intelligence Branch of Ireland contains interesting information with respect to the trade through Irish ports.

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total import and export trade at Irish ports in 1913 is estimated at £147,559,560, as compared with £140,349,677 in 1912, an increase of £7,209,883. The imports amounted to a total of £73,673,149, and the exports to a total of £73,886,411. The increase in the estimated value of the trade in 1913 as compared with 1912 has taken place both in exports and imports, the increase in imports amounting to £505,450, and in exports to £6,704,433. The following statement shows the total estimated values of imports and exports in the last five years.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1909	£64,231,353	£60,929,183	£125,160,536
1910	65,478,482	65,901,466	131,379,948
1911	66,748,536	65,086,830	131,835,366
1912	73,167,699	67,181,978	140,349,677
1913	73,673,149	73,886,411	147,559,560

It will be seen that the values of imports have shown an increase each year compared with the previous year, and likewise the exports have shown an increase each year, with the exception of the year 1911.

CHANGES IN PRICES.

From these figures it will be seen that the trade in 1913 shows a great improvement on 1912, and exceeds the records of any of the preceding years. In considering, however, the increases or decreases in trade it should be borne in mind that the rise or fall in the total value is to a considerable extent due to the rise or fall in the prices of commodities. In recent years—in fact since 1896—there has been a marked upward tendency in prices particularly during the period from 1904 to 1913. It appears that prices fell in 1905, rose in 1906 and 1907, fell in 1908 and increased again in 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913. Accordingly, although the total value of the import and export trade of Ireland has increased in a most satisfactory manner, the increase in the volume of the trade has not been so great.

RE-EXPORTS.

It will be remembered that the figures in the tables of imports and exports include not only articles imported for home consumption but also consignments which have been returned or re-exported without going through any process of manufacture, as with the present restricted means of information it is not possible to distinguish imports or exports from what are strictly speaking returned exports or returned imports, but this trade is a small proportion of the total Irish trade.

IMPORTS—SUMMARY TABLES—1912-13.

	1912.	1913.
1. Farm Produce, Food and Drink Stuff—		
(a) Live stock.	£ 232,814	£ 289,993
(b) Dead meat, including bacon, ham, game, etc.	2,496,511	2,874,046
(c) Eggs, poultry, butter, etc.	722,997	728,492
(d) Fish.	302,798	325,674
(e) Fruit and vegetables.	1,118,817	1,135,925
(f) Grain, flour, mea's, etc.	8,239,817	8,002,229
(g) Feed ng stuffs.	5,637,012	5,422,110
(h) Tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, etc.	4,064,342	3,704,237
(i) Tobacco and snuff.	1,116,386	987,507
(j) Wines, spirits, porter, ale, mineral waters, etc.	1,187,365	1,234,559
(k) Other provisions and food stuffs.	1,059,799	1,211,668
Total of farm produce, etc.	£26,178,658	£25,916,440
2. Raw Materials—		
(a) Coke, coal, etc.	£ 3,011,015	£ 3,292,215
(b) Wood, hewn and sawn.	1,937,159	1,986,025
(c) Stones, slates, metal ores, etc.	489,055	485,481
(d) Fats.	197,585	216,744
(e) Hides, skins, wool, hair and feathers.	462,965	388,274
(f) Flax.	2,416,958	2,300,115
(g) Other textile raw materials.	1,759,312	2,056,182
(h) Other raw produce.	503,434	463,811
Total of raw materials.	£10,777,483	£11,168,847

IMPORTS—SUMMARY TABLES— 1912-13.—*Continued.*

3. Manufactured Goods—

(a) Textiles—

1. Yarns, thread, rope, cordage, etc.. . .	£ 2,475,838	£ 2,090,911
2. Piece goods, apparel, drapery, etc.. .	15,189,161	16,270,927

(b) Leather goods—

1. Leather.. . . .	590,686	565,090
2. Boots, shoes, saddlery, India rubber goods.. . . .	2,222,086	2,236,878

(c) Metals and manufactures chiefly of metals—

1. Metal and metal castings, etc.. . . .	4,624,195	4,328,836
2. Machinery, implements, motors, ships, etc.	3,971,506	4,061,549

(d) Wooden articles, furniture, and articles mainly of wood.. . . .

1,272,372	1,196,546
-----------	-----------

(e) Paper, stationery, books, etc..

1,205,283	1,161,176
-----------	-----------

(f) Bricks, tiles, earthenware, china, glass, etc..

985,358	942,965
---------	---------

(g) Chandlery, soap, candles, oils, paints, etc..

2,237,212	2,318,762
-----------	-----------

(h) Chemicals, fertilizers, dye stuffs.. . . .

1,337,079	1,320,161
-----------	-----------

(i) Miscellaneous articles.. . . .

100,782	94,061
---------	--------

Total of manufactured goods.. . . .	£36,211,558	£36,587,862
-------------------------------------	-------------	-------------

Gross total.. . . .	£73,167,699	£73,673,149
---------------------	-------------	-------------

EXPORTS—SUMMARY TABLES—1912-13.

1. Farm Produce, Food and Drink Stuff—

(a) Live stock.. . . .	£12,324,951	£19,468,547
(b) Dead meat, including bacon, hams, game, etc.	5,143,167	4,880,512
(c) Eggs, poultry, butter, etc..	8,516,016	8,174,498
(d) Fish.. . . .	482,698	388,028
(e) Fruit and vegetables.. . . .	684,300	599,791
(f) Grain, flour, meals, etc..	794,245	798,628
(g) Feeding stuffs.. . . .	516,070	452,682
(h) Tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, etc..	29,373	25,664
(i) Tobacco and snuff.. . . .	590,334	590,333
(j) Wines, spirits, porter, ale, mineral waters..	4,439,594	4,655,957
(k) Other provisions and food stuffs.. . . .	1,145,515	1,054,430

Total of farm produce, etc..	£34,666,263	£41,089,070
--------------------------------------	-------------	-------------

2. Raw Materials—

(a) Coal, coke, etc.. . . . .	.....	.....
(b) Wood, hewn and sawn.. . . .	259,131	235,920
(c) Stones, slates, metal ores, etc..	523,829	544,511
(d) Fats.. . . .	415,008	379,402
(e) Hides, skins, wool, hair, feathers, etc.. . .	1,550,751	1,322,182
(f) Flax.. . . .	208,008	163,717
(g) Other textile raw materials.. . . .	1,110,226	1,556,218
(h) Other raw produce.. . . .	401,506	309,154

Total of raw materials.. . . .	£4,468,459	£4,511,104
--------------------------------	------------	------------

3. Manufactured Goods—

(a) Textiles—

1. Yarns, thread, rope, cordage, etc.. . .	£ 2,775,316	£ 3,023,093
2. Piece goods, apparel, drapery, etc.. .	18,830,524	19,041,384

(b) Leather goods—

1. Leather.. . . .	71,383	54,495
2. Boots, shoes, saddlery, India rubber goods.. . . .	249,273	215,648

(c) Metals and manufactures chiefly of metals—

1. Metal and metal castings, etc.. . . .	485,570	443,280
2. Machinery, implements, motors, ships, etc..	4,317,949	4,214,340

(d) Wooden articles, furniture and articles mainly of wood.. . . .

357,648	354,708
---------	---------

(g) Paper, stationery, books, etc..

387,793	362,661
---------	---------

(f) Bricks, tiles, earthenware, china, glass, etc..

24,925	16,765
--------	--------

(g) Chandlery, soap, candles, oils, paints, etc..

143,832	133,198
---------	---------

(h) Chemicals, fertilizers, dye stuffs.. . . .

208,523	215,903
---------	---------

(i) Miscellaneous articles.. . . .

194,520	210,762
---------	---------

Total of manufactured goods.. . . .	£28,047,256	£28,286,237
-------------------------------------	-------------	-------------

Gross total.. . . .	£67,181,978	£73,886,411
---------------------	-------------	-------------

It will be seen from the summary tables that in the case of imports there was an increase in 1913 in raw materials and manufactured goods, while there was a decrease in farm produce, food and drink stuffs.

In the case of exports there was an increase in each of the three divisions, but it is in the exports of live stock that the increase principally occurs.

FARM PRODUCE, FOOD AND DRINK STUFFS.

The group of farm produce, food and drink stuffs represents an import and export amounting to £67,005,510 in 1913 out of a total of all imports and exports estimated at £147,559,560. It is important to note that a very large proportion of even the imports into Ireland consists of agricultural produce: bacon, eggs, poultry, butter, grain, flour, food stuffs, fruit and vegetables. And if to these articles are added flax, hides, wool, skins, etc., which are included under raw materials, the total import of farm produce alone reaches over £22,500,000, marking an increase on the preceding year in these commodities. This feature of Ireland's trade deserves close attention, as it is significant that the country with its agricultural capacity and potentiality should be annually importing so great a quantity of farm produce, much of which it is admirably suited to raise at home.

In the case of exports from Ireland, live stock, bacon and hams, butter, poultry, eggs, oats, potatoes, vegetables and flax, etc., together with the products of the live stock industries, such as hides, skins, wool, feathers, etc., amount to a value altogether approaching £37,500,000 or nearly half the total exports of Ireland. Large as this export is, the fact is seldom realized that Ireland, while exporting annually farm produce and foodstuffs to the value of over £37,000,000, is importing other foodstuffs and farm commodities of a value of over £22,500,000.

LIVE STOCK.

The first and still the chief agricultural export of Ireland is that of live stock amounting in 1913 to a total estimated value of £19,468,547, an increase of over £7,000,000 as compared with the export of 1912, an increase of over £6,000,000 as compared with the export in 1911, and an increase of close on £4,000,000 as compared with 1910. The total value of the exports of cattle in 1913 is estimated at £15,464,468, as compared with £8,286,868 in 1912; £9,566,393 in 1911 and £11,453,673 in 1910. The total number of cattle shipped in 1913 amounted to 1,109,621, which is the highest figure on record since 1878, when the published returns of the exports of animals from Ireland were first issued. The shipments of sheep and lambs increased to 659,255 in 1913, but with the exception of the years 1895, 1911 and 1912 this number is less than the number exported in any year since 1890. The number of swine exported only amounted to 200,296, which is the lowest figure on record.

The number of horses exported increased from 34,849 in 1912 to 36,643 in 1913, the increase in value being estimated at £76,220.

Live stock imports into Ireland are very small. The largest import is of sheep and lambs, of which 15,120 were imported in 1913 as compared with 11,067 in 1912, 16,824 in 1911, and 38,736 in 1910.

DEAD MEAT.

The exports and imports of beef, mutton, bacon and hams, etc., form also a very important and interesting class. In 1913 the total value of these exports from Ireland was estimated at £4,880,512; the corresponding imports amounted to £2,874,046. The exports show a decrease as compared with 1912, but are much greater than any other year since 1904.

As regards imports, in 1913 the total value of meats imported into Ireland was greater than in any year since 1904. It was made up almost wholly of bacon from Canada and Denmark, pigs' heads from Denmark, beef from the Argentine, and mutton from New Zealand and Australia—all products which are capable of being raised at home. Owing to higher prices the imports of bacon and hams, amounting to £2,132,730, exceeded in value the imports of any previous year.

With regard to the exports from Ireland, there was a decrease in 1913 in the quantity of dead meat as compared with 1912, but an increase compared with any previous year since 1904. The decrease took place chiefly in the exports of bacon and hams, amounting to 189,478 cwts. The total value of bacon and hams exported in 1913 was estimated at £4,209,104, being a decrease of £11,264. This total exceeded by £2,076,374 the estimated value of the imports of bacon and hams in 1913. If to this export is added the export of pork and coarse pig meat, the value of the products of the pig exported will amount to something over £4,600,000 sterling. It is interesting thus to note that, including the export of live pigs, the total export value of pigs and pig produce in 1913 amounted to a sum of over £5,500,000 sterling.

The import of preserved and tinned meat increased in 1913 to £166,911, as compared with £149,807 in 1912, and the export of preserved and tinned meat fell from an estimated value of £35,929 in 1912 to £19,238 in 1913.

POULTRY.

The returns indicate a decrease in the export of poultry as compared with 1912. The estimated value exported in 1913 amounted to £986,241, as compared with £1,037,771 in 1912, £850,926 in 1911, £927,035 in 1910, and £857,276 in 1909. It is estimated that one-third of these values consisted of live poultry.

EGGS.

There was an increase in the quantity of eggs exported in 1913 as compared with 1912, the total quantity exported being greater than in 1909 and 1910, but less than in any of the years 1906, 1907, or 1908.

The exports of eggs and poultry together in 1913 amounted to £4,005,408, and if to this is added the export of feathers, amounting in 1913 to £42,680, a total export of £4,048,088 is recorded. These figures do not include the value of the quantity sent by parcel post.

The imports of poultry and eggs into Ireland are small, amounting in 1913 to £59,003, as compared with £64,890 in 1912. Thus in estimating the value of the poultry and egg industry to the country, it should be borne in mind that practically the entire home demand is supplied by the home article, and that the export represents the surplus production of poultry and eggs.

BUTTER.

In each of the years 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911 there was a decrease in the quantity exported as compared with the previous year. This continuous decline ceased in 1912, when a substantial increase took place, but again there was a decline in 1913, the quantity decreasing from 778,778 cwts. in 1912 to 725,368 cwts. in 1913, and the value from £4,159,972 in 1912 to £3,735,645 in 1913.

MARGARINE.

The quantity of margarine imported in 1913 amounted to 83,807 cwts., valued at £215,803, as compared with 75,470 cwts., valued at £196,222, in 1912. The exports of margarine amounted to an estimated value of £149,584 in 1913, as compared with £165,721 in 1912.

CHEESE.

The returns showed an increase in the imports of cheese, the quantity imported in 1913 amounting to 45,157 cwts., valued at £137,729, as compared with 42,986 cwts., valued at £137,555, in 1912. There was a decrease in the export of cheese, the quantity exported in 1913 amounting to 6,372 cwts., valued at £19,435, as compared with 10,260 cwts., valued at £22,733, in 1912.

FISH.

There was a considerable decrease in the export of fish from Ireland in 1913, the total value of fish, including shell-fish, exported being estimated at £388,028 in 1913, as compared with £482,698 in 1912. The decrease was chiefly in the export of cured herrings, the quantity of cured mackerel also showing a decrease. On the other hand the value of fish, including shell-fish, imported in 1913 was estimated at £325,674, as compared with £302,798 in 1912.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Much the largest import among the grain foods for human consumption is wheat and wheat flour. The quantities and estimated values imported into Ireland, respectively, in the years 1912-1913 were as follows:—

	Wheat Imports.		Wheat Flour Imports.	
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value
1912... ..cwts.	7,471,974	£3,300,122	4,775,622	£2,586,795
1913... ..“	7,849,871	3,368,903	4,968,282	2,629,049

In the agricultural statistics of Ireland the amount of Irish-grown wheat in 1913 was estimated at 693,887 cwts., and if it is assumed that one and a half tons of wheat produce one ton of flour, the total quantity of flour represented by imports of wheat and flour and by home-grown wheat amounted to 10,664,121 cwts. From this quantity has to be deducted an export of flour, or its equivalent in wheat, amounting to 253,444 cwts., leaving thus a residue of 10,410,677 cwts. for consumption in Ireland.

OATS AND OATMEAL.

In the case of oats the imports amounted to 338,109 cwts. in 1913, as compared with 545,066 cwts. in 1912, while the exports amounted to 1,475,509 cwts. in 1913, as compared with 1,180,033 cwts. in 1912. The imports of oatmeal fell to 163,826 cwts. in 1913, as compared with 164,651 cwts. in 1912. The exports amounted to 124,815 cwts. in 1913, as compared with 106,476 cwts. in 1912.

BARLEY AND MALT.

The quantity of barley imported in 1913 amounted to 1,521,715 cwts. as compared with 1,162,584 cwts. in 1912. The exports of barley showed a decrease, the shipments amounting to 90,500 cwts. in 1913 as compared with 101,787 cwts. in 1912. The exports of malt fell to 64,216 cwts. in 1913 as compared with 74,111 cwts. in 1912. The imports of malt amounted to 746,069 cwts. in 1913 as compared with 878,642 cwts. in 1912.

FRUIT AND PRESERVES.

The imports of fruit into Ireland are considerable, being estimated at £824,518 in 1913 as compared with £800,144 in 1912. The exports of fruit are comparatively small, but the returns do not adequately represent the extent of the trade.

In the case of jams and preserves the imports amounted in value to £228,413 in 1913 as compared with £225,053 in 1912. The exports amounted in value to £80,954 in 1913 as compared with £91,757 in 1912.

VEGETABLES.

Among vegetables the largest import is that of onions, of which 281,253 cwts. were imported in 1913 as compared with 275,001 cwts. in 1912. The chief export of vegetables is that of potatoes, of which 124,020 tons were exported in 1913, valued at £472,826, as compared with 171,131 tons in 1912, valued at £513,393.

EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The value of cattle and beef exported from Ireland to Great Britain in 1913 and previous years, with the exception of 1912, was greater than the value imported into the United Kingdom from any other country.

The Irish export of sheep and mutton to the United Kingdom, valued in 1913 at £1,270,000, was the fourth greatest, being exceeded by the imports from New Zealand, £4,965,000; Australia, £3,128,000, and Argentina, £1,908,000.

As regards the total value of bacon, hams, pork and live pigs, Ireland comes third on the list with a value amounting to £5,427,000 as compared with £3,885,000 from Denmark and £3,872,000 from the United States of America. The imports from the Netherlands came fourth with a value of only £1,900,000.

The export of poultry from Ireland was much greater than that from any other country into the United Kingdom, Ireland exporting to Great Britain poultry to the value of £986,241, while the values of the highest imports from other countries to the United Kingdom were: From Russia, £344,665; United States, £211,429, and France £158,698.

The Irish export of butter, value £3,735,645 to Great Britain was the third largest in quantity and value; the export from Denmark into the United Kingdom being first, value £10,681,383, and that from Russia second, value £3,831,366.

The Irish export of eggs was second largest in total quantity and value, amounting to 6,398,235 great hundreds, valued at £3,019,167, the imports into the United Kingdom from Russia being the largest, amounting to 11,453,277 great hundreds, valued at £4,745,229.

The Irish export of potatoes, which amounted to 124,020 tons was the second largest quantity imported into Great Britain, the export from the Netherlands, 141,504 tons, valued at £531,061, being the greatest.

As regards oats, the export from Ireland was fifth, Argentina, Germany, Russia and Canada being the largest exporters to the United Kingdom.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Claude Dyer.*)

LEEDS, November 21, 1914.

MARKET FOR FLAX FIBRE.

An opportunity occurs for the export of flax fibre and also flax straw from Canada, in view of the cessation in the supplies from Russia and Belgium.

The prospects of Canadian fibre obtaining a market in this country have received attention on many occasions in the past. In times when shipping is brisk and other merchandise is freely offered, the rates quoted by shipping companies have proved an obstacle to the trade. Now, however, in view of the stoppage in the supplies from

the usual sources, the circumstances, taken as a whole, would appear to be more favourable to Canadian firms in a position to take up this trade.

One local mill is anxious to obtain supplies of Canadian flax fibre, but if no fibre is available, then they are equally desirous of securing shipments of the flax straw which they would scutch by their own machines. This straw should be compressed in bales of from two to three cwt. for which they would be ready to pay a price of \$29.20 per ton (2,240 pounds) delivered at Leeds.

HOG BRISTLES IN DEMAND.

Canadian firms in a position to offer hog bristles for export are invited to send samples and prices. Like many other trades dependent upon foreign sources for raw materials, the brush trade is seriously handicapped by the dislocation of supplies of bristles usually obtained from Russia, China and Siberia.

In normal times, bristles in the raw state are imported extensively by firms in the United Kingdom, and, after going through a process of dressing and grading, certain quantities are exported to markets abroad. Last year, English merchants imported 4,784,785 pounds of bristles, and, for this amount, they paid nearly \$4,000,000.

METHODS OF PACKING.

A favourable opening exists at present for bristles either in a dressed or undressed state. They are used for various purposes such as paint brushes, whitewash brushes, hair brushes, clothes brushes, toilet brushes and brushes for machine use.

In regard to the method of packing, bristles from Russia are sent here in barrels and from China and India they are shipped in wood cases holding from 100 pounds upwards. From Canada, bristles could be packed in this way, or, if in raw condition, they could be shipped in bales.

HORSE HAIR REQUIRED.

Another line of import trade in connection with which supplies have been dislocated by the war, is that of horse hair. This hair has been imported largely from Russia, Hungary and certain countries noted for horse raising.

Horse hair finds an outlet for many purposes. The best hair obtained from the manes and tails, when over 16 inches long, is woven into cloth for covering the seating of chairs and furniture. At the time of writing, horse tail hair of good length is worth from 60 to 73 cents per pound. Horse hair of shorter length is used for mixing with hog bristles in the making of brushes and also for the hair seating of furniture.

HORNS.

With regard to the information furnished in former reports having reference to the trade in horns and bones, it may be stated that a large number of horns which have reached the English market from various countries have been offered for sale this week.

From Australasia, 1,388 buffalo horns were offered and sold at from \$6.08 to \$6.69 per cwt. Of ox and cow horns, 522,677 were offered and 104,147 sold.

There was a fairly good inquiry for East India buffalo horns, and 71,150 horns weighing about 52 tons were offered and 66,682 horns weighing about 49 tons were sold.

Cape ox and cow horns were offered to the number of 73,597 and obtained buyers.

LEATHER MARKET.

The attention of Canadian tanners has been called in recent reports to the opportunity afforded for increasing their exports of leather to this market. Leather producers in England are working at their full capacity to meet the demands of manu-

facturers who have received orders for large quantities of footgear, saddlery and accoutrements for the British and allied armies.

This has taxed production to an extreme degree and is having a far-reaching effect upon the present and future supplies available to users of leather.

It may be stated that leather manufacturers in the United States have already availed themselves of the opportunity presented. Large shipments of chrome upper leather suitable for army boots are arriving from that country and further orders for future delivery are in course of execution. A considerable quantity of "sole" leather has also been sent from the United States.

PARCHMENT WRAPPING PAPER.

Mr. D. H. Ross, Melbourne, informs the Department that he has been in receipt of a number of inquiries respecting parchment paper suitable for lining butter boxes used for the export trade, and also for wrapping up smaller quantities of butter for the retail trade. During 1913 Australia imported parchment paper to the value of £25,128, of which Germany supplied £18,184 and Belgium £4,736; or in other words, these two countries practically supplied the whole. These supplies having been cut off for even the present season, importers are as a consequence turning their attention to the United States and Canada for their requirements.

A reference to parchment wrapping paper appeared in Weekly Report No. 322, and the principal sizes of the paper used by the butter factories were there given as follows:—

48 in. x 12-in.—	Weight	30 to 32 lbs. per ream.
30-in. x 20-in.—	"	20 to 22 "

The demand is obviously for these sizes, but if other sizes were shipped they could be cut up to the required sizes on arrival in Australia.

Canadian makers who may be interested should waste no time in taking the proper steps to secure the business that is offering. Quotations should be c.i.f. (or preferably c.i.f. and e.). In the notice in Weekly Report No. 322, above referred to, the following were given as samples of January, 1910, quotations:—

F.O.B., Antwerp, £27.2.6 (freight likely £1.5.0).

London quote c.i.f., £28.15.0 (ex-ship Melbourne).

A sample of the quality desired can be obtained by Canadian manufacturers upon application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. (Refer to file No. A 1246.)

INQUIRY FOR WOOLLEN UNDERCLOTHING.

The Department is in receipt of an inquiry with regard to the above from an English firm, who write:—

"Our inquiry for knitted goods was prompted by a desire to see them replace similar woollen underclothing of German manufacture, which have been extensively sold in this country. From long residence in the Dominion we are familiar with the fines of woollen goods manufactured there and universally worn by farmers, lumbermen and others engaged in manual labour, and think there is an opportunity to introduce these as well as finer lines of manufacture.

"Then again in piece goods there are possible openings for trade in the rougher kinds of cloth and shirting flannels. In the former a plain thick article made principally in drab and different shades of grey, and commonly known in the province of Quebec as "etoffe," is both warm and durable. The shirting flannel known as "Army" in this country is as a rule not so good as similar goods produced in Canada, notably known there as "Chambly" flannel.

"At one time knitted woollen goods were manufactured in Canada, and probably are now, and we should be pleased to have a list of the manufacturers of these goods, as also of flannels and rough suiting cloths."

It would be convenient if firms producing such goods would communicate with the Department, when the name of the applicant would be supplied. (Refer file No. A 810.)

PANAMA CANAL STEAMSHIP LINES.

A recent issue of the *Canal Record*, the official publication of the Panama canal, points out that a considerable part of the traffic through the canal has been carried by vessels operating in regular services, or lines, between important trade areas, and new lines are being instituted from time to time. Lines between the Pacific coast of the two continents and the Atlantic coast of the United States and Europe, have been developed into district services since the opening of the canal; the growing traffic from the Atlantic to the Far East has not, so far, developed lines with as distinctly arranged itineraries, presumably on account of the distance of the voyage and the varied extent of the areas served.

UNITED STATES COASTWISE TRAFFIC.

In the United States coastwise traffic, six important lines, with approximately regular sailings between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, have developed. These are as follows:—

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, which despatches a vessel about every five days in a service from New York, Boston and Philadelphia to San Pedro, San Francisco, Portland, Puget Sound and Hawaii and return.

The Luckenbach Steamship Company despatches a vessel each way about every ten days in a service between New York and Philadelphia and San Pedro and San Francisco.

Sudden & Christenson, of San Francisco, are operating a service with approximately fortnightly sailings between New York and Philadelphia, and San Francisco and Puget Sound.

The Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, W. R. Grace & Company, general agents, operate a line of vessels from New York to San Pedro, San Francisco, Portland and Puget Sound, with sailings about every three weeks.

The Boston and Pacific Line has been instituted by the Emery Steamship Company, for service between Boston and Pacific coast ports.

The Arrow Line from New York direct to the west coast of the United States and return, is being operated by Swain & Hoyt.

WEST COAST TO EUROPE.

The Harrison-Direct Line maintains approximately a monthly service between the west coast of North America and Great Britain.

The Maple Leaf Line, Houlder, Weir & Boyd, general managers, operates a ser-

vice with sailings about every six weeks over a course from England to New York, thence through the canal to the west coast, up as far as Vancouver, thence down the coast and back to England.

The East Asiatic Company has established approximately a monthly service between the west coast of the United States and Liverpool, Gothenburg, Copenhagen, and ports of the Scandinavian peninsula.

The Johnston Line is developing a service of Diesel engine vessels through the canal between San Francisco and San Pedro, and Stockholm, Malmo, Gothenburg, and adjacent ports.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company has established a line, with approximately monthly sailings at present, from Liverpool around South America, by way of the canal.

UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Merchants' Line of the New York and Pacific Steamship Company, W. R. Grace & Company, general agents, operates a fortnightly service between New York and ports of Ecuador, Peru and Chile.

The New York and South America Line also operates a service over the same course.

The West Coast Line, Wessel, Duval & Company, managers, maintains approximately a monthly service over this route.

CANADIAN SAILINGS TO FOREIGN PORTS.

The Department publishes each month a list of steamship sailings by Canadian lines to British and other foreign ports, as furnished by the steamship companies. The explanation of the form in which these appear, as under, is simply that under the heading of countries are arranged the ports of destination for the various steamship lines, the ports of departure, and the names of vessels and dates of sailing.

The following information is for the month of January. Owing to present disturbed conditions it must be understood that the sailings appended below cannot be guaranteed by the steamship companies:—

Australia.

To Sydney—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Makura*, January 20, 1915; from Victoria, *Makura*, January 20, 1915.

To Melbourne, Sydney—The New Zealand Shipping Company: From West St. John, *Stralhtay*, January, 1915.

British West Indies.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demarara—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company: From Halifax, *Chaudiere*, January 1; from Halifax, *Chaleur*, January 29; from St. John, *Chaleur*, January 17.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company: From Halifax, *Caraquet*, January 15; from St. John, *Caraquet*, January 3; from St. John, *Chignecto*, January 31.

To Santiago, Cuba, and Jamaica—Pickford and Black Line: From Halifax, *Amanda*, January 21.

To Turks Island, Santiago, Cuba and Jamaica—Pickford and Black Line: From Halifax, *Anita*, January 7.

China.

To Hong Kong—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Cyclops*, December 23.

Fiji.

To Suva—Canadian-Australian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Makura*, January 20; from Victoria, *Makura*, January 20.

Great Britain.

To Glasgow—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Cyclops*, December 23.

To Liverpool—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Cyclops*, December 23.

To London—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Cyclops*, December 23.

To Manchester—Manchester Liners, Ltd: From St. John, *Manchester Spinner*, January 8; *Manchester Mariner*, January 22.

Hawaii.

To Honolulu—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Makura*, January 20; from Victoria, *Makura*, January 20.

Japan.

To Yokohama, Kobe—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Cyclops*, December 23.

New Zealand.

To Auckland—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Makura*, January 20; from Victoria, *Makura*, January 20.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin—The New Zealand Shipping Company: From West St. John, *Strathtay*, January, 1915.

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended November 18, 1914:—

Cheese—

Bristol.....	74/	76/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	75/	77/	"
London.....	75/	77/	"
Glasgow.....	76/	78/	"

Butter—None reported.

Bacon (Sides)—

Bristol.....	69/	72/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	68/	71/	"
London.....	66/	70/	"
Glasgow.....	-	-	"

Bacon (Cumberland cut)—

Bristol.....	-	-	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	72/	74/	"
London.....	-	-	"
Glasgow.....	71/	72/	"

Hams (long cut, green)—

Bristol.....	70/	75/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	72/	76/	"
London.....	72/	76/	"
Glasgow.....	-	-	"

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended November 21, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves.....	32	—
Sheep and lambs.....	—	—
Swine.....	—	—
Horses.....	223	6
Fresh meat:—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)..... Cwts.	246,304	96,671
Mutton " " "..... "	148,204	80,539
Pork " " "..... "	12,876	21,511
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)..... "	16,547	8,835
Salted or preserved meat:—		
Bacon..... "	92,073	95,864
Beef..... "	1,534	10
Hams..... "	14,262	6,132
Pork..... "	5,335	4,342
Meat, unenumerated, salted..... "	1,944	3,318
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)..... "	14,518	48,958
Dairy produce and substitutes:—		
Butter..... "	104,798	78,928
Margarine..... "	29,744	27,525
Cheese..... "	47,645	41,049
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums..... "	—	60
" cream..... "	140	2 0
" condensed..... "	33,909	26,751
" preserved, other kinds..... "	145	—
Eggs..... Gt. Hnd.	491,898	629,290
Poultry..... Value £	6,387	1,335
Game..... "	2,015	4,078
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)..... Cwts.	16,729	13,017
Lard..... "	31,728	21,928
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—		
Wheat..... "	1,809,400	1,929,900
Wheatmeal and flour..... "	275,900	144,400
Barley..... "	420,500	211,200
Oats..... "	295,100	172,000
Peas..... "	45,082	10,370
Beans..... "	13,710	33,080
Maize or Indian corn..... "	852,400	1,583,100
Fruit, raw:—		
Apples..... "	103,460	78,808
Pears..... "	10,821	11,428
Hay..... Tons.	171	—
Hops..... Cwts.	21,956	1,358

RAILWAY SLEEPERS.

By way of further continuation of the notice which appeared in Weekly Report No. 567, respecting the market for railway sleepers in France, Mr. W. L. Griffith, secretary to the Canadian High Commissioner, 17 Victoria street, London, S.W., has forwarded to the Department the following names and addresses of several additional firms and individuals interested in the question and who would be glad to hear from likely shippers:—

Messrs. Léglise et Cie, 69 Rue Lafaurie de Monbadon, Bordeaux.

Monsieur M. Gênevaz, 28 à 38 Rue des Marguettes, Paris.

Le Chef du Service du Matériel et de la Traction, Chemins de Fer de l'Etat, Paris.

COMMERCIAL USES OF FISH OFFALS.

The following article on fish meal and fish manure appeared in the *Journal of the Board of Agriculture for Great Britain*, and is of interest to Canadians as indicating possible uses for the by-products of our fisheries:—

FISH MEAL AND FISH MANURE.

The value of fish offal for feeding and manurial purposes has not been sufficiently recognized in this country in the past, but an exceptionally good opportunity will in all probability be afforded to farmers during the coming winter of convincing themselves of its worth. Factories for the production of fish meal and fish manure (or guano) exist at many of our principal fishing ports, and as practically the whole of the fish meal manufactured in the United Kingdom has in normal times been exported to Germany (where fish meal is principally used for feeding stock), it is more than likely that, with the closing of this market and the continuous supply of fish offal at the fishing ports during the winter, farmers will be able in the near future to purchase this feeding stuff at a price which will enable them to make good use of it.

Information in the possession of the board shows that the annual production of fish meal in this country is well over 18,000 tons, and of fish manure over 26,000 tons.

The process of turning out fish meal involves little more than a further refinement of the prepared fish manure, and, although the latter is extremely valuable, it is considered in Germany to be wasted as such when it can be so readily converted into a valuable feeding stuff. The sudden closing of the German market for fish meal will, however, probably react also on the price of fish manure.

EXPERIMENTS DESIRABLE.

Quite apart, however, from any consideration as to the probability of reduced prices in the immediate future, farmers should not, in normal times, allow themselves to be dissuaded from experimenting with fish meal as a feeding stuff owing to the comparatively high prices which rule, seeing that small quantities only need be used in conjunction with other foods. The experiments referred to below suggest that the use of fish meal leads to increased profits in spite of a higher expenditure.

The raw material of the British factories consists, as a rule, of fish offals (heads, entrails, etc.) and fishmongers' offal. In the preparation of some high-grade meals, however, selected whole fish only are used. The process of preparation of the food at

the most up-to-date factories appears to be such that no doubt need be entertained of its purity. The fish offal goes through the processes of steaming, desiccation, etc., during the whole of which it is handled with the utmost care, and is ultimately reduced to clean, fine meal, which, if not precisely palatable to human beings, is at least inoffensive to the taste. Meal at one stage is passed over powerful magnets, by which all the odd fragments of nails, iron, wire, etc., are extracted from it. It is also sifted to exclude other foreign bodies.

FISH MEAL AS A FOODSTUFF.

In considering the price of fish meal it must be remembered that the results claimed from it are achieved by the use of quantities of the meal which are, relatively to the total food consumed, very small. Indeed there is a risk of meat and milk being tinted and of injury being caused to fowls through the feeding of large quantities of fish meal or fish meal which has too high a content of fat (or oil).

COMPOSITION.

When purchasing fish meal, farmers should invariably require and obtain a complete analysis. English fish meal in general has a content of 55 to 65 per cent of protein (which is highly digestible), 3 to 6 per cent of fat, and 14 to 18 per cent of phosphate of lime. Analyses given by several English firms may be quoted:—

(1)	Per Cent.
Moisture...	7.75
Oil...	2.20
Albuminoids...	63.00
Carbohydrates...	0.53
Fibre...	0.06
*Ash...	26.46

(2)	
Moisture...	18.13
Oil...	4.28
Albuminoids...	56.46
Carbohydrates...	0.12
Fibre...	0.23
†Ash...	20.78

(3)	
Albuminoids...	55
Phosphate of lime...	14
Oil...	5

(4)	
Albuminoids...	55
Phosphate of lime...	17
Oil...	3½ to 4
* Phosphate of lime, 21.83. † Phosphate of lime, 16.61.	

FEEDING.

It is commonly accepted that high-grade fish meal should not contain more than about 3 per cent of fat, but if only small quantities are included in the ration, there is probably no objection to using meal containing up to 4 or even 5 per cent of fat. A good deal depends upon the condition of the oil; with colourless oil having practically no smell the limits given could probably be safely exceeded, but for all practical purposes it would be better to adhere to the stated figures. In experiments at the Seale Hayne College fish meal containing 3.5 per cent of oil and 55 per cent of albuminoids was used, and pigs were fed in one case for four months at the rate of 1 pound per head per day without apparently any deleterious effect on the taste of the bacon produced.

INDUSTRIAL FUTURE OF COREA.

The following extract from the *Board of Trade Journal* dealing with the industrial future of Corea should be of interest in view of the desire for an extension of Canadian trade with the Far East:—

COREAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

H.M. Consul-General at Seoul (Mr. A. H. Lay) has forwarded a resumé of a series of articles dealing with the industrial development of Corea, which were published in the local press before the outbreak of the European war. The labour question is first dealt with, and it is stated that the supply is abundant and wages do not exceed one-half or two-thirds those of Japanese wages. Coreans compare favourably with Japanese and Chinese as regards capacity for manual labour, though they are not so good as Japanese at work requiring thought.

At present the country is in a somewhat unfortunate position as regards coal, but it must be remembered that Corean industry is in its infancy and factories few. The output of coal in Corea by unofficial enterprises in 1912 was 131,918 tons, valued at 546,388 yen, and the output of anthracite coal from the Pyeng-Yang Government mine was 128,905 tons, valued at 669,735 yen, making a total of 260,823 tons, valued at 1,216,125 yen. A large quantity of this coal is consumed by the Japanese navy, so that a considerable proportion of the country's requirements must be imported from abroad.

The annual demand for coal in Corea is about 350,000 tons, of which 150,000 tons are used for the railways, leaving a balance of 200,000 tons for industrial and other purposes. The three chief sources of supply in Corea are (1) the Pyeng-Yang mines above mentioned, which, after meeting naval requirements, have a surplus of only 10,000 tons; (2) the Anju coal mine at Shin Anju which will probably produce, when in full operation, from 30,000 to 40,000 tons per annum of comparatively poor quality coal—it ranks with Japanese third-class coal; and (3) the Mitsu Bishi Company's grant of a portion of the Pyeng-Yang coal fields, the output of which is exclusively used for their iron foundry at Kenjiho. To sum up, the production of coal in Corea is small, but it is easy to get a supply elsewhere, and competition between domestic and imported coal will prevent a monopoly, so that with industry flourishing in the country there will be no fear of lack of fuel.

RAILWAYS IN COREA.

With regard to railways Corea already has the Seoul-Fusan Railway and the Konan line, whilst the Seoul-Gensan line is approaching completion. But the Corean railways, and especially the main lines, do not, as in Europe, link up already existing financial centres, nor, as in America, are they laid for the purpose of developing sources of wealth. Rather were they hastily constructed with semi-military objects, and therefore they are more international than local means of communication and, as a part of the main line between Europe and Asia, are of greater value in developing the commerce of Japan.

When the distribution of the chief cities of Corea is considered in connection with the main and branch lines of railway it will be observed that out of thirteen preferential cities only three, namely, Seoul, Pyeng-Yang and Taiku, enjoy the benefit of the railway. The localities traversed by the existing lines are comparatively valuable financially, and enjoy no small traffic in goods, but the movement of goods

to and from thickly populated areas away from the railways is much hampered. Local means of transport, especially by land, are still in their infancy, and there is everywhere a great need for light railways. This need is of such importance that it may be called the first principle of the development of industry in Corea.

OTHER FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.

With regard to the raising of capital required for Corean industries it cannot be said that it would be easy. Land can be bought comparatively cheap, but materials for building factories would be costly, and the requisite machinery would all have to come from Japan, the United States, or Europe. The majority of the operatives would be Coreans, but experienced Japanese would have to be engaged as overseers. The number of companies with head offices in Corea at the end of 1912 was 173, with a total capital of 47,196,210 yen, whilst those with head offices in Japan and branch offices in Corea numbered 39, with a total capital of 94,147,700 yen. The amount of Japanese capital invested in industry in Corea is very small, while that devoted to agriculture and other development purposes is comparatively large. There is no difficulty in raising money for undertakings in which the interest is guaranteed by the Government, or for enterprises half private and half official.

The chief tax falling upon industrial companies is the business tax. It is levied according to the grade of the company, but rates are very low and not to be compared with those ruling in Japan. Industrial companies in Corea pay a small business tax and no income tax, so that from the point of view of taxation there are great facilities for starting industries in Corea. Customs duties range from a minimum of 5 per cent to a maximum of 20 per cent. On raw and half-manufactured materials the duties are low.

COREAN RESOURCES.

The raw materials available in Corea include eggs; milk for condensed milk and butter; bones for manure and glue; fresh meat for canning; and fat for soap and candles. Hides are also an important item; there were 1,040,000 head of cattle in the country in 1912.

The soil of Corea is very fertile, and the most important crop is rice, the production of which reaches 10,000,000 koku, which, in addition to supplying the home demand, leaves no inconsiderable quantity for exportation. Next to rice comes wheat, of which the yield in 1913 was 5,800,000 koku. Beans are produced in every province, and are said to be better than those of Japan or Manchuria. The export of cotton in 1913 was valued at about 920,000 yen. The tobacco harvest in 1912 yielded 3,400,000 kwan. Sericulture is one of the most hopeful undertakings from the point of view of climate. Timber is abundant near the Yalu and Tumen rivers.

According to the authorities the principal mineral wealth of Corea consists of gold and silver, iron, anthracite, copper, lead, zinc, graphite, and iron sulphides. Besides these there are tungsten, mercury, asbestos, mica, etc. For ornamental purposes Corean jewels and marble are promising. The production of salt is said to amount to 280,000,000 kin.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.

The articles quoted conclude with some remarks on the assistance afforded to industry by the Government. In the past, industries languished because of bad government, but since the annexation the authorities have made a point of developing industries, and are experimenting with various institutions.

In 1907 an industrial training school was established by the Government in Seoul. Its curriculum consists of experimental work in brewing, analysis of materials, dyeing and weaving, ceramics and applied chemistry. Other institutions established

by the Government include those giving instruction in sericulture, weaving, agriculture, silk reeling, straw working, charcoal making, paper making, hemp manufacture and the marine products industry, as well as establishments engaged in the distribution of young plants, young cattle, and implements. In 1913 these institutions numbered 136, with 2,756 students. In addition to these, local training stations, numbering 72 with 1,178 students, receive support from the Government.

Yen = 2s. 0½d. Kin. = 1.32 lbs. Koku = 4.96 bushels. Kwan = 8.26 lbs.

NOTES ON GERMAN TRADE.

A campaign is being actively conducted in the United Kingdom to secure for British manufacturers and exporters the trade in foreign and colonial markets formerly in German hands. In this campaign the Government Department known as the Board of Trade is taking the leading part, and through its Commercial Intelligence Branch has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades, resulting from the withdrawal of competition from Germany and Austria-Hungary in neutral markets. Extracts from these memoranda are published below, and may serve as further amplification of the special articles dealing with the opportunity for the enlargement of Canadian trade, presented through the interruption to German exports.

The following extracts deal with stoneware, earthenware, and chinaware; copper goods, and plate and sheet glass:—

Stoneware, Earthenware, and Chinaware.

GENERAL.

The following statements show, for a recent year, the values of stoneware, earthenware, and chinaware exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary to all destinations. Figures for the United Kingdom have been added for purposes of comparison:—

Exports from Germany (1912)—

Articles of stoneware, fine stoneware and fine earthenware—	
Monochrome.....	£ 254,000
Polychrome—	
Ornamental receptacles, figures, and similar articles of luxury.....	56,000
Crockery and other articles of stoneware.....	527,000
Crockery and other articles of fine stoneware and fine earthenware.....	14,000
Articles of earthenware in combination with other materials.....	89,000
Porcelain and similar wares—	
Porcelain insulators of all kinds (including insulator bells).....	240,000
Other porcelain wares, white.....	142,000
Table services of all kinds.....	1,580,000
Porcelain, coloured, white, and coloured in combination with other materials—	
Ornamental receptacles, figures, and similar articles of luxury.....	524,000
Porcelain buttons, tobacco-pipe bowls, and other porcelain articles.....	130,000
Total.....	£3,556,000

Exports from Austria-Hungary (1913)—

Ordinary pottery, also goods of common stoneware, not specially named; also utensils of plumbago.....		3,400
Ordinary pottery of common clay, coloured in the burning.....		4,700
Fittings, for insulation and mounting, for electro-technical purposes, not in combination with other materials—white.....		161,000
Other chinaware, etc.—white.....		160,000
Other chinaware, etc.—coloured, edged, painted, printed, silvered, gilt even in combination with other materials.....		437,000
Common earthenware, other than for technical and hygienic purposes—		
Of one colour.....		8,600
Of two or more colours, edged, painted, printed, silvered, gilt.....		98,000
Total.....		£872,700

Stoneware, Earthenware, and Chinaware.—*Continued.*GENERAL.—*Continued.*

Exports from the United Kingdom (1913)—

Porcelain, chinaware, and parian	£ 213,000
Other earthenware (including semi-porcelain and majolica)	1,917,000
Jet, Rockingham, and glazed terra-cotta ware	6,000
Red pottery, stoneware, brown and yellow ware	391,000
Total	£2,527,000

So far as possible the above particulars are exclusive of all descriptions of tiles and of sanitary, electrical, and chemical ware.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS.

The value of the undermentioned articles of German-made pottery exported to certain areas are given in detail below. The particulars relate to the year 1912. It will be seen from these figures that the principal markets for German pottery are the United Kingdom, Scandinavia, United States, France, Italy, Netherlands, East Indies, and South America.

Exports from Germany.

Country to which exported.	Articles of Stoneware, fine Stoneware and fine Earthenware: Monochrome.	Crockery and other Wares of Stoneware.	Porcelain, China and similar Wares.	
			Table Services of all kinds.	Ornamental Receptacles, Figures, and similar Articles of luxury.
	£	£	£	£
To United Kingdom	7,000	15,000	231,000	112,000
" Canada	—	—	29,000	6,300
" Australia	1,500	2,300	42,000	9,000
" British India	—	6,400	20,000	4,600
" British South Africa	—	—	17,000	—
" Norway	3,100	15,000	4,200	—
" Sweden	5,100	13,000	15,000	2,800
" Denmark	4,500	36,000	15,000	5,700
" Russia	14,000	11,000	13,000	11,000
" France	16,000	34,000	71,000	104,000
" Spain	2,800	4,400	12,500	7,900
" Italy	15,000	7,200	35,000	23,000
" Roumania	11,000	12,000	16,000	—
" Turkey	—	11,000	21,500	—
" Dutch East Indies	16,000	21,000	80,000	—
" Egypt	—	6,400	16,000	—
" Argentina	7,500	24,000	25,000	15,000
" Brazil	15,000	41,000	19,000	8,200
" Chile	2,100	11,500	14,000	4,200
" Mexico	—	8,000	10,000	7,500
" United States	10,500	28,000	601,000	84,000
Totals to the above destinations	134,100	307,200	1,307,200	405,200

The aggregate of the above exports to the markets specified amounted to £2,153,900, or over 60 per cent of Germany's total exports of pottery.

As regards the United Kingdom, it should be said that the imports according to British trade returns largely exceed the German exports to this country according to German official returns. Differences of classification and valuation may account in

part for this discrepancy, but in any case it is clear from the above figures that we import at least £365,000 worth of cheap German tableware, ornamental receptacles (vases), etc., which could certainly be supplied by British pottery manufacturers.

Another large market is the United States, to which Germany sent in 1912 pottery to the value of £714,000. German exports to other important markets were: France, £225,000; Netherlands, East Indies, £117,000; Argentina, £71,000; Brazil, £83,000; Italy, £80,000, and so on.

Copper Goods.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows for a recent year the value of copper goods exported from Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom, respectively, to all destinations:—

Exported from Germany (1912)	£2,663,600
“ “ Austria-Hungary (1913)	476,700
“ “ United Kingdom (1913)	3,006,800

A considerable trade in these goods is carried on between the three countries. Thus, German exports of copper goods to Austria-Hungary in 1912 were valued at £130,600, and to the United Kingdom £317,800. Similarly, Austrian exports in 1913 to Germany were valued at £80,570, and to the United Kingdom £8,840. The exports of the United Kingdom in the same year to Germany and Austria-Hungary were valued at £18,300 and £1,900, respectively. The figures also include their exports to a number of small markets which have been omitted from the detailed tables given later.

Excluding the trade referred to in the preceding paragraph, it appears that the value of the exports to the principal colonial and neutral markets only, considered as a whole reached the following amounts:—

Exported from Germany (1912)	£2,141,550
“ “ Austria-Hungary (1913)	377,150
“ “ United Kingdom (1913)	2,685,800

The United Kingdom does the bulk of the trade in our principal colonial markets, the large exports to British India and Australia being particularly noticeable. In all the European countries, however, Germany's share of the trade is greatest, the United Kingdom exports to these markets being comparatively small. Germany also has hitherto held the leading position in this trade in Chile, United States, Mexico, Colombia and Uruguay, whilst her competition is severely felt in Brazil, Argentina, Dutch East Indies, and to a lesser degree in China, Japan, and Egypt.

SUMMARY.

To sum up, it appears that the value of the trade in copper goods in the United Kingdom and the principal colonial and neutral markets which, under present circumstances, might be diverted to British manufacturers at the expense of their German and Austro-Hungarian rivals, is as follows:—

(a) In the United Kingdom market—

German trade (1912)	£317,800
Austro-Hungarian trade (1913)	8,840
Total	£326,640

(b) In Colonial and Neutral markets—

German trade (1912)	£2,141,550
Austro-Hungarian trade (1913)	377,150
Total	£2,518,700

Making a grand total of £2,845,340.

The details of German exports of these goods to the United Kingdom and the principal colonial and neutral markets are given in the following tables in order to indicate to persons or firms interested the class of goods taken by each of the principal markets.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN EXPORTS (1912).

Country to which exported.	Bars, sheets, hollow-ware and other form- pieces, hampered or rolled: of copper.	Copper-wire; iron-wire wound round with wire of copper, etc.	House and Kitchen utensils of copper, not nickelled, also lacquered, polished.	Coarse wares of copper not else- where specified, upholstery, springs of copper- wire, unpolished, unlacquered.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.	26,000	240,100	700	10,900
Colonial and Neutral Markets:				
British East Africa.....	50	6,200	.....	.....
British South Africa.....	2,000	4,000	.....	400
British India.....	9,800	9,600	.....	900
Ceylon.....	4,000	50	.....	.....
Canada.....	.....	.....	100	250
Australia.....	4,000	2,200	50	600
Norway.....	13,400	53,300	550	2,000
Sweden.....	8,800	18,800	2,400	1,500
Denmark.....	20,500	103,100	550	3,200
Netherlands.....	45,400	61,700	1,400	8,000
Belgium.....	24,200	46,900	3,500	5,000
France.....	44,000	56,200	2,000	9,900
Switzerland.....	72,800	133,900	5,200	10,000
Portugal.....	5,800	9,100	.....	500
Spain.....	11,900	136,200	150	5,500
Italy.....	25,100	68,100	3,500	4,300
Roumania.....	22,200	18,300	800	1,200
Russia.....	10,100	13,000	4,800	13,700
Bulgaria.....	6,700	2,600	50	100
Greece.....	14,300	2,000	.....	600
Servia.....	6,000	350	.....	1,900
Turkey.....	51,400	6,800	.....	1,000
Egypt.....	7,600	3,800	150	2,100
Portuguese West Africa.....	50	200	.....	.....
China.....	2,200	2,200	.....	150
Japan.....	1,000	4,000	.....	1,000
Dutch East Indies.....	4,500	15,900	50	900
Philippines.....	750	50	.....	350
Argentina.....	11,400	9,200	50	3,700
Brazil.....	49,100	34,500	150	5,800
Chile.....	2,900	18,300	50	900
Colombia.....	4,000	450	.....	200
Uruguay.....	250	2,800	.....	500
United States.....	1,300	850	100	7,200
Mexico.....	12,500	2,400	50	1,100
Cuba.....	200	50	.....	150
Total to above Colonial and Neutral Markets.....	500,200	852,100	25,650	94,600
Total to all destinations (in- cluding unspecified markets)..	548,300	1,146,500	34,000	124,500

PRINCIPAL GERMAN EXPORTS (1912)—*Continued.*

Country to which exported.	Copper tubes of all sorts.	Copper wares, not coarse, not otherwise mentioned ; lacquered or polished copper wares (except house and kitchen utensils); wares of copper-wire ; copper foil.	Wares of copper alloys other than brass or tombac.	
			Fine wares (polished, nickelled, etc.)	Other wares neither polished, nickelled, coloured, lacquered nor varnished ; metal foil.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.	9,000	20,000	9,400	1,700
Colonial and Neutral Markets :—				
British East Africa.		100	100	
British South Africa	200	500	950	200
British India.	950	10,800	550	3,300
Ceylon.		50	50	
Canada.	6,500	300	1,000	100
Australia.	3,500	1,500	650	200
Norway.	9,100	2,600	3,100	1,400
Sweden.	8,000	4,800	14,300	6,800
Denmark.	7,300	4,700	10,100	5,200
Netherlands.	35,800	13,000	12,500	2,700
Belgium.	32,800	8,100	7,500	4,800
France.	28,200	14,300	15,500	18,500
Switzerland.	15,300	11,500	10,300	5,300
Portugal.	450	850	1,500	100
Spain.	4,500	3,100	7,500	7,000
Italy.	12,500	16,000	7,500	6,900
Roumania.	8,600	2,800	5,800	1,000
Russia.	5,200	25,100	31,000	11,500
Bulgaria.	2,000	1,500	1,200	150
Greece.	1,600	850	300	4,400
Servia.	900	1,000	650	150
Turkey.	3,200	2,300	3,500	1,400
Egypt.		3,100	1,000	450
Portuguese West Africa.			150	
China.	1,100	250	600	150
Japan.	2,500	3,500	500	100
Dutch East Indies.	800	1,900	2,700	100
Philippines.		50	1,800	
Argentina.	4,900	3,900	20,600	1,200
Brazil.	1,000	8,500	9,300	1,200
Chile.	17,600	2,100	5,600	150
Colombia.		150	2,000	
Uruguay.	50	650	2,000	100
United States.	600	10,400	15,500	1,100
Mexico.	800	550	4,000	450
Cuba.	400	1,700	2,200	250
Total to above colonial and neutral markets.	216,350	162,500	203,800	86,350
Total to all destinations (including unspecified markets.)	238,200	233,000	243,100	96,000

Plate and Sheet Glass.

GENERAL.

The following statement shows, for a recent year, the value of certain descriptions of plate and sheet glass exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary to all destinations. Figures for the United Kingdom so far as they are available have been added for comparison:—

Exported from Germany (1912).....	£578,950
“ “ Austria-Hungary (1913).....	164,390
“ “ United Kingdom (1913).....	713,000

The foregoing figures include the exports of plate and sheet glass of the three countries to one another. Thus Germany exported such glass to the value of £35,600 to Austria-Hungary and £62,250 to the United Kingdom. Similarly Austrian exports of these kinds of glass to Germany were valued at £16,524, and those to the United Kingdom at £870. British exports of plate and flint glass to Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1913 were valued at £34,900 and £1,800, respectively.

Excluding these exports as well as the exports to a number of relatively small markets in which on the whole the bulk of the trade falls to the United Kingdom, it appears that the exports of the three countries to thirty-five of the principal colonies and neutral markets considered as a whole were as follows:—

From Germany (1912).....	£469,450
“ Austria-Hungary (1913).....	145,425
“ United Kingdom (1913).....	631,900

In the South African, Indian, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand markets the United Kingdom's share of this trade far exceeds that of Germany. In Western European markets generally, Germany takes the lead, though we run her close in Norway and have a fair share of the trade in the Netherlands and France. In Switzerland, Italy and Russia the bulk of the trade falls to Germany. In Roumania, Austria-Hungary easily takes first place, the United Kingdom not being represented in this market at all. In the Balkan States and Turkey the bulk of the trade falls to Austria-Hungary, Germany's share being relatively small and that of the United Kingdom insignificant. In China and Japan we do a fair trade, though Austrian competition is severe in the former market and German competition in the latter. As regards South American markets, it appears that our share of this trade in Argentina is twice as great as that of Germany and Austria-Hungary combined, whereas in the remainder of South America Germany's share is, roughly, twice that of the United Kingdom. In the United States we do fairly well compared with Germany, but in Mexico and Cuba our position is much inferior to that of Germany.

SUMMARY.

It is evident that at the present time there exist a number of valuable openings for the extension of the sale of British-made glass at the expense of the German and Austrian products, and on the basis of the figures in the preceding statement the value of this trade which might be diverted to British manufacturers from their

German and Austrian rivals in the United Kingdom and other markets specified may be summed up as follows:—

(a) In the United Kingdom market—

German trade (1912)	£62,250
Austro-Hungarian trade (1913)	870

Total £63,120

(b) In the principal Colonial and Neutral markets—

German trade (1912)	£469,450
Austro-Hungarian trade (1913)	145,425

Total £614,875

Making a grand total of £677,995.

GERMAN EXPORTS (1912).

Country to which exported.	Plate and sheet glass, not ground, polished, cut, figured, curved, frosted, foliated, &c., neither coloured nor opaque.				
	Crude glass, cast, more than 5 mm. thick, ribbed or not.	Crude plate glass, cast (crystal glass).	Crude glass, cast 5 mm. or less thick, ribbed or not.	Sheet glass.	Crude plate glass, blown (so-called three-quarter white glass).
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	550	150	100	3,600	550
Colonial and Neutral Markets—					
British India	50	150			
British South Africa					
Australia	150	100	600	850	
New Zealand	50				
Canada		50	200		
Norway	100	50	150	150	100
Sweden	650		900	500	50
Denmark	1,300		300	150	
Netherlands	3,000	300	3,350	10,800	750
Belgium	2,350	50	300	800	
France	50	250	450	850	100
Switzerland	4,550	550	1,400	8,100	1,250
Portugal					
Spain			200	850	50
Italy	150	600	950	2,150	50
Servia	250	50	50	1,000	
Greece				100	
Bulgaria	300				
Roumania	1,850			3,100	200
Russia	500	1,400	1,300	2,250	350
Turkey	150		150	850	
Egypt	50		50		
Dutch East Indies	300		50	250	
China	100	350	200	150	
Japan	1,050	450	350	400	
Brazil	1,200	50	450	350	500
Uruguay	950		100		
Argentina	3,350	150	1,400	250	50
Chile	250		50	100	200
Peru					
United States	200	200	600	2,650	2,300
Mexico			100	300	250
Cuba					
Total to above Colonial and Neutral Markets	22,900	4,750	13,650	36,950	6,200
Total to all destinations	27,000	5,300	15,650	48,700	8,750

GERMAN EXPORTS (1912)—Continued.

Country to which Exported.	Plate and sheet glass, coloured or opaque: bull's-eye glass.	Plate-glass, cut, polished, figured, etc., but not bevelled nor foliated.		Sheet glass, cut, polished, figured, etc., but not bevelled nor foliated.	Plate and sheet glass, bevelled, but not foliated, cathedral glass and antique glass.
		Cast and cast sheets.	Blown.		
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,050	44,900	2,850	4,200	300
Colonial and Neutral Markets:-					
British India	50	900		100	
British South Africa		450			
Australia	1,900	5,300	800	950	50
New Zealand	50	2,000			
Canada		8,250		100	
Norway	200	300	200	350	350
Sweden	800	4,000	550	90	1,300
Denmark	250	1,050	200	1,100	150
Netherlands	1,450	9,000	450	1,050	350
Belgium	3,000	5,750	700	2,350	850
France	1,600	12,350	2,400	800	550
Switzerland	1,200	9,400	1,150	2,750	1,700
Portugal	150	50		100	
Spain	300	250	1,250	30	200
Italy	1,450	25,750	2,350	700	150
Servia	50	500			
Greece		100		200	
Bulgaria		50			
Roumania	300	3,950	2,750	350	800
Russia	1,000	5,150	750	1,450	750
Turkey	100	1,800		400	100
Egypt	100	850		350	150
Dutch East Indies	150	250		200	200
China	150	950	50	100	
Japan	600	7,300	50	50	50
Brazil	690	4,450	4,300	1,100	1,700
Uruguay	200	300	300	100	
Argentina	1,250	10,700	150	1,100	350
Chile	200	3,650	4,150	1,150	200
Peru	100	200	600		50
United States	5,650	19,950	17,100	6,850	15,400
Mexico	400	900	500	200	650
Cuba	200	200	600	150	300
Total to above Colonial and Neutral Markets	23,450	146,050	41,350	25,300	26,350
Total to all destinations	28,450	196,400	44,740	36,800	27,550

GERMAN EXPORTS (1912)—*Continued.*

Country to which Exported.	Plate glass, foliated.	Sheet glass, foliated.	Plate and sheet glass painted, gilt, silvered, etc.	Sheet glass of all kinds less than 5 mm. thick.	Wired glass.	Skylight tiles of crude glass, sheet glass, or wired glass.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,150	200	750	50	250	200
Colonial and Neutral Markets:—						
British India	50	50			350	300
British South Africa					150	
Australia	50		50		350	
New Zealand	300		400			
Canada					450	
Norway	4,400	650	150		950	50
Sweden	10,600	200	150		1,750	50
Denmark	6,250	300	200	100	800	250
Netherlands	3,500	200	2,650	150	8,500	150
Belgium	600	50	150		700	
France	8,200	250	150	50	100	250
Switzerland	5,550	750	800		6,250	500
Portugal	100	250	50			
Spain	250	100			50	
Italy	450	200	450	50	250	
Servia	150		50		100	
Greece					200	
Bulgaria	50				150	
Roumania	1,000				50	
Russia	1,550	200	400	300	900	100
Turkey	350	550	100		250	
Egypt	100		250			
Dutch East Indies	150		100		800	50
China	50			50	300	
Japan	750			100	1,150	
Brazil	3,300	450	800		2,300	250
Uruguay	2,350		50		900	50
Argentina	1,200	150	200		800	100
Chile	2,300		200		50	
Peru	1,200					
United States	2,650	2,100	50	1,100	550	
Mexico	6,650	50	50			
Cuba	10,900		200		200	
Total to above Colonial and Neutral Markets . . .	75,000	6,500	7,650	1,900	29,350	2,100
Total to all destinations . .	83,750	7,600	10,650	2,600	32,350	2,650

CUSTOMS CHANGES IN BRITISH GUIANA.

The *Official Gazette* of British Guiana under date of 21st November publishes a series of Customs regulations which are to come into effect on the 1st January, 1915, to govern the entry of goods under the British Preferential Tariff. The regulations require that all articles entitled to preference shall be accompanied by Certificate of Origin A, Form I, which was provided for under the Canada-West India Preferential Agreement, and is now being used, and set out further that "in order to substantiate the correctness of the particulars contained in such certificate of origin the importer shall produce, at the request of the Customs authorities, the railway bill of lading, or a copy thereof duly certified by the Canadian Customs authorities, furnisher's account, business correspondence or such other documentary evidence relating to the goods as the Comptroller of Customs may, from time to time, require to be presented."

"Goods certified for entry under the preferential tariff shall be packed separately from other goods. The packages, however, may be inclosed with other goods, provided the certificate of origin is endorsed accordingly."

In regard to direct shipments from Canada to entitle goods to preferential treatment, it is provided *inter alia* that "in the case of Canadian goods direct consignment is not to be deemed to be affected by their passing through the United States in bond in transitu, exclusively for purposes of through transportation to the importer in British Guiana, but such goods are not to remain in the United States for any purposes other than for purposes of transit, and reconsignment of Canadian goods from the United States shall not be deemed to be direct consignment."

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY WORKSHOP TENDERS.

Tender forms and specifications have been received from Commissioner D. H. Ross, Melbourne, for equipment required by the Victorian railways. Particulars of the requirements, together with the date on which the tenders close at Melbourne, are briefly outlined thus:—

- 28,067—February 3, 1915—12 tons sulphate of copper for electricial purposes (battery material).
- 28,074—February 17, 1915—1,000 corrugated signal lenses.
- 27,376—February 17, 1915—3,300 tons 100-lb. steel rails.
- 27,376—February 17, 1915—232 tons steel fishplates.

The tender forms are now available at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, for the inspection of Canadian manufacturers.

The last mail available for the tender closing on February 3 is that scheduled to leave Vancouver (envelopes should be endorsed "via Vancouver") on December 23 and due to arrive at Melbourne on January 16. The last mail for the tenders closing on February 17 is that leaving Vancouver on January 20 and due at Melbourne on February 18.

BRITISH CONSULAR REPORTS

COSTA RICA.

REPORT ON THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF COSTA RICA.

(By Mr. Consul F. Nutter Cox.)

TOTAL TRADE.

During the year 1913 the total value of the trade of Costa Rica amounted to £3,911,442, namely, imports £1,787,335, a decrease of 14.36 per cent on the corresponding value in 1912, and exports, £2,124,107, an increase of 3.58 per cent on the value of exports in 1912.

EXPORTS OF BANANAS.

The total export of bananas during 1913 was 11,170,812 bunches, an increase of 4.91 per cent on the quantity exported in 1912. The export of bananas during the past five years has been as follows:—

	Bunches Exported.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease on Export of the Previous Year.
1909..	9,365,690	— 6.90
1910..	9,097,285	— 2.86
1911..	9,309,586	+ 2.33
1912..	10,647,702	+ 14.37
1913..	11,170,812	+ 4.91

This total of 11,170,812 bunches, which includes 1,851,733 bunches carried by railway across the Sixaola river into Panama territory, and shipped from Almirante (Bocas del Toro), is the largest attained during the course of the banana industry in Costa Rica.

The total area of banana plantations in Costa Rica at the end of 1913 was 95,400 acres; new plantations to the extent of about 9,000 acres were made in 1913, and 7,800 acres of non-productive banana plantations were abandoned.

The bananas exported in 1913 were shipped as follows:—

To—	Bunches.
United States.. . . .	8,354,722
United Kingdom.. . . .	2,763,111
Netherlands.. . . .	52,979
Total.. . . .	<u>11,170,812</u>

The export of bananas to the Netherlands represents the cargo of ships which were cleared for Rotterdam from Costa Rica, and is of interest as indicating the direct supply of the increasing continental market for this fruit from Limon, as well as from other Caribbean ports.

COFFEE.

The coffee exported during the crop year 1912-13 amounted to 205,541 bags, of which 39.72 per cent were shipped in husk. The export was 9,330 bags more than that of the previous year. The percentage of bags exported from the various districts was as follows:—

	Per Cent.
Alajuela.. . . .	11.23
Heredia.. . . .	20.08
San José.. . . .	38.13
Cartago.. . . .	19.29
Atlantic slope.. . . .	11.27

The 1913-14 crop has been an abundant one in all districts of the interior, although poor on the Atlantic slope, and will amount to about 280,000 bags at the completion of the season's shipments.

PRECIOUS METALS.

The export of gold and silver bullion increased by £19,371 as compared with that of 1912.

IMPORTS.

The value of general merchandise imported in 1913 was £1,728,080, or 0.41 per cent less than in 1912.

The percentage of the value of imports from the United Kingdom decreased by 1.74 per cent, that of the United States increased by 1.36 per cent and that of Germany decreased by 1.67 per cent. The total value of the imports from the United Kingdom and colonies in 1913 was £265,334, being a decrease of £30,818 on that of 1913, the principal items being as follows:—

		Increase or Decrease on 1912.
Textiles (cotton goods, suitings, blankets, etc.) . . .	£101,697	—£6,852
Structural and roofing iron	21,835	— 2,750
Coffee bags	14,287	+ 6,824
Sewing cotton	8,169	+ 1,214
Condensed milk	7,523	+ 18
Ironmongery	6,912	— 340
Dry goods	5,231	— 952
Biscuits	5,191	+ 76
Sugar machinery	4,599	+ 2,071
Tobacco	4,368	— 1,940
Paint	3,935	— 498
Rice	3,077	
Confectionery	3,049	+ 596
Machinery, other than coffee or sugar machinery . .	2,901	— 1,843
Beer	2,882	+ 160
Whisky	2,699	+ 356
Water piping	2,587	— 288
Codfish	2,542	+ 380
Soap	2,465	— 522
Jute bags, other than coffee bags	2,201	+ 966
Coffee machinery	2,163	— 2,967
Tea	1,917	— 51
Heavy wines	1,886	— 215
Leather goods	1,667	— 98
Candles	1,667	— 1,301
Furniture	1,665	+ 242
Manufactured rubber goods	1,589	— 1,034
Machetes (bush knives)	1,555	+ 152
Rum	1,442	+ 146
Mineral waters	1,292	— 629
Crockery	1,279	— 701
Spices	1,197	
Linseed oil	1,166	

The following also for values under £1,000: Butter, straw hats, umbrellas and sunshades, cement and pickles.

The decrease in the amount of textiles imported is due to restricted purchasing power, consequent on relatively poor coffee crops during the past few years; that in roofing and structural iron to the fact that there is a marked depression in the building trade, which had been abnormally active in 1911-12, owing to the reconstruction of buildings in Cartago and elsewhere, which were ruined in the earthquake of 1910.

The increase in coffee bags, of course, corresponds to the larger coffee crop of 1913-14.

TARIFF CHANGES.

The following are the chief changes and additions which have been made during the year 1913 to the tariff:—

	Per Kilo. Colon c.	Per Lb. s. d.
Silver, in plate, watches, jewellery and other manufactured goods.	6 0	5 2.64
Palm oil and cocoanut oil, when prepared for manufacture of soap.	0 5	0 0.52
Curtain poles of ordinary wood.	0 60	0 6.26
Wooden or tin boxes for packing fresh or preserved fruits and vegetables, grown in the country.	..*	..*
Water paints, such as "Alabastine".	0 20	0 2.08
Sanatogen.	3 0	2 7.32
Electric wiring covered with silk or woollen materials.	1 0	0 10.44
Large vegetable fibre brooms or brushes (used on coffee drying grounds).	0 31	0 3.24
Perfumed medicinal pomades or ointments.	5 0	4 4.2
Pure hog lard.	0 12	0 1.25
Compound lards, manterina and similar compounds.	0 20	0 2.09
Portable medical emergency cases, whether filled with drugs or not.	1 0	0 10.44
Plain linen bed-sheets, without trimmings, insertion or other ornamentation.	2 0	1 8.88
Invert pure cane sugar globules.	0 25	0 2.61
Cattle.	5 0†	9 7†
Paper articles used for carnivals and confetti fights, such as "ticklers".	1 0	0 10.44

* Free. † Per head.

Samples of jewellery and manufactured goods of gold and silver are excluded from Section 133 of the tariff, by which travellers' samples are charged 5c. per kilo. (0.52d. per pound), and are charged full tariff rates, as follows:—

Silver goods—6 colon per kilo.; 5s. 2.64d. per pound.
Gold articles—10 per cent ad valorem.
Jewellery—5 per cent ad valorem.

The following articles are declared to be dangerous or explosive goods, and must be cleared from the customs within 48 hours of arrival under penalty of a fine of 10c. per kilo. (1.044d. per pound) per day in excess of the 48 hours: Turpentine, camphor, alcohol, guncotton, benzine and benzol, carbon bisulphide, paper caps, calcium carbide, loaded cartridges, fulminating caps (all kinds), cheddite, fulminate of mercury, fulminate of silver, gasoline, blasting gelatine, kerosene, lyddite, ligroine, magnesium and Bengal lights, mining fuse, pyrotechnic mixtures, naphtha and naphthaline, nitro-glycerine, and nitro-gelatine, collodion, pyroxiline and its compounds, cordite, dynamite and dynamite gelatine, fuses and fuse of all kinds, ethers, phenol, phosphorus, matches, sulphur and calcium phosphide, fireworks, petroleum, picrate of potassium and ammonium, gunpowder, prismatic powder, giant powder, torcite powder, metallic potassium, metallic sodium, xylol, and the following acids, namely, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric, nitric, picric and carboic.

All duties are charged on gross weight of package, and besides customs duties there is a charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per kilo. (0.052d. per lb.) for wharfage on all goods.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

The Elders and Fyffes Shipping Company maintain a weekly service of steamers, carrying parcel post, between Limon and Bristol, calling at Colon on the homeward journey; the Leyland Line have a monthly service with Liverpool, via ports in the gulf of Mexico. The United Fruit Company have a weekly passenger and freight service between New York and Limon, calling at Kingston and Colon on the outward voyage and at Colon and Habana on the homeward voyage. This company also have a weekly service with New Orleans via Bocas del Toro and Colon, and also between

Boston and Limon, calling at Habana on the outward voyage and at Colon and Kingston, Jamaica, on the return voyage; they also run fruit and cargo steamers between Limon, and Mobile, Galveston and Philadelphia.

The following lines of steamers also call regularly at Limon: Hamburg-American Line, weekly to New York, via Kingston, Jamaica, and alternate weeks via Colon or Santa Marta, Colombia, and monthly to Hamburg, via gulf ports; the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, the Compania Transatlantica Espanola and the La Veloce, monthly.

On the Pacific coast the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company call twice or three times, monthly, according to schedule, each way on their voyages from San Francisco to Panama and back. The Kosmos Line, and the steamers of Messrs. W. R. Grace & Co., provide an intermittent service on their voyages to Europe and New York.

RAILWAYS.

On the Costa Rica Railway, a new branch, 5 miles in length, has been built for the purpose of banana traffic in the Parismina district.

The Northern Railway extension to Bananito river is approaching completion, and a new branch of the same system is being built up the valley of the Estrella river on the Atlantic coast near the southeastern boundary of Costa Rica.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

A new terminal station has been built at Punta Arenas. The main line has been ballasted throughout, and the service is punctual and the traffic increasing.

Comparative table of the values of the imports and exports of Costa Rica during the years 1911-13:—

IMPORTS.			
Articles—	1911.	1912.	1913.
General merchandise	£1,749,844	£1,735,134	£1,728,080
Cattle	74,042	53,749	59,255
Specie	1,943	298,306	
Total	£1,825,829	£2,087,189	£1,787,335

EXPORTS.			
Articles—	1911.	1912.	1913.
Bananas	£ 890,870	£1,018,918	£1,068,977
Coffee	584,645	729,527	741,890
Other products	361,021	287,335	313,240
Specie . . . . .	.....	14,743	
Total	£1,836,536	£2,050,523	£2,124,107

Table of percentages of imports (by value), classified according to countries of origin, during the years 1911-13:—

Country—	Percentage.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.
United States	46.29	50.08	51.44
Germany	19.03	17.11	15.44
United Kingdom (including colonies)	17.34	16.59	14.85
France	4.95	4.82	4.46
Italy	2.76	2.09	1.96
Spain	2.17	1.94	1.83
Belgium	0.73	0.61	0.54
Central America	4.17	3.80	4.03
Spanish-American Republics	1.10	1.47	3.50
Other countries	1.46	1.49	1.95

NOTE.—In calculating these percentages the value of specie has been deducted from the total value of the imports in each year.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

FLOUR TRADE OF NORTHERN AFRICA.

Flour packed in barrels is unlikely to meet with success on the Moroccan markets. In view of the present circumstances, however, it is possible that if this method of packing is cheaper for American exporters no great objections will be offered. Although the demand for American flour at the present moment is the result of both the European situation and the unsatisfactory native crop, it does not follow that the demand for American flour will cease when normal conditions are restored. The European population, which is increasing, prefers the flour from American soft grain, and this flour is likewise used to some extent by the natives for mixing with the semolina produced from the hard-grained Moroccan wheat.

Under the present circumstances American wheat will find a ready market in Morocco, especially in Tangier, Tetuan and Larache. It is to be noted that at all ports of Morocco there are well-equipped flour mills.

At present Tripoli is supplied with flour from Italy. Prior to the war it was imported from several sources. There are no official statistics showing the quantity from each, but a reliable estimate places the total for 1913 at 68,750 bags of 100 kilos. (220 pounds) each, with a value of 1,775,000 lire (\$342,575). Approximately 40,000 bags came from Italy, 20,000 from France, 6,250 from Germany, and 2,500 from Malta. Of the last, probably 20 per cent was of American origin and the remainder from England.

Flour of high bread-yielding properties is most sought. This is consumed by the natives and is carried to the interior principally by camel, although part of the journey is made by the railway, which extends about 60 miles inland. In order to withstand the rough handling the packing is in strong closely woven jute sacks each containing 220 pounds. The cotton sack of 50 pounds, so much used in the United States, is not suitable for this trade; repeated removals of burdens to rest the animals necessitate frequent handling, which, with the strain of ropes binding the burden to the saddle, would soon destroy the more tender cotton-container. Resacking in jute would be necessary before cargoes so packed could start on the inland journey.

The market for flour, aside from native demand, is not important. In Tripoli, the metropolis of the colony, there are about 21,000 persons of foreign races, of whom 44 per cent are Tripolitan Jews, 13 per cent Maltese, 40 per cent Italians, and 3 per cent other Europeans; elsewhere there are probably 25,000 Jews, Italians and Maltese, so that there are about 46,000 non-native residents in the district of which less than half are Europeans. The native population of all Libia is about 1,000,000, which clearly demonstrates why the trade in 220-pound sacks of flour is important.

Italy is able to supply the present demand without inconvenience, but later other markets may have to be sought, although it is the general impression that Italy will make a supreme effort to establish not only this but all other Italian products securely in the new colony. Prices in low grades of flour range from \$4 to \$5 per sack of 220 pounds c.i.f. Tripoli; better qualities bring \$5.75 and \$6.75. These quotations are about 20 per cent higher than before the European war. This business is usually done on a commission basis of from 1 to 2 per cent, the agent taking orders and attending to details of delivery; thirty days' credit is customary with firms of good standing.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

BRITISH SUPPLY OF HOPS.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office has furnished the following statement of the registered supply of hops from abroad in the months of October, 1912, 1913, and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Russia.....		200	
Sweden.....		1	
Germany.....	30,222	6,229	
Netherlands.....	2	1,145	
Belgium.....	16,333	12,841	2,734
France.....	525	399	
Austria-Hungary.....	3,873	634	
United States.....	12,115	15,325	3,571
Victoria.....		11	
New Zealand.....		783	
Canada.....		612	
	63,070	38,210	6,805

BRITISH DYE SITUATION.

The cotton industry depends almost entirely on Germany for dyes. In nearly every dye-house or print works connected with the great textile industries German dyes predominate. In 1913 England imported £1,382,478 worth of aniline and naphthalene dyes from Germany, and only about 10 per cent from all other sources. Of coal-tar dyes we bought £271,119 worth from Germany and only £1,126 from other countries. The opportunity is one which British manufacturers are apparently taking full advantage of. Sir John Brunner recently stated in a contemporary that trade will simply fall into the laps of the British manufacturers, and that new plant was being installed in several directions. Apart from the requirements in this country, there are the markets of the United States and Japan, in both of which German dyes were almost exclusively used, while in 1913 Germany exported to China 21,000 tons of artificial indigo. It will be entirely our own fault if we allow the present dormant competition to cause us any anxiety in the future.

The situation in relation to the dyeing industry appears, in the opinion of some, to be more difficult than at first anticipated, and is of sufficient importance to secure the appointment of a Board of Trade Committee to report; while dyestuff users in Lancashire and Yorkshire have formed a special committee to investigate matters for themselves. Finance and research knowledge are two of the main considerations involved, but even these do not seem to present insuperable difficulties, the more especially as it will be impossible to get supplies from Germany for some time and the existing stocks are fast disappearing.

German patents control the field of operation in this country, but if an enterprising company secured the necessary financial support to instal the chemical plant required, the Government which, in so many directions, has shown such comprehensive insight and such skilful manipulation of unparalleled difficulties will no doubt make provision to ensure the stability of their enterprise.—(*Made in England.*)

DECREASE IN CHINESE EGG SHIPMENTS.

Unless transportation facilities to the United States improve, Chinese eggs will not be so important a factor on the Pacific coast markets of the United States as they were last winter. Representatives of American egg importers have returned to Shang-

hai and are preparing to make shipments, but it is not expected that these will be as heavy as during the 1913-14 season. (See Daily Consular and Trade Reports for May 11, 1914.)

The fast liners of the Canadian Pacific Company to Vancouver offered a short journey and a cold route which made refrigeration unnecessary. These liners have now been chartered by the British Government and are no longer available for merchant service. Space on the lines to Seattle, Tacoma, and San Francisco is difficult to secure on account of freight congestion, and the Shire Line boats, which offered 1,000 tons of refrigerator space, are not plying.

It was expected that during this season the shipment of dressed poultry to the United States Pacific ports would be undertaken, but on account of the withdrawal of the Shire steamers, and the limited space for refrigerated cargo on the other lines, it is improbable that this trade will develop. The question of proper refrigeration facilities at Shanghai pending shipment would also have to be solved.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

BRITISH SUPPLY OF LIVE ANIMALS.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office furnishes the following return of the registered supply of live animals from abroad in the United Kingdom, in the months of October, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	Oxen and Bulls.		Cows.		Calves.		Sheep and Lambs.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
United States of America.. . . .	757							
Channel Islands	9	17	168	112	15	19		
	766	17	168	112	15	19		
London.....	605							
Liverpool.....	152							
Southampton.....	9	17	168	112	15	19		
	766	17	168	112	15	19		

USE OF FERTILIZERS IN RUSSIA.

The use of artificial manures in Russia, according to a recent Austrian consular report from Moscow, is in a very backward state, Russia being computed to employ only 5 per cent of the quantity of artificial manure which would be used in Germany over an equal area. The Government is, however, doing a great deal to alter this state of things by the establishment of model farms and of a low tariff favourable to the increase of import business. Natural manures (guano, bone, etc.) is imported duty free.

Importation is consequently on the increase, 20,107,000 pounds of artificial manures being imported in 1911.

Superphosphate, which is very largely imported, is also the chief item of home manufacture, which, however, is dependent almost entirely upon importations of the constituent phosphorite from abroad.

Thomas slag is an important article of import, coming principally by way of the Baltic ports. Importations in 1911 amounted to 8,513,000 pounds.

Potash, which is not found in Russia, is imported from Germany, which country appears to have a very strong hold on every branch of the artificial manure import trade in this country.

The Russian output of chemical manures is slowly increasing in importance.

The official *Vyestnik Finansoff* (Petrograd) of March 2, 1913, publishes an article drawing attention to the growing practice of intensive cultivation in Russia, and the consequently increasing use of fertilizers. The average yearly consumption of artificial manure in Russia during the past ten years works out at 13,000,000 pouds, 6,400,000 pouds of which consisted of superphosphates, and 4,500,000 pouds of basic slag. There has been a remarkable increase during the last few years, as is shown by the total imports of mineral fertilizers, which rose from nearly 9,000,000 pouds in 1908 to more than 24,000,000 pouds in 1911. Superphosphates and basic slag account for about two-thirds of these amounts. Russia is as yet unable to produce anything like the quantity of artificial manure required for agricultural purposes in the country, the total home production of superphosphates having only risen from 4,104,603 pouds in 1907 to 5,338,137 in 1909. (1,000 pouds=about 16 tons.)—(*British Trade Report*.)

NUREMBERG'S EXPORTS AND THE WAR.

Since the only statistics of the exports from the Kingdom of Bavaria or from any of its political divisions are those which concern the goods declared at the American consular offices in Munich and Nuremberg, these figures are always scrutinized with a corresponding interest. They are a sort of barometer, the careful reading of which enables the observer to ascertain economic depression or buoyancy.

At no other time, perhaps, since the creation of the modern German Empire have these figures been so significant. Of the four leading purchasers of German goods, commercial relations have been severed with Great Britain, holding first rank, with Russia and France, while the war has inevitably lessened the demand from allied Austria-Hungary. America at the close of 1913 came fifth, and its imports from Germany appreciably exceeded those of any of the present neutral nations, with the exception of the Netherlands.

The invoices certified at the Nuremberg consulate, covering shipments from this district to the United States during the September quarter of the present year, aggregated in value \$1,503,581, whereas for the corresponding period in 1913 the total was \$2,260,558. Although this latter sum exceeded the declared value in 1912 (\$2,026,548) and 1911 (\$2,035,132), the increase of 10 per cent in 1913 was not extraordinary, and there were indications early in the summer that the trade of the quarter just ended would prove equally satisfactory.

During the third quarter Christmas orders for Nuremberg's leading export article, metal toys, are executed. This year the July-September trade in toys amounted to only \$785,105, against \$1,349,246 in 1913. If, however, we consider the immediate causes of the decline, we find that this difference does not indicate a proportionate economic depression. Toys are shipped mainly for the Christmas trade, which does not get fully under way until August. Rumours of war were already afloat in July. Hostilities actually began during the first week of the next month, and freight traffic on the railroads was suspended until the 25th. German vessels in the meanwhile had ceased navigation and goods had to be taken to neutral ports. War risk insurance rates also hampered trade.

In addition to these circumstances, the Imperial Government forbade for a time the exportation of manufactures of certain metals—bronze, copper, etc. After this order had been revoked, a new decree, prohibiting the exportation of colours, was construed to include bronze powder. Shipments of the latter decreased accordingly from \$100,250 in the September quarter of 1913 to \$61,103 in the corresponding months of 1914; those of bronze metal clippings, from \$67,396 to \$18,578. Drawing instruments, included in the non-export prohibition of metals, fell from \$47,187 to \$32,626. The exportation of beer, without special permission, is still unlawful; here the decline was from \$29,517 to \$9,527. Hence the marked decline in the exportation of all these articles was due, in great measure, to military trade restraints.—(*U.S. Consular Reports*.)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending December 10, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Port William—					
C. P. R.	184,410	69,042	16,420	3,547	273,419
Consolidated	138,254	116,179	33,179	49,312	336,924
Empire Elevator Co.	172,768	258,119	19,415	59,279	509,581
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	260,000	53,435	8,770	.....	322,205
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	143,259	51,280	10,411	201,996	406,946
G. T. Pacific.	457,986	306,763	22,317	50,224	837,290
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	818,890	218,256	42,082	.....	1,079,228
Port William Elevator Co.	112,262	84,887	22,964	20,387	240,500
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	80,624	74,929	3,055	.....	158,608
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	470,848	393,814	72,106	37,899	974,667
D. Horn & Co.	13,971	8,247	.....	22,973	45,191
Dominion Government Elevator.	362,648	150,371	10,173	39,787	562,979
Total terminal elevators.	3,215,920	1,785,322	260,892	476,404	5,738,538
Saskatoon Dom. Government Elevator..	412,876	495,102	10,201	.....	918,079
Moosejaw Dom. Government Elevator..	1,120,593	243,021	12,185	190	1,375,989
Total interior terminal elevators	1,533,469	738,123	22,386	190	2,294,168
Depot Harbour		101,050	.....	.....	101,050
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	277,450	92,232	.....	.....	369,682
Tiffin, G. T. P.	1,359,836	602,274	.....	.....	1,962,110
Port McNicol	3,221,619	621,850	.....	108,217	3,951,686
Collingwood.	38,691	.....	.....	.....	38,691
Goderich	* 254,226	* 170,100	.....	.....	* 424,326
Harbour Commissioners, Quebec.	870,102	129,377	.....	.....	999,479
Kingston—	2,005	57,532	.....	.....	59,537
Montreal Transportation Co.	15,076	17,039	27,168	.....	59,223
Commercial Elevator Co.	16,004	99,504	.....	.....	115,508
Port Colborne.	889,104	234,225	108,036	† 107,643	1,339,008
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	338,574	.....	9,067	45,100	392,741
" No. 2.	514,520	756,474	68,313	43,889	1,383,201
Montreal Warehousing Co.	64,277	382,490	170,339	53,172	670,278
West St. John, N.B.	629,141	377,000	.....	.....	1,006,141
Total public elevators.	8,490,625	3,641,152	382,863	{ † 107,643 250,378 }	12,872,661
Total quantity in store	13,240,014	6,164,597	666,141	{ † 107,643 726,972 }	20,905,367

* Grain afloat in vessels. † Corn.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended December 10, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard.....	14,207	3,958	18,165	
No. 1 Northern.....	549,894	228,343	2,292,758	
No. 2 ".....	848,777	718,656	3,325,093	
No. 3 ".....	660,548	404,666	1,668,478	
No. 4 Wheat.....	385,769	145,527	971,524	
No. 5 ".....	13,290	259,475	272,765	
No. 6 ".....	985	30,542	31,527	
Other.....	756,725	22,002	717,034	
Totals, Wheat.....	3,215,920	1,533,469	8,490,625	13,240,014
Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oats—				
No. 1 C.W.....	15,527	1,759	17,286	
No. 2 ".....	525,123	397,646	782,633	
No. 3 ".....	292,726	164,938	375,802	
Ex. No. 1 Feed.....	225,271	27,358	255,825	
No. 1 Feed.....	48,078	707,119	755,197	
No. 2 ".....	39,904	369,204	409,108	
Other.....	725,675	58,440	1,150,569	
Totals, Oats.....	1,785,322	738,123	3,641,152	6,164,597
Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Barley—				
No. 3 Extra.....	69,204	18,169	23,118	
No. 3 C.W.....	82,286	4,217	44,481	
No. 4 ".....	29,750	11,002	40,752	
Feed.....	15,155	3,817	18,972	
Rejected.....	64,497	300,445	364,942	
Other.....	260,892	22,386	382,863	
Totals, Barley.....	260,892	22,386	382,863	666,141
Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flax—				
No. 1 N.W.C.....	347,331	226,471	613,802	
No. 2 C.W.....	58,213	23,907	82,120	
No. 3 C.W.....	14,560	190	14,750	
Rejected.....	16,500		16,500	
Other.....	476,404	190	250,378	
Totals, Flax.....	476,404	190	250,378	726,972
Corn No. 3 Yellow.....	5,738,538	2,294,168	107,643	20,905,367
Total quantity in store.....	5,738,538	2,294,168	12,872,661	20,905,367

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL and MONCTON, N.B.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

1227. **Wire nails.**—A Birmingham firm is in a position to represent a manufacturer of wire nails. Can command large sales at present time.

1228. **Poultry.**—A Derby firm is open to receive quotations for Canadian turkeys and other poultry.

1229. **Building Specialties.**—A manufacturers' agent in Manchester wishes to represent Canadian manufacturers of building specialties, either on commission or otherwise.

1230. **Brown wrapping paper.**—A firm in Port Said, Egypt, wishes to ascertain the possibility of obtaining from Canada supplies of brown wrapping paper according to sample in possession of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

1231. **Nets.**—An English firm manufacturing silk and real hair nets, plain nets, veilings, etc., asks for names of Canadian importers.

1232. **Agent.**—A Manchester firm desires to appoint a Canadian agent for the sale of umbrella clothing, sticks, etc.

1233. **Shirts, pyjamas, etc.**—A London manufacturer of shirts, pyjamas, etc., wishes to do business in Canada.

1234. **Machinery.**—A North of England firm who are manufacturers of machinery for making tin canister work, such as food tins, paint and varnish tins, and petrol tins; and general tin-plate machinery, power presses, etc., are desirous of doing business in Canada.

1235. **Agent for pitprops.**—A Sheffield correspondent stated to be in touch with colliery owners in the South Yorkshire and Staffordshire fields is open to act as agent for Canadian exporters of pitprops.

1236. **British Columbia fir.**—A firm in the South of France asks to be placed in touch with exporters of British Columbia fir used as railway ties, and in freight car construction.

1237. **Magnesite.**—A large market for Canadian magnesite is reported by a number of United Kingdom firms, who require analyses and samples together with quotations c.i.f. British port. Calcined magnesia averaging 90 per cent to 94 per cent is preferred, with not more than 2 per cent to 3 per cent silica, or 2 per cent to 3 per cent lime.

1238. **Barb wire, fencing and wire nails.**—A Bristol firm wants barb wire, wire fencing and wire nails.

1239. **Wire nails.**—A Bristol firm desires to represent a Canadian firm exporting wire nails.

1240. **Asphalte.**—A Bristol firm wishes to get into touch with Canadian importers of asphalte.

1241. **Cotton canvas for shoes.**—An agent in Paris invites correspondence from manufacturers of cotton canvas used in the manufacture of shoes.

1242. **Nickel and nickel chrome.**—A firm in Paris with an established trade desires to obtain quotations from producers of nickel and nickel-chrome, for which a good demand exists at present.

1243. **Rugs.**—A Paris wholesale dealer wishes to get in touch with manufacturers of woollen rugs for horses.

1244. **Tin.**—A wholesale hardware house in Marseilles invites quotations from producers or exporters of tin.

1245. **Furniture.**—A representative in Paris is anxious to get in touch with manufacturers of furniture of all kinds, in bent wood.

1246. **Furniture.**—A firm of manufacturers' agents in Paris desires to communicate with manufacturers of all lines of furniture in bent wood and receive catalogues and quotations c.i.f. Havre.

1247. **Machinery, electrical goods, implements, tools and hardware.**—Agent and engineer returning to London, England, is open to represent manufacturers of machinery, electrical goods, implements, tools and hardware.

1248. **Lumber, furniture and wooden goods.**—Commission agent leaving for England desires agencies for lumber, furniture and wooden goods.

1249. **Flour.**—A firm in Durban, South Africa, wishes to get in touch with millers who will supply 200 bags monthly, 40 bags from hard wheat and 160 bags from soft wheat. Prices should be f.o.b. Natal. Inquiries regarding freight may be addressed to Elder, Dempster Co., Ltd., 318 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Quote all qualities. It is reported in South Africa that Canada does not supply soft wheat flour.

1250. **Canned apples.**—A firm of fruit preservers in Manchester wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of canned apples in gallon tins, which they are in a position to handle in large quantities.

1251. **Mouldings.**—A Glasgow agent is desirous of opening up business with Canada in mouldings, to act as representative or purchasing agent.

1252. **Bronze powders.**—A Glasgow commission merchant is desirous of getting in touch with Canadian houses in a position to offer bronze powders.

1253. **Bookbinders' leather.**—A Glasgow house is open to make connection with Canadian firm to supply bookbinders' leather.

1254. **Pickles.**—A Glasgow firm asks for cauliflower, gherkins and small white onions in barrels in brine. Quotations c.i.f. Glasgow, stating approximate weight of vegetables in each barrel.

1255. **Pianos, organs, etc.**—A Glasgow wholesale piano dealer is open to negotiate for Canadian agency, as buyer, factor or agent.

1256. **Spruce.**—A north country timber firm desires the addresses of Canadian shippers of square-edged spruce to specification, and also of pitprops, of which they require considerable quantities. They indicate the following as usual sizes which they import from Russia and Scandinavia:—

Spruce, well and evenly sawn and practically square-edged—

3 x 11	2½ x 6	1½ x 11, 9, 7, 6.
2½ x 11	2 x 7	1¼ x 11, 9, 7, 6.
3 x 9	2 x 6	1 x 11, 9, 7, 6.
2½ x 9	2 x 5	(also ¾ and ⅝ inch in above widths).
3 x 7	2 x 4½	
2½ x 7	2 x 4	
2½ x 6½		

1257. **Crushed bones.**—A Liverpool firm invites offers from Canadian manufacturers of crushed bones of every variety.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable Address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne, Cable address, Canadian.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kluklang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address Canadiana.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable address, Canadian.

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighting, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable Address, Canadian.

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood & Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
China (Mr. J. W. Ross)	2459
British West Indies (Mr. E. H. S. Flood)	2463
Bahamas (Mr. R. H. Curry)	2465
Japan (Acting Trade Commissioner)	2466
Great Britain—	
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	2468
Glasgow (Mr. F. Dane)	2470
Leeds (Mr. C. Dyer)	2476
Parchment Wrapping Paper	2478
Inquiry for Woollen Underclothing	2478
Panama Canal Steamship Lines	2479
Canadian Sailings to Foreign Ports	2480
Canadian Produce Prices in England	2481
British Agricultural Produce Imports	2482
Railway Sleepers	2483
Commercial Uses of Fish Offals	2483
Industrial Future of Corea	2485
Notes on German Trade—	
Stoneware, Earthenware and Chinaware	2487
Copper Goods	2489
Plate and Sheet Glass	2492
Customs Changes in British Guiana	2495
Australian Railway Workshop Tenders	2496
British Consular Reports—	
Costa Rica	2496
Notes on Foreign Trade	2501
Canadian Grain Statistics	2505
Trade Inquiries	2507
Commercial Intelligence Service	2509

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade
Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa.

Monday, December 28, 1914.

No. 570.

"MADE IN CANADA."

A Field for Individual Enterprise.

A leading firm both in manufacture and retail has handed the Department a series of attractive coloured posters which although designed to advertise the particular goods which the firm sells has also the valuable effect of interesting retailers in the important subject of selling as far as possible Canadian-made goods. References to the subject was made in Weekly No. 566 (November 30) under the heading "Made-in-Canada" where a statement appeared giving imports of manufactured goods, and statistics of Canadian manufactures, showing at a glance the deficiency in home production which had to be made up by import. In a later number No. 568 (December 14) there appeared a similar statement giving the export of Canadian goods as compared with the principal articles produced in Canada. These two numbers are designed to be considered together by readers who desire a clear understanding of the economic condition regarding manufacture. The information conveyed in this way not only reach the large circulation of the Weekly itself but by the courtesy and patriotic notice of the Canadian press the attention of consumers is widely attracted to this most important subject.

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATION NECESSARY.

Under the heading of "A Word to Canadian Producers," Sir George Foster wrote on September 1, as follows:—

"Whilst a comparatively small number of our manhood fights the battle for Imperial existence and control of our ocean highways, those who remain should, with spirit and energy throw themselves into the task of taking possession of the markets from which our enemies have been driven and supply them with the products of our own fields and factories.

"Here is a peaceful field of operation in which we can carry on a bloodless but most effective and profitable warfare.

"First let us fill as far as possible the call for the \$16,000,000 worth of goods with which Germany and Austria provided us last year, and which will this year be absolutely debarred. And what we cannot supply ourselves let us purchase from Great Britain and the other parts of the Empire. Let us covenant together to buy goods 'Made in Canada,' 'Made in Britain,' and 'Made in the Empire.' Thus shall we give employment and the profits of production to the Empire's home workers.

"The making of even a portion of these goods will keep our industries going and give employment to hundreds of thousands of our people. If consumers determine to buy only Canadian and Imperial goods, and producers to provide them at lowest prices and of good quality, a co-operative work of inestimable value will have been begun."

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Harrison Watson.)

LONDON, E.C., December 4, 1914.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING.

According to the annual report just issued, at the close of the year ended June 30, 1914, 10,621 merchant vessels registering nearly 24,000,000 tons gross, held classes assigned by the committee of Lloyds, the details being shown in the following table:—

Material of Construction.	Description.	British.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Iron and Steel.....	Steam & Sail	5,925	13,462,113	3,711	9,056,636	9,636	22,518,749
Wood and Composite.....	Steam & Sail	237	306,440	634	1,029,843	871	1,336,283
		108	14,346	6	1,287	114	15,633
Total.....		6,270	13,782,899	4,351	10,087,766	10,621	23,870,665

During the year the committee assigned classes to 713 new vessels, and the fact is emphasized, as indicating the continued confidence of the whole shipping community in the rules and administration, that the gross tonnage registered, amounting to 2,020,185 tons is the highest total for any one year recorded in the history, and indeed shows an increase of nearly 25 per cent over anything previously achieved. Of these vessels 664 were steamers and 49 sailing, and of the tonnage roughly 60 per cent was for the British Empire and 40 per cent for other countries.

During the twelve months plans of 749 vessels, representing 1,650,000 tons of shipping, were passed by the committee.

INCREASING USE OF STEAM TURBINES.

Special attention is directed to the increasing use of steam turbines, and the improvements which have been made. To obtain economy with steam turbines a high peripheral velocity is necessary. This can only be realized by obtaining a high speed of rotation or by using rotors of very large diameters, the latter method being only practicable when large powers are required. In the earlier vessels fitted with steam turbine engines, the turbines were coupled direct to the screw shafting. When very high speeds of rotation are employed with such engines, the economy obtained by using turbines is to some extent neutralized because the propellers are necessarily made of smaller diameter than would be used for the same power if slower speed of rotation could be arranged for. The introduction of geared turbines has enabled a high peripheral speed to be obtained by using comparatively small rotor drums running at very high rates of revolution geared with the screw shaft running at the lower rate of revolutions which would be used with reciprocating engines of the same power, thus combining the high efficiencies of steam turbines and of slow running propellers.

This has been rendered practicable by the accuracy with which it is now possible to cut helical gearing by special machines introduced by the Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Company.

There are at present twenty-three vessels being built to the Society's class in which geared turbines are to be fitted, and also six in which direct coupled turbines are to be used and a further six in which the engines will be a combination of reciprocating engines using the steam through the H.P. and first and second intermediate cylinders, but having the L.P. cylinders replaced by a low-pressure turbine.

An advantage of the combination of reciprocating and turbine engines is that the machinery can be worked at reduced power with practically the same efficiency as at full power.

VESSELS FITTED WITH OIL ENGINES.

In the previous year's report reference was made to the increasing employment of oil engines for marine purposes, and in consequence the Society has now issued rules for the construction and survey of Diesel engines and their auxiliaries.

At the present time there are twenty-seven vessels holding the Society's classification which are fitted with Diesel engines, the collective horse-power being approximately 50,000 I.H.P., and twenty others in the course of construction with a view to classification. Of vessels fitted with oil engines of other than the Diesel type there are thirty-six classed and several others are being built.

The majority of these belong to foreign countries, and are of comparatively small tonnage. Several Diesel-engined vessels of larger size, with tonnages ranging from 5,000 to 8,000 tons, are now in course of construction on the Clyde, four of which are intended for British owners.

The use of oil engines for small vessels is also extending, and the Society has made arrangements for the survey and testing of materials in such cases.

OUTSTANDING POINTS.

An unprecedented number of vessels of upwards of 5,000 tons each have been assigned to the 100A1 class during the twelve months, no fewer than 163 having been classed. Of these, 19 exceeded 10,000 tons, and it is noted that the Cunard Company's quadruple screw turbine steamer *Aquitania*, 45,647 tons gross, built by Messrs. John Brown & Co., Ltd., of Clydebank, is the largest vessel which has hitherto received the 100A1 class.

Vessels have been built, or are now in course of construction with a view to receiving the Society's classification, to the order of the British Admiralty, the Governments of the Commonwealth of Australia, Dominion of Canada, Union of South Africa, Queensland, South Australia, Ceylon, Southern Nigeria, the United States of America, Russia, Argentina, Brazil, Chili, and Uruguay.

The latest return of vessels being built to the Society's classification show the same tendency towards the construction of vessels of large tonnage, and include no less than 15 steamers of 12,000 tons and above.

In addition to the large number of ocean-going vessels, plans have been approved for many other types, including freight steamers for the Great Lakes of North America and a variety of vessels for channel and river service.

The number of vessels intended to carry oil in bulk which have been classed by the Society in the year under review is the largest yet recorded in any one year, namely, 72 vessels of 402,033 tons, 5 of these being over 10,000 gross tons each.

SUBJECTS DEALT WITH.

In evidence of the continued activity of the Technical Committee, the following subjects dealt with are enumerated:—

Rules for the construction and survey of Diesel engines and their auxiliaries;

Pumping arrangements of vessels fitted with internal combustion engines (other than of the Diesel type) for marine purposes;

Iron and steel steam pipes;

The testing of steel billets intended for marine forgings;

Additional strengthening at the forward part of the bottom of steamers;

Amended rules for boats' davits;

The measurement of the length of vessels having cruiser sterns;

Use of soft steel for widely spaced hollow round pillars.

During the year 1,215,467 tons of ship and boiler steel were tested by the Society's surveyors at home and abroad, and at the end of June there were 85 steel manufacturing firms in the United Kingdom, and 217 abroad, recognized by the committee for the production of steel for use in the construction of vessels and machinery intended for classification in Lloyd's Register Book.

The total length of chain cable tested during the year at the Public Proving Houses in the United Kingdom was 406,131 fathoms and the number of anchors 9,284. In addition to the above establishments, there were 20 anchor and chain cable testing machines on the Continent of Europe and 23 in the United States of America, recognized by the committee.

REFRIGERATION FACILITIES.

It has been computed that during the year 3,500,000 quarters of chilled beef, 2,500,000 quarters of frozen beef, 7,250,000 carcases of frozen mutton, and nearly 6,000,000 carcases of frozen lamb, besides a vast quantity of dairy produce, fruit, etc., were imported into the United Kingdom in steamers possessing refrigerating installations. The society's surveyors inspect refrigerating machinery installations and appliances during construction, and examinations are also made at the vessels' loading and discharging ports, and it is stated that it is a matter of satisfaction to the committee to know that there is an ever-increasing demand for the services of the society's surveyors in this connection.

In pursuance with the arrangement with the Institute of London Underwriters recently concluded, the work of inspecting the principal cold stores of the country with a view to their names being retained on or added to the Institute's approved list, has been steadily carried on. The survey of 40 of these stores has now been satisfactorily completed, while the inspection of 17 others is still in hand.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

The work of inspection of insulated barges on the river Thames has also been conducted in conjunction with the Port of London Authority.

The past year has witnessed a remarkable increase in the use of wireless telegraphy and submarine signalling in the world's mercantile marine. There are now recorded in the society's Register Book 2,750 vessels fitted with wireless telegraphic installations, as compared with 1,932 at a corresponding date last year, and 930 fitted with submarine signalling apparatus as compared with 806 last year.

MARKET FOR BONE MEAL.

An investigation undertaken in connection with a recent inquiry from a Canadian correspondent seeking export trade in crushed bones has elicited the fact that there are a large number of firms in this country who are prepared to look into the possibilities of purchasing supplies of bone meal, or crushed bones, from Canada, and as such are open to consider offers.

Of the considerable quantity of old bones which are annually imported into the United Kingdom, the principal use is in the production of fertilizers, and the leading sources of supply are respectively British India and the Argentine.

The following figures taken from the official trade returns show the quantities and values of the imports and also the sources of supply during the past three years of bones for manure only:—

	Quantities.			Value.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£	£
Russia.....	1,350	3,205	2,183	6,124	15,399	11,378
Iceland and Greenland....	355	110		1,591	504	
Germany.....	2,832	2,280	3,886	14,215	10,737	17,782
Netherlands.....	2,610	4,136	4,830	11,841	19,694	23,617
Belgium.....	2,376	3,989	2,823	12,397	21,823	14,310
France.....	748	565	217	4,198	3,206	1,331
Turkey (European).....	40	84		160	380	
Turkey (Asiatic).....	802	880	894	3,412	4,408	4,866
Egypt.....	1,598	547	690	7,229	2,884	3,743
Morocco.....	622	47	314	3,008	230	1,985
Brazil.....	471	416	208	2,509	2,235	1,267
Uruguay.....	4,331	1,114	969	18,005	6,187	4,290
Argentina.....	13,091	6,155	6,052	63,315	32,517	31,693
Other Foreign Countries...	2,817	791	537	13,067	3,954	2,894
British India.....	11,398	14,597	16,613	62,985	84,131	98,047
Other British Possessions..	442	2,287	409	2,169	9,255	2,434
Total.....	45,883	41,203	40,685	226,225	217,544	219,637

During the same periods the importations of bones (except whalebone) for manufacturing purposes, other than the production of fertilizers, were respectively:—

	Tons.	Value.
1911.....	9,172	£ 68,384
1912.....	17,457	103,975
1913.....	12,595	70,112

One importing firm stated that they purchase bone meal on the basis of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ammonia and 52 per cent phosphates, and buy on sample per ton of 2,240 pounds in bags, cost, freight and insurance, including war risk, the analysis of the meal to be made on landing by the official city analyst.

Another firm interested state that at the present time bone meal is realizing high prices, and suggests as an average quotation £5 15s. 0d. per ton c.i.f. The value, however, must obviously depend upon the analysis and quality of the particular shipment.

The names and addresses of a number of firms prepared to consider Canadian offers of bone meal, etc., have been furnished to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. (Refer to File No. A 1263.)

SITUATION AS TO APPLES.

The past few weeks have witnessed a welcome improvement in the prices of Canadian apples, although the advance has been considerably less in London than in Liverpool and Glasgow.

Although the rise is partly owing to scarcity of steamship accommodation causing restricted import supplies, other features, such as the working off of stocks of home-grown apples and the approach of Christmas have contributed.

Dealers anticipate that the present advance will be maintained until after the holidays for best quality fruit of good appearance, while lower varieties are in better demand.

The following are last week's London quotations for some of the leading varieties of Nova Scotia apples:—

	No. 1.	Per Barrel.
Kings..	No. 1.	14s. to 17s.
Wagners..	"	15s. 6d.
Gravensteins..	"	15s.
Golden Russets..	"	18s. to 21s.
Baldwins..	"	13s. 6d. to 15s.
Spies..	"	15s. to 17s. 6d.
Greenings..	"	13s. to 13s. 6d.

These represent in some cases advances of 50 per cent and upwards over the poor prices realized at the opening of the season.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. E. Ray.*)

BIRMINGHAM, December 7, 1914.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE IN UNITED KINGDOM.

The Board of Trade has to-day issued its returns for the month of November. The following are the figures. For the purpose of comparison, the trade values of the corresponding month of last year are quoted.

	November 1913.	November 1914.
Imports..	£ 68,467,075	£ 55,987,058
Exports..	44,756,188	24,601,619
Re-exports..	8,000,619	5,642,977

These returns indicate a decrease in imports of £12,480,017; a decrease in exports of £20,154,569; and a decrease in re-exports of £2,357,642.

DECREASE SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

The percentage of decreases connected with the above items since the war began are:—

	August. Per Cent.	September. Per Cent.	October. Per Cent.	November. Per Cent.
Imports..	24.32	26.57	28.12	18.22
Exports..	45.11	37.12	38.65	45.03
Re-exports..	45.77	23.04	24.86	29.46

November
1914.
Decrease.

Non-dutiable food and drink (excluding grain, flour and meat)...	£ 1,246,870
Tobacco...	241,914
Coal, coke, etc...	4,148
Iron ore, scrap iron and steel...	199,737
Other metallic ores...	372,504
Cotton...	8,919,229
Wool...	774,674
Other textile materials...	972,415
Oil seeds, oils, fats, etc...	281,302
Hides and undressed skins...	565,593
Materials for paper making...	9,616
Miscellaneous raw materials and articles mainly manufactured...	561,718
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof...	756,384
Other metals and manufactures thereof...	675,621
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments...	489,307
Electrical goods and apparatus...	91,165
Machinery...	145,648
Ships (new)...	1,979
Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)...	160,742
Yarns and textile fabrics—	
Cotton...	538,534
Wool...	596,288
Silk...	426,286
Other materials...	325,889
Apparel...	148,428
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours...	178,381
Earthenware and glass...	306,573
Paper...	136,644
Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, etc...	221,968
Miscellaneous...	1,126,044

COMMENTS ON THE RETURNS.

In connection with the imports of foodstuffs it should be stated that although there is recorded above a decrease of £1,246,870 in non-dutiable articles, there was an increase of about £5,510,000 in the total imports, due in a large measure to the increased purchases of grain £1,246,216, chiefly from Canada and the United States, and sugar, over £4,000,000 mainly from Java.

MAIN EXPORTS AFFECTED.

Articles—November, 1914. Decrease.

Food, drink and tobacco	£1,913,551
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured—	
Coal and coke	2,085,477
Other raw materials	302,409
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	
Iron and steel manufactures	1,987,589
Other metals and manufactures	540,604
Electrical goods	701,112
Machinery	1,569,633
Yarns and textile fabrics—	
Cotton	4,902,190
Wool	1,523,158
Chemicals, drugs and colours	327,545
Leather manufactures	309,607

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

An analysis of the chief imports from Canada during the month of November showing the increases or decreases in comparison with the corresponding month of 1913 may be of service to exporters.

Articles—	Nov. 1913.	Nov. 1914.	+ Increase or — Decrease.
Wheat.. . . .	£997,625	£1,401,146	+ £403,521
Wheatmeal and flour.. . . .	242,521	96,174	— 146,347
Barley.. . . .	54,094	14,771	— 39,323
Oats	48,080	40,099	— 7,981
Peas.. . . .	2,203	1,345	— 858
Bacon.. . . .	60,781	91,446	+ 30,665
Hams.. . . .	18,686	8,726	— 9,960
Butter.. . . .	.....	336	+ 336
Cheese.. . . .	558,140	466,860	— 91,280
Canned salmon.. . . .	75,173	36,971	— 38,202
“ lobsters.. . . .	14,796	3,818	— 10,978
Hewn fir, oak, teak, etc.. . . .	16,440	8,857	— 7,583
Sawn or split fir.. . . .	254,886	285,919	+ 31,033
Flax or linseed.. . . .	104,162	.....	— 104,162
Pulp of wood (mechanical wet)	27,120	.....	— 27,120
Hides.. . . .	17,507	59,648	+ 42,141

These items are the only commodities imported from Canada which it is possible to trace in the Board of Trade returns for November, the countries of origin not being specified in all cases. The only articles recording an increase in the above tables are wheat, bacon, butter, timber and hides.

IRISH POTATO CROP.

An official report states that the average yield of the potato crop in Ireland in 1914 is estimated at 5.9 tons per statute acre as against 6.4 tons in 1913 and 5.1 tons for the ten-year period—1904-13. The acreage of the crop in 1914 amounted to 583,069 acres, as against 582,303 acres in 1913, an increase of 766 acres. The total produce of the crop in 1914 is estimated at 3,445,770 tons, as against 3,739,346 tons in 1913.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Claude Dyer.*)

LEEDS, December 4, 1914.

EGGS IN TINS.

A demand exists in this district for what are termed “frozen eggs,” contained in hermetically sealed tins weighing from 7 up to 28 pounds. Eggs put up in this way are sold mainly to the bakery and confectionery trades, and for some time past they have been sent from Australia. The information obtainable would indicate that care has to be taken to keep the eggs in cold storage during the time they are in transit.

Inquiry has been received for the names of Canadian firms packing eggs by this method, and local firms would readily negotiate with any exporter having supplies to offer.

DRIED MILK.

Another commodity which is supplied to the bakery and confectionery trade is dried milk. This milk is required either in full cream or skimmed, and Canadian firms in a position to offer supplies are invited to send forward samples and prices.

WOOD PULP BOARDS, STRAWBOARDS, ETC.

As a guidance to the present condition of the market for wood pulp boards and other boards, the following letter recently received from a well-informed firm of importers, may be quoted as likely to be of interest to Canadian manufacturers of these goods. The letter reads as follows:—

“The supplies of wood pulp boards, strawboards, etc., have been arriving fairly regularly into this country, although of course, heavy extra freights and war risk insurances have had to be paid. With regard to the wood pulp boards, it is likely that there will be but little further imported until next spring, as navigation may be stopped at any time in the Baltic, owing to ice. Strawboards should come through all right, unless the canals in Holland are closed by ice.

“We ourselves do not touch the Canadian boards, but we may say there will be no abnormal market as trade is very slack and people are not buying large stocks at the higher prices, but if the Canadian mills make good box boards and duplex boards, there should be an opening for these, to replace certain German makes. This applies also to the coloured boards as well.”

HEAVY DEMAND FOR LEATHER.

In continuation of the information furnished in recent reports, having reference to the prospects for the sale of Canadian leather in view of the exceptional demands which English tanners are having to meet in their production of military supplies for the British and allied armies, it is estimated that with the removal of certain initial difficulties, nearly 500,000 pairs of boots a week will be produced in this country.

In Leeds and its locality there are now about twenty firms engaged in the manufacture of boots for army use, and over 100,000 pairs have already been supplied to the British and Allied Governments. There are also a large number of contracts in course of execution, and it is computed that early next year the weekly output from this district alone will be about 40,000 pairs.

LEATHER FROM UNITED STATES.

The effect of this demand upon the leather market is clearly shown by a trade report in “The Yorkshire Post,” which reads as follows:—

“There is hardly a section of the leather industry in which quotations are not now quite double what they were before the commencement of the war, and it is certain that but for a large influx of upper classes from the United States, the market would have been further inflated. The arrival of the imported article put a salutary check upon the tendencies of prices, besides relieving the situation materially. There was an undoubted scarcity of some descriptions, and particularly those made from East India hides, of which there had not been shipments for nearly two months in consequence of the transport of troops and the presence of alien warships in the seas near the ports of despatch. For army accoutrement work the supply of leather from Leeds and district has been extraordinarily heavy. English sole leather is being extensively used, and the supply is short. The position has been materially eased by the use of hemlock bends and sides from the United States, of which some very prime selections have reached our shores.”

MANUFACTURED GOODS FROM CANADA.

As almost every line of industry is carried on in some degree in the British Isles, the question has frequently—but perhaps only naturally—been asked as to what manufactured goods from Canadian factories can be expected to compete in this market? It will, therefore, perhaps come as a surprise to some Canadians to learn that the following articles of Canadian manufacture are, to some extent or other, imported into the United Kingdom. The prospects for Canadian manufacturers have also been favourably enhanced by the dislocation, and, in some cases, the total cessation of the imports of manufactured goods from certain countries in Continental Europe.

Another factor which is drawing attention to the manufacturing resources of the Dominion are the contracts for military supplies which have been placed by the War Office with Canadian firms.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.

The following is a fairly representative list of goods made in Canadian factories, which, to some extent, are now sent to the British Isles:—Whips, farming implements, chewing gum, tanning extracts, leather, account registers, typewriters, valves, wire fencing, cider, maple syrup and sugar, lacrosse sticks, shoe polish, whiskey, organs, oilcake, tobacco, wood pulp, oatmeal, whale oil, paper, flour, clothes pins, cereal foods, maple blocks, canned products, tallow, wood products, furniture, carriage woodware, and paper boards.

TURKEYS FROM CANADA.

Although it has not as yet been possible to ascertain particulars as to the quantities forthcoming, it may be stated that turkeys from Canada have been sent to this country in time for the Christmas trade. Local merchants have received offers of supplies from importers at the ports.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. E. D. Arnaud.*)

BRISTOL, November 26, 1914.

RADIUM AND PLANT LIFE.

The following item, which may have some interest for Canadian horticulturists, has been published recently:—

“A series of remarkably interesting experiments have recently been carried out in the west of England by certain scientists to demonstrate the extraordinary effect on vegetable growth produced by the addition to the soil of radium-bearing and radioactive materials.

“A full and instructive account of some of these experiments was given, some little time ago, in a lecture at the Royal Society of Arts by Mr. T. Thorne Baker.

“It appears that radishes and other root crops were obtained nearly five times as large as those grown in untreated soil at the same time.

“If this process could be generally adopted by our agriculturists in this country, the increase of the prosperity of the nation would be most marked. The initial cost of such a system has hitherto stood in the way of its general adoption.

"But the recent discovery of M.M. Dettaille and Lafayoise, the two distinguished French chemists of Paris, and Professor Scammell, M.S.C.I., of Hadleigh, Essex, of a low-priced radium-bearing material, known as 'lignaité,' places the process of soil radiumisation within the reach of every agriculturist in the country, and with a view to enable the country at large to benefit by their discoveries, the eminent chemists mentioned are sending to all applicants full details of the best methods of applying the 'lignaité' to the soil.

"Fruits, flowers and vegetables can be grown in a much shorter time, in much larger quantities and of finer quality by the use of 'lignaité.' The cost of the treatment of an ordinary sized garden being so trifling, the process is available for use by the humblest worshipper at the shrine of Flora. Once more in the history of human progress the world is indebted to the brilliancy and originality of French scientific thought and research.

"The importance of this discovery to the small landowner or cultivator is obvious. It is now possible for a man with two or three acres of ground to make a substantial profit each year, sufficient to keep himself and his family in comfort."

APPLE PRICES.

The following prices were quoted at Covent Garden on the 21st instant:—

	No. 1.			No. 2.		
	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.
Nova Scotia Ribstons.. . . .	13	6 to 15	0	13	0 to 14	0
Blenheim.. . . .	13	0	14	0	11	0
Wealthy.. . . .	12	0	13	0	10	0
Kings.. . . .	14	0	15	0	13	0
Fallowater.. . . .	13	0				
Peewaukee.. . . .	12	0	13	0		
Gravenstien, per box.. . . .	6	6	7	0		
Cox's, half barrel.. . . .	11	0	15	0		

PRODUCE PRICES.

A comparison between the prices of certain food products as at present quoted and those quoted at the same time last year will be of interest to Canadian exporters, in view of the very exceptional circumstances that now prevail on account of the war. The following figures have been published in a local newspaper:—

FLOUR.

Flour of "fine" grade a year ago was quoted at 26s. 6d. to 27s. per sack in the Bristol market, and on the 19th instant the price stood at 35s. 6d.

MEAT.

		Nov., 1913.	Nov., 1914.
Beef—			
Best.. . . .	cwt.	65 0	70 0 to 72s.
Secondary.. . . .	"	62 0	68 0
Mutton—			
Light Down Wethers.. . . .	lb.	9½	9½
Prime.. . . .	"	9¼	9¼
Heavy.. . . .	"	8	9
Ewes.. . . .	"	7	7½
Pigs—			
Baconers.. . . .	score.	10 9	10 6 to 10s. 9d.
Porkers.. . . .	"	12 6	11 9

PROVISIONS.

Cheese—			
Finest Cheddar.. . . .	cwt.	68 0 to 72s.	82 0 to 86s.
" Canadian.. . . .		65 6	77 6
Butter—			
Finest New Zealand.. . . .	cwt.	130 0	135 0
Irish, choicest factory.. . . .		108 0	120 0
" choice factory.. . . .		104 0	118 0
Bacon—			
Canadian pea-fed sides.. . . .	cwt.	72 0	76 0
American sides.. . . .	"	71 0	76 0

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. H. R. Poussette.)

BUENOS AIRES, November 18, 1914.

HARVEST PROSPECT.

At the present time, the prospects of reaping an abundant harvest are most encouraging. Reaping should be in full swing by the end of the present month, so that everything depends upon the present very favourable weather being maintained.

Although it is said that a harvest is never safe until it is bagged and in the storehouses, nevertheless the present prospects have commenced to promote a feeling of confidence, which although still only in its beginning, is an improvement on the gloomy conditions which have been reigning for some considerable time. The following excerpt, taken from a recent number of the *River Plate Review*, may be of interest:—

CROP REPORTS.

“The reports concerning the development of the crops continue very satisfactory. In the south of the province of Buenos Aires frosts have done some damage, but only on a limited scale, and it is oats which have suffered more than the wheat, the damage in this latter case being insignificant. Some frosts have also fallen in Cordoba and on the Western Railway, but here also the damage has been slight. Hail is reported from various parts, but the damage has been purely local, and without any influence on the total result. In Santa Fé the recent rains have done good and in the north of that province the wheat crop is very forward and harvesting will commence during the second half of this month. In Cordoba the yield is expected to be better than that of last year. Some contracts in new wheat have been concluded at \$8.50 the 100 kilos. Concerning the linseed crop, harvesting has already commenced in some parts of Santa Fé and Cordoba. In Reconquista (Santa Fé) the harvesting is going on with very satisfactory results and in the zone from Rafaela to San Francisco and Morteros, where harvesting is also going on, the yield appears to be very good. The area under linseed in the province of Santa Fé is about 600,000 hectareas and an average of about 1,200 kilos per hectarea is expected, which would give about 700,000 tons. The Minister of Agriculture has published a second and revised estimate of the areas under wheat, linseed and oats. The two former show slight decreases on the first estimate and the latter an increase. Compared with last year the area under wheat shows a decrease of 312,000 hectareas, that of linseed one of 65,000, and that of oats one of 83,000. With respect to wheat, if the yield is an average one there should be at least a harvest of 5,000,000 tons, which would leave slightly over 3,500,000 tons for export. Linseed may give a crop of from 1,500,000 to 1,750,000 tons, and oats one of about 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 tons. It will, however, not be safe to venture any predictions concerning the wheat and oat crops until about another month's time, as the most critical period has still to be gone through, especially in the south of the province of Buenos Aires and the Pampa, as regards late frosts and hot winds. At the time of writing, however, the prospects in general are most satisfactory.”

AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION.

The Department of Rural Economy and Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture, has recently prepared a second estimate of the areas under cultivation in wheat, linseed and oats. They are as follows:—

Wheat:—	Hectareas.
Buenos Aires, North section.. . . .	65,000
“ West.. . . .	656,000
“ Centre and South.. . . .	1,323,000
Santa Fé.. . . .	973,000
Cordoba.. . . .	1,930,000
Entre Rios.. . . .	260,000
Pampa.. . . .	915,000
San Luis.. . . .	84,000
Various.. . . .	55,000
Totals.. . . .	6,261,000

Linseed:—	Hectareas.
Buenos Aires, North section.. . . .	210,000
“ West.. . . .	54,000
“ Centre and South.. . . .	18,000
Santa Fé.. . . .	550,000
Cordoba.. . . .	470,000
Entre Rios.. . . .	374,000
Pampa.. . . .	25,000
San Luis.. . . .	20,000
Various.. . . .	2,000
Totals.. . . .	1,723,000

Oats:—	Hectareas.
Buenos Aires, North section.. . . .	15,000
“ West.. . . .	260,000
“ Centre and South.. . . .	684,000
Santa Fé.. . . .	33,000
Cordoba.. . . .	25,000
Entre Rios.. . . .	25,000
Pampa.. . . .	91,000
San Luis.. . . .	14,000
Various.. . . .	14,000
Totals.. . . .	1,161,000

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

As showing the serious state in which the commercial community found itself at the outbreak of the war, a list of failures, taken from the *Review of the River Plate* may be given herewith:—

The commercial failures during the month of October showed assets amounting to \$67,375,434.67 and liabilities estimated at \$50,129,398. The failures were distributed as follows:—

	Assets. \$ m/n	Liabilities. \$ m/n
Buenos Aires.. . . .	34,268,763	27,607,961
Mendoza.. . . .	20,217,945	10,837,228
Buenos Aires.. . . .	4,660,893	4,337,422
Santa Fé.. . . .	2,970,353	4,921,309
Tucuman.. . . .	1,756,000	1,234,874
Cordoba.. . . .	1,146,112	985,316
Misiones.. . . .	1,025,806	971,012
Corrientes.. . . .	531,545	485,628
Chaco.. . . .	224,063	218,826
Entre Rios.. . . .	206,892	177,605
San Juan.. . . .	178,580	167,863
San Luis.. . . .	108,278	108,518
Santiago del Estero.. . . .	53,780	48,720
Pampa Central.. . . .	16,370	18,703
Catamarca.. . . .	10,147	8,405
	67,375,527	52,127,390

COMPARATIVE RETURNS.

	1913. \$ m/n	1914. \$ m/n
January..	4,445,524	16,874,952
February..	6,023,506	30,908,023
March..	8,937,596	29,204,429
April..	18,618,866	24,689,794
May..	10,009,553	35,985,791
June..	23,924,924	25,032,736
July..	17,917,714	29,267,359
August..	16,094,240	86,731,814
September..	9,450,336	40,555,238
October..	15,342,825	50,129,398
Totals..	130,765,088	368,379,538

TRADES AFFECTED.

Amongst the principal failures were the following classifications: Purchase and sale of live stock, \$12,994,555; distilleries and bodegas, \$6,413,666; grocers, etc., \$4,130,661; drapers and mercers, \$3,350,741; commissions, consignees and auctioneers, \$1,941,090; builders and brickmakers, \$3,210,391; property owners and estancieros, \$2,105,555; saw-mills, \$1,584,418; banks, \$879,945; armourers, bazaars, ironmongers, \$1,461,294; dealers in automobiles, \$936,063; chemists and druggists, \$418,460; mens' outfitters, \$424,305; dealers in produce, \$839,789; tailors, \$392,408; printers, \$251,427; flour mill, \$95,000; bootmakers, \$130,604; charcoal makers, \$100,894.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN BRAZIL.

Canadians are likely to be much interested in the possibilities of the trade with Brazil. The following report gives some indication as to the conditions at present existing in that Republic. It is written by a gentleman who has lived for some time in Rio de Janeiro, is well acquainted with local conditions, and is in a position to be well informed upon the state of the country:—

PRESENT OUTLOOK POOR.

Business conditions in Brazil are very bad and do not seem to be improving. During the first six months of the year the Government practically paid no accounts for supplies, and finally resorted to a very large issue of paper money—250,000 contos—which were put into circulation and relieved the financial situation to some extent. A loan of £30,000,000 was being negotiated, but the outbreak of the war made the transaction impossible.

The outbreak of the war necessitated a moratorium at first for thirty days; afterwards extended to December 15.

Exchange which for years had been at 16d. gradually dropped to 10d., but has recovered to 13½d.

The coffee crop, however, is beginning to be moved and more exchange is now offering.

The situation in northern Brazil is very bad; the whole Amazon district, including the states of Para and Ceara, feeling the effects of the low prices of rubber.

It is hoped that as a result of the boycott of German and Austrian beet sugar by Great Britain, the northern states producing sugar may benefit, but this will take some time.

Imports have fallen off very heavily, over 70 per cent, and as the Government depends largely upon the customs receipts for its revenue, this is most serious.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SECURING TRADE.

The outlook for the present is by no means bright, and great care would have to be exercised in opening accounts. There can be no doubt that manufacturers sending

out their own representatives prepared to remain long enough to study the trade and the wants of the people, would be repaid for their trouble. It should be pointed out that unless they are prepared to extend credits, it is useless to think of doing business. The English, German and French houses give long credits and have for this reason a very strong hold on the merchants. Since the outbreak of the war there has been much attention given to the markets of Brazil by American manufacturers and merchants, and with the establishment in the near future, as promised, of a branch of the National City Bank, their efforts will be facilitated.

Some cargoes of American coal have been imported. The United States Steel Products Company have a line of freight steamers running, and the Lloyd Brasileiro are sending some of their steamers to the States, while the Lamport and Holt, Prince and Booth Lines are maintaining their regular services.

It should be pointed out that to send circulars or other printed matter in any other language than Portuguese is useless. Many circulars are sent in Spanish and English; they go at once into the waste-paper basket.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Government defaulted the interest of bonds, due in July, but a new funding loan has been arranged to cover the amounts, thus helping the exchange market.

The new administration, under Wenceslau Braz, comes in on the 15th instant, and much is hoped for and promised. They have a difficult situation to face, and will have to exercise rigid economy, a hard task at all times in this country.

It seems likely that an effort will be made to reduce the tariff, which is not based on any well thought-out system. This will give rise to opposition on the part of the manufacturers who are very highly protected, notably in certain lines such as cotton goods.

Despite all difficulties, the future of Brazil is full of promise. A country so rich in material products, so diversified in climate, from the temperate to the tropical zones, has a great future before it.

HOLLAND.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. T. Lithgow.*)

HOLLAND, December 1, 1914.

SCHEME TO FACILITATE IMPORTS.

The Netherlands Oversea Trust Company has now been duly established at the Hague. Its object is to act as an intermediary in the widest sense of the word on behalf of Dutch merchants or commercial companies, with a view to assuring the undisturbed importation from overseas of articles which have been declared absolute or conditional contraband by belligerent Powers, or which might be so declared. The transaction of any business on its own account is emphatically excluded. Any eventual profit will in due course be handed over to the Royal National Relief Committee.

The founders of the company include: The Netherlands Trading Society, the Netherlands Indian Trading Bank, Amsterdam Bank, Rotterdam Banking Company, R. Mees & Sons, Netherlands Steamship Company, Rotterdam Lloyd Steamship Company, Netherlands Steamship Company, Oceaan, Royal Packet Steam Navigation Company, Netherlands American Steamship Company, Royal Netherlands Steamboat Company, Royal Holland Lloyd, Royal West Indian Mail Service, and Wm. H. Müller & Company's General Shipping Company.

An executive committee of five members has been appointed by this council, viz., Messrs. C. J. K. van Aalst (chairman), P. C. Adrian, G. H. Hintzen, Jhr. L. P. D. op ten Noort, and Joost van Vollenhoven. Further announcement will be made as soon as the company is ready to offer its services.

The capital amounts to 2,400,000 florin, divided into 1,200 A and 1,200 B shares, each of 1,000 florin.

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

The board before deciding favourably on an inquiry must be convinced in every respect that the goods shipped will actually remain in Holland, or be re-exported only to Dutch colonies or neutral countries for consumption there.

Without this absolute guarantee it will be impossible to secure the co-operation of the belligerent Powers which has already been promised in principle.

DRIED FRUIT TRADE.

Some of the principal merchants have been interviewed regarding the possibility of importing through the instrumentality of the Netherlands Over Seas Trust Company, but at present no action has been taken, as many difficulties still present themselves.

One importer has had some Canadian dried apples delivered to his order at Hull, but does not know whether they will be allowed to be shipped to this country, and the prospects at present are not encouraging.

WAR LOAN.

A Bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives at The Hague providing for the raising of a war loan of 275,000,000 gulden, the details of which are still under discussion.

CHANGES IN PRICES.

The Minister of Agriculture has informed the burgomasters by circular letter that, beginning with the 1st December:

1st. The maximum price of home wheat has been abolished.

2nd. The price of home wheat flour, exclusively one brand, is fixed at 17 gulden per 100 kilograms (\$6.80 per 220 lbs.), cash at mill, or warehouse, for bakers and other consumers; to middlemen a discount of 0.25 gulden (\$0.10) must be allowed on request; the price of unbolted wheat flour remains 14 gulden per 100 kilograms (\$5.60 per 220 lbs.), terms as above.

3rd. The maximum price for white bread is fixed at gulden 0.24 per 1 kilogram (9½c per 2.2 lb.) fetched from bakery or shop.

These prices will cause an increase for white bread of 1 cent (0.4c.).

American straight flour is the same price as home flour, American baker flour 0.75 gulden (\$0.30) lower.

PROTEST AGAINST PRICES.

The Netherlands Association of Dealers in Foreign Flour has sent an address to the Minister for Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, protesting against the proposed raising of the bread and flour prices as from December 1. "Neither the prices of wheat nor those of flour," says the address, "have risen lately to any extent worth mentioning."

GREAT DECLINE IN SHIPPING.

During the past week 59 ships entered the Nieuwe Waterweg, including 32 Dutch and 15 British vessels. Of this number 56 were bound for Rotterdam. In the corresponding period of 1913, 230 ships entered the Nieuwe Waterweg, of which 199 went to Rotterdam and the rest to neighbouring centres. It will be seen that the total of 59 shows a falling off compared with the previous one or two weeks, and a heavy decline when compared with the figures for last year just quoted. As regards the longer period the arrivals since January have been as follows:—

	Ships.	Net R. Tons.
Nieuwe Waterweg, 1914.	7,916	9,671,930
1913.	10,506	12,780,761
Rotterdam, 1914.	7,295	9,140,939
1913.	9,624	11,990,540

Up to the 1st August last the arrivals at the Nieuwe Waterweg had shown a substantial increase over 1913, but since the outbreak of war from the 1st August to 30th November there had been a decrease of over 3,000,000 tons in the shipping arriving at the Nieuwe Waterweg.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF CANADA FOR NOVEMBER.

Month, Eight Months and Twelve Months ending November, 1912, 1913 and 1914.

	Month of November.				Eight Months ending November.				Twelve Months ending November.			
	1912.	1913.	1914.		1912.	1913.	1914.		1912.	1913.	1914.	
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.												
Dutiable goods.....	38,471,620	32,338,858	18,697,737		293,319,247	294,635,668	198,343,559		413,176,784	442,884,429	313,838,365	
Free goods.....	20,846,934	17,863,298	12,854,453		152,231,047	146,111,265	120,010,498		214,694,747	222,362,399	182,097,633	
Total imports (mdse.).....	59,318,554	50,202,156	31,552,190		445,550,294	440,746,933	318,354,057		627,871,531	665,196,828	495,935,998	
Coin and bullion.....	411,789	1,814,404	48,328,727		3,634,547	5,422,548	129,957,137		10,626,343	7,215,980	139,362,894	
Total imports.....	59,730,343	52,016,560	79,880,917		449,184,841	446,169,481	447,911,194		638,497,874	672,412,808	635,305,892	
Duty collected.....	9,929,268	8,346,778	5,113,062		76,271,722	76,108,761	53,628,019		107,784,459	114,876,199	84,663,903	
EXPORTS.												
Canadian Produce—												
The mine.....	4,803,132	5,364,563	3,655,475		38,197,371	39,440,172	35,169,285		53,050,757	58,685,347	54,968,167	
The fisheries.....	2,036,342	2,225,333	2,056,655		10,499,824	13,556,463	11,980,770		16,496,276	19,393,360	19,947,867	
The forest.....	3,981,040	4,107,090	3,439,970		33,574,767	33,194,796	32,857,299		43,113,393	42,875,089	41,954,640	
Animal produce.....	4,939,152	7,795,511	8,470,602		33,949,333	38,824,803	50,135,045		43,934,256	49,660,068	64,659,361	
Agricultural produce.....	24,175,570	33,417,055	18,846,286		96,349,845	142,338,227	94,319,512		136,593,404	196,134,043	150,201,314	
Manufactures.....	3,830,609	4,841,922	6,376,500		27,359,484	35,879,368	45,425,224		40,939,682	52,212,592	66,989,308	
Miscellaneous.....	15,214	10,854	27,221		62,908	78,153	242,295		84,899	112,556	285,230	
Total Canadian produce.....	43,781,059	57,762,328	42,872,109		239,993,532	303,311,982	259,629,430		334,211,667	419,073,050	397,905,887	
Foreign produce.....	2,010,099	1,317,066	3,370,152		17,484,695	20,314,077	44,986,413		20,765,470	24,143,137	48,521,121	
Total exports (mdse.).....	45,791,158	59,079,394	46,242,261		257,478,227	323,626,059	314,615,843		354,977,137	443,216,187	446,427,008	
Coin and bullion.....	550,581	363,429	332,121		6,951,888	7,829,191	4,099,869		12,225,345	17,041,005	19,831,382	
Total exports.....	46,341,739	59,442,823	46,574,382		264,430,115	331,455,250	318,715,712		367,202,482	460,257,192	466,258,390	
AGGREGATE TRADE.												
Merchandise.....	105,109,712	109,281,550	77,794,451		703,028,521	764,372,992	632,969,900		982,848,668	1,108,413,015	942,363,006	
Coin and bullion.....	962,370	2,177,833	48,660,848		10,586,435	13,251,739	133,657,006		22,851,688	24,256,985	159,201,276	
Total trade.....	106,072,082	111,459,383	126,455,299		713,614,956	777,624,731	766,626,906		1,005,700,356	1,132,670,000	1,101,564,282	

INQUIRIES FOR BENTWOOD CHAIRS.

The Department is in receipt of a communication from Mr. W. L. Griffith, the secretary to the Canadian High Commissioner, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., which states that many inquiries are being received from United Kingdom importers for the names of Canadian firms in a position to supply bentwood chairs and other furniture. Furniture of this kind has hitherto been imported into the United Kingdom largely from Austria, while a considerable amount has also been obtained from Germany. Bentwood furniture is an Austrian specialty, and in 1913 the exports of these goods from Austria-Hungary were valued at £911,200, of which to the value of £36,000 was sent to the United Kingdom. From Germany also finished hardwood (including bentwood) furniture was exported to a value in 1912 of £295,850, the United Kingdom taking £13,200 of this export. With the cutting off of these supplies from Austria and Germany, importers in the United Kingdom are of necessity looking to other countries for the obtaining of their requirements. It has therefore been thought possible that some Canadian firms might be prepared to offer suitable substitutes for the bentwood furniture formerly supplied by Austria and Germany.

In addition to the above communication, the Department has also received an inquiry from an importer in Manchester, England, who had been selling bentwood furniture to the trade for Austria, but who now desires to form connection with Canadian makers. Interested firms can obtain the name and address of the importer in question on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. (Refer to File No. A 1065.)

NEW ZEALAND TRADE REVIEW.

The following summary of the trade of New Zealand for the year 1913 appeared in a recent issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* and in view of the intimate trade relations existing between the two countries may be reprinted herewith as of special interest to Canadians:—

INCREASE IN TRADE.

In his report on the trade of New Zealand in 1913, which has just been issued H.M. Trade Commissioner for the Dominion (Mr. W. G. Wickham) states that the total trade of the country last year, including bullion and specie, amounted to £45,273,079, as against £42,747,155 in 1912, the import trade in 1913 accounting for £22,286,367 and the export trade for £22,986,712.

IMPORT TRADE.

The following table shows the value of the imports into New Zealand in 1913, the various classes of goods shown being those not imported under the preferential tariff; it should be noted that the imports shown as from the United Kingdom are those invoiced from that country, and thus continental goods invoiced from London

warehouses make the total from the United Kingdom unduly high, whilst on the other hand, British goods shipped to Australia and re-exported to New Zealand are credited to Australia:—

	Total Imports.	Imports from United Kingdom.	Per-centage.
	£	£	£
1 Textiles and wearing apparel.....	5,017,983	4,273,778	85·23
2 Machinery, motor cars, and tires and accessories and hardware.....	2,432,878	1,344,287	55·25
3 Explosives, manures and chemicals.....	863,292	434,788	50·38
4 Natural products, minerals, timber.....	2,263,469	439,172	19·40
5 Food, drink, tobacco.....	2,574,034	863,091	33·54
6 Miscellaneous and parcel post.....	1,420,043	903,538	63·63
7 Goods imported by Government and Cable Board, duty free.....	326,961	161,015	49·24
Total non-preferential goods.....	14,898,660	8,419,669	56·50
Goods subject to preferential duties.....	6,730,718	4,622,214	68·68
Total.....	21,629,378	13,041,883	60·30
Specie.....	634,670	86,070	13·57
Sundries and returned products.....	22,319	.....	.....
Grand total.....	22,286,367	13,127,953	58·90

The most noteworthy increases occurred in textiles and in machinery. All classes of textiles and apparel share in the increase in group 1, but the large importation of motor cars is chiefly responsible for the latter. Groups 3 and 5 alone show falls in comparison with 1912.

In some competitive lines the United Kingdom appears to be gaining no ground. A notable instance is woodworking, stoneworking, and other tools, in which half the trade goes to the United States. The imports of tin plates have nearly doubled, but most of the increase has gone to the United States. Imports of wire, barbed and plain, have fallen considerably, but it seems that the reduced business has affected imports from the United States rather than those from the United Kingdom. In both lines (barbed and plain), however there is much room for improvement.

In motor cars there is, of course, strenuous competition between the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada. In tires and accessories the United Kingdom makes an even poorer showing than in cars themselves, competition from Germany, with France and Italy following, being the chief factor.

In agricultural machinery the best that can be said is that there is no one of sixteen classes of implements in which some goods do not come from the United Kingdom. Competition is entrenched behind huge selling organizations with show-rooms in every small town; and, further, many of the farmers' ordinary sources of supply—co-operative organizations and stock and station agents—being tied as agents to particular foreign makes, are in a position to discourage the purchase of goods from the United Kingdom by their clients or members.

Imports of seeds, grass and clover, showed a decrease of 15 per cent but the competition from Germany showed no signs of diminution.

There was a very marked increase in imports of timber, valued at £160,000, or an increase of no less than 58 per cent, as compared with 1912. This was partly in hewn logs from Australia and in rough sawn planks, chiefly from America.

Imports affected by the preferential (*i.e.*, higher) tariff are dealt with separately for the reason that it is possible to obtain a greater degree of accuracy as to the actual country of origin of the goods, and also to see what effect these preferential duties have in diverting trade—or at least what diversion of trade is taking place in those goods to which the duties apply.

The following table shows the value of the imports into New Zealand in 1913 of goods affected by the preferential tariff, as compared with the figures for the two previous years:—

Country of Origin.	1911.		1912.		1913.	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
United Kingdom.....	4,086,421	67·80	4,346,098	67·1	4,622,214	68·68
British Possessions.....	841,388	13·97	822,529	12·7	825,058	12·26
Total British Empire....	4,927,809	81·77	5,168,627	79·8	5,447,272	80·94
Foreign Countries.....	1,098,407	18·23	1,309,155	20·2	1,283,446	19·06
Total.....	6,026,216	100·00	6,477,782	100·00	6,730,718	100·00

The statistics on the whole represent a very distinct improvement but in a few lines there was an unsatisfactory loss of trade, noticeably in hardware and hollow-ware. It is of course impossible to say in the case of a large general heading like this where exactly ground has been lost, but it is worth noting that the separate heading of tinware also has disappointing figures. In the former the total was £463,000, or less than in 1912 by £10,000. The share of goods from the United Kingdom was £340,000, or less by £23,000 than in 1912. In tinware the imports of goods from the United Kingdom were £15,160, or less by £800 than in 1912, the total imports being larger by £1,600. The gain went to Austria and the United States of America, Germany's share being reduced.

In iron and steel all classes where preference is given have participated in the very large increase amounting, roughly, to £250,000. There is very little competition with the United Kingdom in these lines, partly, no doubt, because the very considerable extra duties on foreign goods cause the inferior Belgian and German makes to cost as much as better British qualities, and so take away the only inducement to buy them. Canadian competition in drawn steel pipes and tubes, referred to last year, has been maintained. Imports of wire rope increased considerably. In nails the United Kingdom has less than half the trade, but has slightly improved her position. British wire appears to be tougher than foreign and so better for all tensile purposes; but for nail-making the harder and more brittle German and American wire would seem to be better liked.

There is no sensational change in the machinery group. Gas and oil engines again increased by £11,000. Inasmuch as motor boat engines—a trade in which the United States has secured a virtual monopoly—would appear to be included in this heading, it may be inferred that the United Kingdom has secured a similar monopoly of the industrial motor. Of the total imports, valued at £190,000, the United States supplied £24,000 and the United Kingdom £160,000. In woollen mill and refrigerating machinery there were small increases.

EXPORTS.

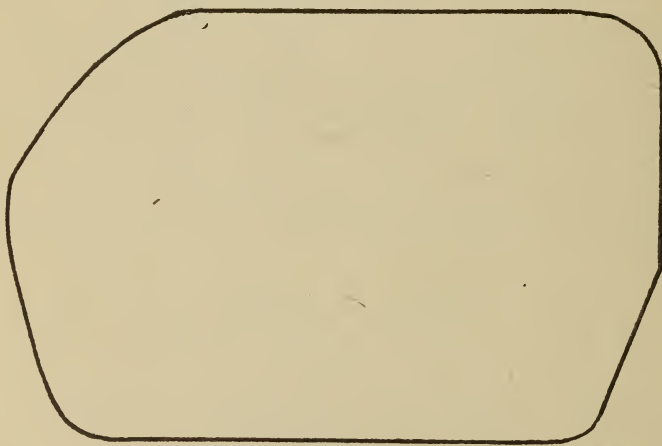
The total exports of merchandise from New Zealand in 1913 were valued at £22,810,353, as compared with £21,511,626 in 1912. Though there was no special development during the year, there was a continually-expressed desire to find and obtain admission to new markets for produce. The revision of the United States tariff for example, especially as regards imported wool, is regarded as an event of importance. A stimulus is being given to the exporter not only to find new markets for his goods, but also to buy in exchange the manufactured goods of the country to which he sends his produce. British manufacturers must, therefore, realize that they

have in the past been assisted to an enormous degree in selling their wares to New Zealand by the virtual monopoly which London has enjoyed of the produce exported from New Zealand. Consequently, in so far as New Zealand exporters are successful in finding outlets in other countries for their produce, to that extent will United Kingdom manufacturers find themselves meeting increased competition, and find sales more difficult to effect in New Zealand.

In the section of the report devoted to trade methods, H.M. Trade Commissioner enters very fully into the various methods of distribution in the Dominion as applied to the different trades, and the questions of packing and advertising are also dealt with.

AN IMPORTANT TRADE POSSIBILITY.

An important inquiry having reference to the great demand for railway keys in the United Kingdom has been received from Mr. J. E. Ray, the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Birmingham. As a glance at the accompanying illustration will show the keys are cut to a special design so as to fit between the steel chair and the rail in accordance with the principle on which permanent ways are constructed in the United Kingdom. The keys as at present supplied are made from oak or teak. It is thought, however, that a suitable substitute might be found and that Canadian mills might thereby be given an opportunity of supplying part of the quantity required. Mr. Ray has forwarded to the Department several sample keys, some indication as to the required design and size of which may be gained from the accompanying cut:—



Cut 1. End view (full size) of sample railway key, $6\frac{1}{8}$ " long $3\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ ".
Bevel edges on one side and rounded edges on the other.

It is stated that there is a great shortage of these keys at the present time. Millions are used each year by the British railway companies and the general manager of one of the largest consumers stated that his company were at present prepared to accept over 200,000 keys. Those Canadian firms who might be interested may obtain the name of this company on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, where the sample keys forwarded by Mr. Ray may also be inspected, and other particulars obtained. (Refer to file No. A 744.)

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended November 25, 1914:—

Cheese—

Bristol.....	75/6	77/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	76/	77/6	"
London.....	75/	77/	"
Glasgow.....	—	78/	"

Butter—None reported.

Bacon (Sides)—

Bristol.....	70/	72/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	70/	73/	"
London.....	69/	71/	"
Glasgow.....	—	—	"

Bacon (Cumberland cut)—

Bristol.....	—	—	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	72/6	75/	"
London.....	—	—	"
Glasgow.....	70/	71/	"

Hams (long cut, green)—

Bristol.....	72/	76/	per cwt.
Liverpool.....	73/	77/	"
London.....	74/	77/	"
Glasgow.....	—	—	"

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended November 28, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves	50	33
Sheep and lambs	—	—
Swine	—	—
Horses	234	1
Fresh meat:—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)..... Cwts.	86,953	241,397
Mutton " " "	46,082	126,217
Pork " " "	16,693	24,914
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen).... "	7,751	14,190
Salted or preserved meat:—		
Bacon	88,202	91,329
Beef	1,462	349
Hams	24,245	15,511
Pork	2,873	5,642
Meat, unenumerated, salted	1,296	3,956
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned).	12,631	37,514
Dairy produce and substitutes:—		
Butter	73,497	61,993
Margarine	32,096	35,136
Cheese	61,724	55,164
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	—	117
" cream	127	146
" condensed	29,334	32,676
" preserved, other kinds	1,322	265
Eggs	Gt. Hnd. 488,434	426,190
Poultry	Value £ 7,464	986
Game	" 1,695	1,627
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)..... Cwts.	11,965	22,053
Lard	" 51,259	41,220
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—		
Wheat	1,256,500	1,952,500
Wheatmeal and flour	310,400	282,500
Barley	691,800	575,500
Oats	165,900	413,200
Peas	20,830	5,960
Beans	120,930	3,590
Maize or Indian corn	599,000	1,338,300
Fruit, raw:—		
Apples	106,174	86,554
Pears	15,086	7,569
Hay	Tons. 479	—
Hops	Cwts. 22,346	3,933

RAILWAY SLEEPERS.

With further reference to the notices regarding the possible market for railway sleepers in France which have appeared in previous numbers of the Weekly Report, the Hon. Philippe Roy, the Canadian Commissioner General, Paris, has forwarded to the Department a communication from the Societe Anonyme des Etablissements Carel Aine, Fouche & Cie., 55 Rue d'Amsterdam, Paris, who state their willingness to receive precise information as to the dimensions and prices of ties for a normal road in British Columbia fir. It is possible that the managing director of this company may, in the course of January, visit America with the object of arranging contracts for sleepers intended for France. Dimensions should as far as possible be as follows:—

	Meters.
Length.. (8 feet 6 inches)	2.60
Width at base.. (8 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches)	0.22
Thickness.. (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches)	0.14
Width at top.. (5 $\frac{3}{10}$ inches)	0.16

Half-round ties Om.30 wide at the base and Om.15 at the top might also be accepted.

They also desire to receive information as complete as possible as to the resistance to pressure and pull from displacement which may have been compiled from trials to which sleepers of the indicated nature and origin have been submitted, and would gladly receive at a French port, preferably Havre, five or six ties intended to permit them to carry out trials and ascertain the quality of the timber.

The Department is also informed by Mr. W. L. Griffith, secretary to the Canadian High Commissioner, 17 Victoria street, London, S.W., that Messrs. L. A. Videau et Fils, Bourdeaux, Gironde, France, would be pleased to be put in touch with exporters of British Columbia fir for railway sleepers and freight car construction.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIA OFFICE.

On the matter having been brought to his attention the Hon. Mr. Perley directed a letter to the India office stating that Canada desired to obtain as much work as possible at the present time and asking whether tenders might be made for requirements as above, and was informed that large Indian requirements are widely advertised and tenders from Canadian firms will be considered.

BRITISH MEASURES FOR RELIEF OF TRADE.

The following extract from the Birmingham *Daily Mail*, forwarded to the Department by Commissioner J. E. Ray, outlines the scheme formulated by the British Government for making advances to export traders whose foreign trade debts cannot be collected for the time being.

ADVANCES TO TRADERS.

The scheme arranged between the Government and the banks for the purpose of making advances in approved cases to British export traders whose foreign trade debts cannot be collected for the time being is now in operation. It is officially announced that the Government wishes to make the scheme as widely known as possible.

British firms doing an export business can now obtain assistance through their bankers by means of an advance not exceeding 50 per cent of the trader's foreign debts which, owing to the war, cannot be collected at present. Applications for advances must be made through the bank with which the trader has an account, and forms for applying for an advance are supplied through the banks.

Advances may be made also in respect of foreign and colonial acceptances, the object of the scheme being to provide solvent traders with funds to continue their business and enable them to pay their commercial debts to other traders and manufacturers. Facilities, if granted, will take the form of six months' bills drawn by the trader, accepted by the bank, and certified by the committee. The bills will be renewable with the approval of the committee, in whole or in part, for a like period from time to time until twelve months have elapsed after the close of the war, or until the expiry of "The Courts (Emergency) Powers Act, 1914," whichever shall happen first. Immediate recourse against a trader will arise if and when a receiving order in bankruptcy, or any similar order, is made against him.

The trader will be required to charge to the bank as security, for all advances the scheduled debts and acceptances and to collect the same as soon as possible, and to hand over the proceeds as and when received to the bank to be applied in due course, together with any further sums which the trader may elect to pay in reduction of the advances.

The ultimate loss, if any, will be borne to the extent of 75 per cent by the Exchequer, and to the extent of 25 per cent by the accepting bank, and Parliament will be asked to give the necessary powers and to make the charge upon the outstanding debts valid and effective as against all persons without registration or other formal notification.

Information regarding the scheme, and particulars as to the procedure to be followed in applying for an advance, can be obtained at the offices of the Foreign Trade Committee at 119 Victoria street, Westminster, S.W., and communications should be sent to the secretary, Mr. H. Mead Taylor, at that address.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

Proclamations relating to the above have been published in previous numbers of the Weekly Report. The substance of the first proclamation on this subject issued on August 5 was given in Weekly Report No. 554. A second proclamation superseding this was issued under date of September 9 and appeared in Weekly Report No. 557. His Majesty in Council later saw fit to change certain clauses in the second proclamation and a further amending proclamation was therefore issued. This latter proclamation, together with the Order in Council respecting the penalties for trading with the enemy, were published in Weekly Report No. 564.

Several inquiries have lately been received by the Department with respect to further regulations regarding trading with the enemy. It has therefore been considered advisable to publish such Royal proclamations and Government notices relating to this subject which have not already appeared in the Weekly Report and which it has been thought would be of interest to Canadian trade.

RULES REGARDING CERTIFICATES.

The British Board of Trade in October drew up the following rules regarding Certificates of Origin or Declarations of Ultimate Destination, respectively, to be presented in respect of all goods, wares, or merchandise imported into or exported from the United Kingdom in trade with any foreign port in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black seas, with the exception of those of Russia, Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal:—

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

1. The attention of importers and exporters is directed to the provisions of His Majesty's proclamation dated the 9th September, relating to trading with the enemy. By paragraph 5 (7) of this proclamation all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in His Majesty's dominions are warned "not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from an enemy country or an enemy any goods, wares, or merchandise; nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from any person any goods, wares, or merchandise, for or by way of transmission to or from an enemy country or an enemy; nor directly or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for or coming from an enemy country or an enemy." It is further provided by paragraph 3 that the expression "enemy" in the proclamation means "any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country."

2. With a view to preventing breaches of this proclamation it is hereby notified that the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise have been authorized by His Majesty's Government to require certificates of origin or declarations of ultimate destination, respectively to be presented in respect of all goods, wares, or merchandise imported into or exported from the United Kingdom in trade with any foreign port in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black seas, with the exception of those of Russia, Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal.

3. Declarations of ultimate destination will consequently be required until further notice in respect of all exports, without regard to value of consignments, to all the foreign ports referred to above.

4. For the present, however (except in regard to sugar), certificates of origin will not be required in respect of imports of foodstuffs, or in respect of any imports from ports other than those specified in schedule I below, or in respect of individual consignments not exceeding £100 in value. The certificates and declarations referred to must be in the form prescribed by the schedules II and III hereto.

5. Any goods, wares, or merchandise imported from the above-mentioned foreign ports, except as provided in paragraph 4, unaccompanied by certificates of origin, will be detained by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise until the requisite certificates are produced. The commissioners are, however, authorized in such cases, and at their discretion, to allow delivery of the goods on the security of a deposit or of a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods with a view to the production of the necessary certificates within a prescribed period, provided that they see no reason for suspecting that the goods emanate from an enemy country.

6. Goods, wares, or merchandise sought to be exported to any foreign ports in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black seas, with the exception of those of Russia, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal will not be allowed to be shipped until Declarations of Ultimate Destination in the form prescribed have been lodged with the proper Customs authority.

7. The following goods will be exempt from these requirements:—

- (a) Goods imported or exported under license;
- (b) Goods shipped for the United Kingdom on or before the 19th October;
- (c) Goods in respect of which Customs export entries have been accepted before the publication of this notice.

SCHEDULE I.

List of ports in respect of imports from which Certificates of Origin will be required.—(Paragraph 4 of Notice.)

Norway.—Christiania, Bergen, Arendal, Bodo, Christiansand, Christiansund, Drammen, Flekkefiord, Fredrikshald, Frederikstad, Hammerfest, Høugesund, Laurvig

and Sandefjord, Lofoten Islands, Mandal, Molde, Moss, Namsos, Narvik, Porsgrund, Risør, Skien, Stavanger, Tönsberg, Tromsö, Trondhjem, Vadsö, Vardö, Kragerö.

Sweden.—Stockholm, Borgholm, Gefle, Gotland (Wisbui), Hernösand, Hudiksvall, Kalmar, Lulea, Norrköping, Nyköping, Ornsköldsvik, Oskarshamn, Söderhamn, Sundvall, Umea, Westervik, Skelleftea, Göttenburg, Carlscrona, Halmstad, Helsingborg, Landscroner, Malmö, Strömstad, Uddevalla, Warberg, Ystad and Åhus, Marstrand.

Denmark.—Copenhagen, Nyborg, Aalborg, Aarhus, Bandholm, Elsinore, Esbjerg, Fredericia, Fredrikshavn, Horsens, Castrup, Kolding, Korsör, Lemvig, Odense, Randers, Rönne (Bornholm), Svendborg, Thisted.

Netherlands.—Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Delfzyl, Dordrecht, Flushing, Groningen, The Hague and Scheveningen, Helder, Leeuwarden and Harlingen, Maassluis, Terneuzen, Tiel, Utrecht, Ymuiden.

Italy.—Genoa, Spezia, Savona.

SCHEDULE II.

Form of Certificate of Origin.

I, _____, hereby certify that Mr.

(Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant, Trader, etc.), residing at

_____ in this town, has declared before me that the merchandise designated below, which is to be shipped from this town to

_____, consigned to

(Merchant, Manufacturer,

etc.) in the United Kingdom, is not of German, Austrian, or Hungarian production or manufacture, and has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

Number and Description of Cases.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

This certificate is valid only for a period of not more than

_____ from the date hereof.

(Signature of person
declaring.)

(Signature of Consular Authority
issuing Certificate, and date.)

SCHEDULE III.

Form of Statutory Declaration.

I, _____ of _____
do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

I have made all necessary enquiries in order to satisfy myself as to the ultimate destination of the goods, particulars of which are set out in the schedule below, to be exported by me, or on my behalf, on board _____ to

and consigned to _____ of _____

, and do hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief none of such goods are intended for consumption in any State at present at war with His Majesty, and I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

SCHEDULE.

Number and Description of Cases.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

Declared before me this _____ day of _____

(Signature of Commissioner of
Oaths or Justice of the Peace.)

(Signature of Declarant.)

REVISED RULES.

The above rules regarding Certificates of Origin and Declarations of Ultimate Destination were later revised, and on November 7 the British Board of Trade issued the following new set of rules:—

1. The attention of importers and exporters is directed to the provisions of His Majesty's Proclamation, dated the 9th September, relating to Trading with the Enemy. By paragraph 5 (7) of this Proclamation all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in His Majesty's Dominions, are warned "not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from an enemy country or an enemy any goods, wares, or merchandise; nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from any person any goods, wares, or merchandise, for or by way of transmission to or from an enemy country or an enemy; nor directly or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares or merchandise destined for or coming from an enemy country or an enemy." It is further provided by paragraph 3 that the expression "enemy" in the Proclamation means "any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country."

2. With a view to preventing breaches of this Proclamation it is hereby notified that the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise have been authorized

by His Majesty's Government to require certificates of origin or declarations of ultimate destination respectively to be presented in respect of all goods, wares, or merchandise imported into or exported from the United Kingdom in trade with any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black seas, with the exception of those situated in Russia, Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal.

3. Declarations of ultimate destination will consequently be required until further notice in respect of all exports, without regard to value of consignments, to all the foreign places referred to above.

4. For the present, however, certificates of origin will not be required in respect of imports of foodstuffs, of timber of any kind (including pit-props), strawboard, wood pulp, iron ore, granite, ice, tar, or carbide of calcium, or in respect of any imports from places other than those situated in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy, or in respect of individual consignments not exceeding £25 in value. The certificates and declarations referred to must be in the form prescribed by the schedules I and II hereto.

5. Any goods, wares, or merchandise imported from the above-mentioned foreign places, except as provided in paragraph 4, unaccompanied by certificates of origin will be detained by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise until the requisite certificates are produced. The commissioners are, however, authorized in such cases, and at their discretion, to allow delivery of the goods on the security of a deposit or of a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods with a view to the production of the necessary certificates within a prescribed period, provided that they see no reason for suspecting that the goods emanate from an enemy country.

6. Goods, wares, or merchandise sought to be exported to any foreign places in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black seas, with the exception of those situated in Russia, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal will not be allowed to be shipped until declarations of ultimate destination in the form prescribed have been lodged with the proper Customs authority.

7. A single declaration of ultimate destination may be used to cover any number of consignments by the same exporter from the same port by the same ship at the same time.

8. Declarations of ultimate destination must be made by the actual exporter or by some responsible representative of the actual exporter (or in the case of a limited company by a director, secretary, manager, or other responsible officer) having a personal and first-hand knowledge of the inquiries made and of the facts stated in the declaration. Carrying agents are not regarded as competent to make the declaration.

9. The following goods will be exempt from these requirements:—

(a) Goods imported under license;

(b) Goods shipped for the United Kingdom on or before the 19th November and hitherto exempted;

(c) Goods in respect of which Customs export entries have been accepted before the publication of this notice.

Board of Trade, November 7, 1914.

SCHEDULE I.

Form of Certificate of Origin.

I,

hereby certify that Mr.

(producer, manufacturer, merchant, trader, etc.), residing at
in this town has declared before me that the merchandise designated below, which is
to be shipped from this town to , consigned to
(merchant, manufacturer, etc.), in the United Kingdom, has not been produced or

manufactured in enemy territory, and that he has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

Number and Description of Cases.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

This certificate is valid only for a period of not more than from the date hereof.

(Signature of Consular authority issuing certificate, and date.)

(Signature of person declaring.)

SCHEDULE II.

Form of Statutory Declaration.

I, _____ of _____

do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

I have made all necessary inquiries in order to satisfy myself as to the ultimate destination of the goods, particulars of which are set out in the schedule below, to be exported by me, or on my behalf, on board _____ to _____ and consigned to _____ of _____, and do hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief none of such goods are intended for consumption in, or for transit through, any state at present at war with His Majesty, and I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

Number and Description of Cases.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

Declared before me this _____ day of _____

(Signature of Declarant.)

(Signature of Commissioner of Oaths or Justice of the Peace.)

PROHIBITION OF SUGAR IMPORTS.

The following are the Royal Proclamations extending to the importation of sugar of enemy origin the prohibitions contained in the Proclamation relating to trading with the enemy:—

WHEREAS the State of War between Us and the German Empire and the State of War between Us and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary referred to by Us in Our Proclamation of the 9th day of September, 1914, still continue to exist:—

AND WHEREAS it is desirable to extend the prohibitions contained in Our said Proclamation:

Now, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows:—

1. From and after the date of this Proclamation—

(1) The importation of such sugar as is hereinafter mentioned is prohibited.

(2) The following prohibition shall have effect (save as far as licenses may be issued as hereinafter provided) in addition to the prohibitions contained in Our said Proclamation, and We do hereby accordingly warn all persons resident carrying on business or being in Our Dominions—

(a) Not directly or indirectly to import or cause or procure to be imported or to be concerned with the importation into any part of Our Dominions or into any other country or place whatever through or from any port in Europe of raw or refined sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country of refined sugar (wherever made or produced) made or produced from raw sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country.

(b) Not directly or indirectly to deal in any sugar as aforesaid.

2. And We do hereby further warn all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit aid or abet any of the aforesaid acts is guilty of a crime and will be liable to punishment and penalties accordingly.

3. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our license or by the license given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade, whether such license be granted especially to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

4. The words “enemy” and “enemy country” and “person” shall have the same meaning in this Our Proclamation as in Our said Proclamation of the ninth day of September, 1914.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this thirtieth day of September, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE SECOND PROCLAMATION.

The above Proclamation was later revoked and superseded by a second Proclamation, as follows:—

WHEREAS by Our Proclamation dated the 9th day of September, 1914, called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, certain prohibitions, as therein more specifically set forth, were imposed upon all persons therein referred to:

AND WHEREAS by Our Proclamation dated the 30th day of September, 1914, the prohibitions contained in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, were extended, and the importation of sugar was prohibited as therein more specifically set forth:

AND WHEREAS by Our Proclamation dated the 8th day of October, 1914, Our Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914, called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, was amended as therein more specifically set forth:

AND WHEREAS it is desirable to revoke Our Proclamation dated the 30th day of September, 1914:

Now, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared as follows:—

1. The aforesaid Proclamation of the 30th day of September is hereby as from the date hereof revoked, and from and after the date hereof this present Proclamation is substituted therefor.

2. The importation into the United Kingdom of all sugar is hereby prohibited provided that the foregoing prohibition shall not extend to sugar (not being raw or refined sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country, or refined sugar made or produced from raw sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country):—

(a) cleared from the port of shipment to this country on or before the 26th October, 1914;

(b) imported under contract made prior to the 4th August, 1914.

3. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our license, or by the license given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade, whether such license be granted especially to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

4. The words "enemy" and "enemy country" and "person" shall have the same meaning in this Our Proclamation as in Our said Proclamation of the 9th day of September, 1914.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this twenty-sixth day of October, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NOTES ON GERMAN TRADE.

A campaign is being actively conducted in the United Kingdom to secure for British manufacturers and exporters the trade in foreign and colonial markets formerly in German hands. In this campaign the Government Department known as the Board of Trade is taking the leading part, and through its Commercial Intelligence Branch has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades, resulting from the withdrawal of competition from Germany and Austria-Hungary in neutral markets. Extracts from these memoranda are published below, and may serve as further amplification of the special articles dealing with the opportunity for the enlargement of Canadian trade, presented through the interruption to German exports.

The following extracts deal with buttons and studs: baskets and basketware, and starch:—

Buttons and Studs.

GENERAL.

The aggregate value of buttons and studs of all kinds exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary respectively to all destinations in recent years was as stated below:—

Exported from Germany (1912).....	£ 990,350
Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913).....	984,500
Exported from the United Kingdom.....	Cannot be stated.

The following statements show for the first two of those countries the value of their respective exports of various descriptions of buttons, etc.

Exported from Germany (1912)—

Buttons and other wares of mother-of-pearl.. . . .	£ 60,000
Buttons, pressed, turned or hollowed of horn, horn-paste or bone..	65,000
Buttons, combs and other wares, wholly or partly of celluloid..	689,000
Buttons, made from the ivory-nut, areca-nut and similar nuts (Corozo buttons)...	133,150
Glass buttons and glass pendants for chandeliers.. . . .	17,200
Glass buttons, painted, gilt or silvered; glass thread, spun glass, etc.	26,000

Total.. . . . £ 990,350

Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913)—

Buttons of horn, horn-paste or bone (also of areca or ivory nut) with or without eyelet-holes, pressed, turned or cut out..	£ 390,000
Glass buttons with or without eyelet-holes, glass coral, glass balls, drops, whether of coloured glass not not—	
(1) Neither painted, gilt nor silvered.. . . .	103,500
(2) Painted, gilt or silvered.. . . .	5,500
Buttons; beads, gilt or silvered or not; fish hooks, hooks and eyes, buckles, thimbles, and similar small articles of steel.. . . .	66,000
Buttons, buckles, clasps, thimbles, pins and needles, hooks and eyes, and other small articles of base metals (other than iron or steel) and alloys thereof.. . . .	419,500

Total.. . . . £ 984,500

It will be noticed that certain of the foregoing items include a certain proportion of small manufactures of bone, etc., such as combs, and so forth, other than buttons and studs. This is unavoidable owing to the methods of classification adopted for the purposes of the trade returns of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS.

The following statement shows for the year 1912 the value of the under mentioned descriptions of buttons exported to each of the markets specified:—

Country to which Exported.	Buttons and other Wares of Mother-of-Pearl.	Buttons, pressed, turned, or hollowed, of horn, horn paste, or bone.	Buttons, Combs, and other Wares, wholly or partly Celluloid.	Buttons made from the Ivory Nut, Areca Nut, and similar nuts.	Glass Buttons and Glass Pendants for Chandeliers.	Glass Buttons, painted, gilt, or silvered; Glass Thread, Spun Glass, &c.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.. . . .	6,900	6,200	122,400	42,850	1,000	3,100
British India.. . . .	100	700	12,300	250	450	100
Australia.. . . .	850	100	6,100	4,050	100	200
Norway.. . . .	950	1,000	13,050	3,050	550	600
Sweden.. . . .	2,500	3,000	27,950	6,450	500	900
Denmark.. . . .	1,650	2,600	21,600	5,300	450	450
Netherlands.. . . .	1,700	3,600	34,350	17,600	1,300	700
Belgium.. . . .	2,200	1,150	21,150	2,200	250	650
France.. . . .	4,800	8,450	47,200	5,050	200	1,450
Spain.. . . .	700	250	12,600	2,200	300	350
Italy.. . . .	4,300	1,200	33,000	2,050	800	750
Greece.. . . .		450	900			
Bulgaria.. . . .		150	950			
Roumania.. . . .	550	550	3,250	150	250	100
Russia.. . . .	9,850	6,350	49,550	14,850	4,000	2,450
Turkey.. . . .	250		5,000	150	100	
Brazil.. . . .	1,750	2,700	14,650	2,300	550	400
Argentina.. . . .	2,900	2,550	28,350	3,050	1,150	2,250
Chile.. . . .	600	500	9,650	550	250	300
United States.. . . .	1,600	1,450	81,750	900	1,100	4,200
Total to above markets.. . . .	44,150	42,350	545,750	113,000	13,300	18,950

The aggregate value of the German exports of buttons and studs to the foregoing markets amounted to £777,500 or 79 per cent of Germany's exports of this class of goods to all destinations. In 1912 the United Kingdom alone purchased from Germany buttons and studs to the value of £182,450; while the United States took £91,050, Russia £87,050, and Argentina £40,250.

Buttons and studs composed wholly or partly of celluloid, form by far the most important item, Germany's principal markets for this class of goods being the United Kingdom, the United States, Russia, France, Scandinavia and South America.

The bulk of the Austrian exports of this class of goods consists of buttons, etc., of horn, horn-paste and bone and similar articles of base metals (other than iron and steel) and alloys thereof. The principal Austrian markets for such goods are in order of importance, the United Kingdom £288,200, Russia £77,300, United States, £53,100, France £46,200, Italy £41,000, Belgium £25,800.

SUMMARY.

The magnitude of the possible openings for British-made buttons and studs may be summarized as follows:—

(a) In the United Kingdom market:—	
German trade (1912)	£ 182,450
Austro-Hungarian trade (1913)	228,200
Total	£ 410,650
(b) In Colonial and neutral markets:—	
German trade (1912)	£ 595,050
Austro-Hungarian trade (1913)	395,950
Total	£ 991,000
Aggregate	£ 1,401,650

Baskets and Basketwares.

GENERAL.

The present stoppage of the bulk of the export trade of Germany and Austria-Hungary affords an opportunity to British manufacturers of baskets and basketwares to extend their business in the principal colonial and neutral markets hitherto supplied by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The value of such goods exported by these two countries to all destinations in a recent year reached the following amounts:—

Exported from Germany (1912)—	
Basketmakers' and other plaited wares (except hats)—	
Coarse	£ 70,100
Fine, varnished, etc.	198,200
Combined with spun materials, etc.	22,000
Total	£290,300
Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913)—	
Basket makers' wares—	
Common	£42,200
Fine	5,100
Total	£47,300

The value of basketmakers' wares exported from the United Kingdom to all destinations in 1913 amounted to £25,607, but, unfortunately, no details are available as to the character of the goods included, or of their destinations.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN MARKETS (1912).

The following statement shows, for the year 1912, the value of basketmakers' and other plaited wares exported from Germany to all destinations, distinguishing the value of the exports to the United Kingdom and to the principal colonial and neutral markets specified.

Country to which exported.	BASKETMAKERS' AND OTHER PLAITED WARES.		
	Coarse.	Fine- varnished, &c.	Other Sorts, i.e., combined with Spun Materials, &c.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	5,000	45,200	4,500
Canada.....	200	3,800	50
Australia.....	350	2,000	250
Norway.....	1,000	1,400	850
Denmark.....	4,100	1,800	900
Netherlands.....	13,400	9,500	1,000
Belgium.....	750	3,700	400
France.....	2,300	16,300	550
Switzerland.....	7,900	11,300	1,500
Spain.....	800	2,800	400
Italy.....	3,300	4,700	750
Russia.....	600	1,000	150
Roumania.....	300	400	450
Greece.....	50	50	50
Turkey.....	7,500	1,900	1,000
Egypt.....	200	850	200
Argentina.....	1,500	5,100	1,200
Brazil.....	2,500	5,300	850
United States.....	6,800	62,600	1,600
Total to above markets.....	58,550	179,700	16,650
Total to all destinations.....	70,100	198,200	22,000

The above markets in the aggregate take some 83 per cent of the "coarse," 90 per cent of the "fine," and 75 per cent of the "other sorts" of basketmakers' wares.

Germany's two principal markets are the United Kingdom and the United States. Exports to the former amounted to £54,700 and to the latter to £71,000.

Less important markets which would repay attention are the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, Turkey and Brazil.

SUMMARY.

The aggregate value of the German and Austro-Hungarian export trade in basketmakers' wares, which under present circumstances might be diverted to British manufacturers may be summed up as follows:—

	German Trade (1912.)	Austro- Hungarian Trade (1913.)
	£	£
In the United Kingdom Market.....	54,700	560
In the United States Market.....	71,000	23,400
In other Neutral and Colonial Markets.....	129,200	10,740
Total.....	254,900	34,700

Thus making a grand total of £289,600 in a year.

Starch.

The following statement shows for a recent year the value of starch of all kinds exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary to all destinations. Figures for the United Kingdom are added for comparison:—

Exported from Germany (1912).....	£ 555,200
Exported from Austria-Hungary (1913).....	46,010
Exported from United-Kingdom (1913).....	88,200

The above figures include the value of the starch exported from each of the three countries to the other two. Thus German exports to Austria-Hungary in 1912 were valued at £31,650 and to the United Kingdom in the same year at £226,900. Similarly, Austro-Hungarian exports in 1913 to Germany were valued at £10,130 and to the United Kingdom at £8,150; while the exports of the United Kingdom in the same year to Germany were valued at £1,300. No starch was recorded as exported to Austria-Hungary from the United Kingdom in 1913. The figures also include the exports from the respective countries to a number of markets to which the German and Austrian exports of starch are relatively small and have therefore been omitted in the following detailed statement.

Excluding the trade referred to in the preceding paragraph, it appears that the value of the exports to the principal colonial and neutral markets only, considered as a whole, reached the following amounts:—

From Germany (1912).....	£ 288,350
From Austria-Hungary (1913).....	27,580
From United Kingdom (1913).....	72,610

Very valuable openings exist for the sale of British-made starch in many markets whose requirements have hitherto been mainly supplied by Germany or Austria-Hungary. This applies particularly to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Servia, and Russia among European countries, to Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay in South America, and to the United States and Mexico in North America.

SUMMARY.

It would appear that the aggregate value of the export in starch which under present circumstances might be diverted to British manufacturers from their German and Austrian rivals in the United Kingdom and the principal colonial and neutral markets may be summed up as follows:—

(a) In the United Kingdom market—	
German trade (1912).....	£226,900
Austro-Hungarian trade (1913).....	8,150
Total.....	£235,050
(b) In the Principal Colonial and Neutral markets—	
German trade (1912).....	£288,350
Austro-Hungarian trade (1913).....	27,580
Total.....	£315,930

Thus making a grand total of £550,980.

GERMAN EXPORTS (1912).

Country to which Exported.	Potato starch, green fecula, (wet starch), dry-powder (potato- meal).	Rice Starch, ground or not.	Starches of maize, wheat, etc., powder, thereof.	Dextrine, roasted starch, starch paste, adhesive and surface dress- ing substances containing starch, gluten, gluten- powder.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	148,500	34,850	4,050	39,500
Principal Colonial and Neutral markets:—				
British South Africa.....	50	1,100	.. .. .	150
British India.....	1,350	.....	50	550
British West Indies.....	.....	650	.....	50
Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	850
Australia.....	.....	150	.....	1,050
Norway.....	350	2,450	700	3,300
Sweden	300	20	1,500	5,250
Denmark.....	5,700	1,100	3,900	6,250
Netherlands	550	9,750	12,850	9,700
Belgium.....	2,150	2,000	700	8,750
France	2,200	3,300	500	11,950
Switzerland.....	14,150	14,000	1,200	12,600
Portugal.....	350	100	400	1,100
Spain.....	7,500	2,650	50	6,950
Italy.....	15,000	1,200	750	17,250
Roumania.....	50	1,100	.....	1,400
Russia.....	250	8,000	300	2,750
Bulgaria.....	.....	450	.....	750
Greece .....	.....	1,500	.....	100
Servia .....	.....	400	.....	250
Turkey.....	.....	1,150	.....	450
Egypt.....	.....	850	.....	250
Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	550
Argentina.....	50	700	200	4,400
Brazil.....	200	8,700	1,050	4,350
Chili.....	350	3,000	350	350
Uruguay.....	.....	2,350	.....	50
United States.....	15,950	800	450	21,650
Mexico.....	4,050	1,100	.....	1,050
Total to above Colonial and Neutral markets	70,550	68,750	24,950	124,100
Total to all destinations.....	220,350	117,750	30,000	187,100

BRITISH COLONIAL REPORTS.

BERMUDA.

REPORT ON THE TRADE OF BERMUDA.

(By the Governor.)

TRADE OF THE COLONY.

Imports.

The value of the imports (exclusive of specie valued at £11,035) in 1913 was £559,540.

Compared with 1912 this shows a decrease of £66,638. The following is a comparative table for the five years from 1909 to 1913, inclusive:—

Year.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Canada.	Other British Colonies.	United States of America.	Other Countries.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1909.....	440,648	113,946	83,885	6,799	233,982	2,036
1910.....	517,074	158,043	83,429	7,648	266,981	973
1911.....	545,540	153,867	84,129	8,193	297,681	1,670
1912.....	637,178	170,779	95,799	10,567	353,599	6,434
1913.....	570,575	154,988	75,494	6,490	325,253	8,350

In the above figures the value of Government stores, civil, military and naval, is not included.

The total value of imports from the United Kingdom for the year 1913 was £154,988, as against £170,779 in 1912 and £153,867 in 1911.

The total value of imports from Canada for the year 1913 was £75,494, being £20,305 less than in 1912.

The following table shows the value of imports from Canada (declared) during the last ten years:—

Year.	Value.
1904.....	£86,150
1905.....	81,146
1906.....	55,451
1907.....	72,388
1908.....	75,055
1909.....	83,885
1910.....	83,429
1911.....	84,129
1912.....	95,799
1913.....	75,494

= 14.19 per cent increase.

The total value of imports from the United States for the year was £325,283, as against £353,599 in 1912 and £297,681 in 1911.

Exports.

The value of the exports (exclusive of specie valued at £13,952) in 1913 was £90,695.

Compared with 1912, this shows a decrease of £12,161. The total value of the exports for the year of the produce and manufactures of the Colony was £73,175, as against £95,116 for 1912.

MANUFACTURES AND FISHERIES.

There is one ice factory, which manufactures most of the ice consumed locally.

There is one arrowroot factory, which is equipped with modern plant, and is capable of producing a large quantity of this commodity.

Bermuda arrowroot apparently continues to hold its premier place in home and foreign markets. The price (retail) per pound in London is about 2s. 6d.

A factory for the manufacture of cigars from imported tobacco was established in Hamilton in 1906, and now supplies the bulk of cigars locally consumed. This industry has caused a decline in the quantities of cigars imported and a consequent loss of revenue. The value of cigars imported for 1913, as compared with 1905, was for 1905, £4,508, and for 1913, £3,552.

There are no organized fisheries in the Colony.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

The cultivation of onions, potatoes and lily bulbs for the United States markets still continues to be the chief agricultural industry of these islands. The principal market is New York. The exportation of kitchen garden produce, such as lettuce, beans, peas, parsley, celery, carrots, beets, etc., to New York in the early part of the year is increasing gradually.

The potato crop for 1913 was large, and the average price received in the New York markets was fair.

The quantities exported were as follows: 52,675 barrels, of a declared value of £38,803. The quantity exported in 1912 was 43,891 barrels, of a declared value of £42,281.

The quantity and value of the onions exported during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Quantity. Crates.	Value. £
1909..	232,368	26,375
1910..	134,176	31,094
1911..	187,241	42,711
1912..	140,000	31,183
1913..	65,074	8,126

The quantity and declared value of the export of lily bulbs was as follows: 2,357 packages, of a declared value of £3,470, as against 2,735 packages, of a declared value of £2,245, in 1912.

The quantity and declared value of arrowroot exported in 1913 was 2 tons 4 cwt., valued at £248, as compared with 5 tons, valued at £628, in 1912.

SHIPPING.

The total tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared for the last five years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	British. Tons.	Foreign. Tons.
1909..	766,960	73,356
1910..	1,103,392	285,585
1911..	1,108,116	294,804
1912..	1,087,429	186,507
1913..	1,047,115	208,751

TOURIST TRAFFIC.

The number of tourists arriving during 1913 was 21,595, as compared with 22,918 in 1912 and 27,045 in 1911.

The number arriving in the winter months was 13,194 and in the summer 8,401. Compared with 1912 these figures show a decrease of 1,116 and 207, respectively.

The same number of steamships were employed in the service as in 1912.

During the year many additions were made to the smaller hotels and several new ones started, and it is now estimated that there are accommodations for about 3,000 tourists at one time.

The following table shows the monthly number of visitors during the past six years:—

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
January.....	556	676	1,436	2,142	2,906	2,096
February.....	1,036	1,747	2,437	3,801	3,735	4,217
March.....	1,012	2,537	2,851	3,830	3,596	3,649
April.....	312	1,863	1,557	2,422	2,164	1,351
May.....	97	998	671	545	789	723
June.....	148	514	648	806	748	741
July.....	229	638	896	2,755	1,287	1,118
August.....	182	801	1,354	2,460	1,675	1,593
September.....	292	323	1,253	2,298	1,465	1,647
October.....	505	645	953	2,529	1,158	1,448
November.....	523	745	702	1,309	1,466	1,141
December.....	516	1,022	772	2,152	1,909	1,881
Total....	5,418	12,509	15,485	27,045	22,918	21,595

CURRENCY.

All Government accounts are kept in sterling, and English money is in universal use. There is no local Government bank. The paper money in circulation consists of a limited number of Bank of England notes, and in the winter a large amount of United States "greenbacks." The number of these latter notes in circulation has increased considerably, and they are accepted generally (although not at the banks) at par, owing to the fact that they can be used for remittance purposes through letter post. The legal tender of silver coin is unlimited.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

INTERRUPTION OF FISHING IN NORTH SEA.

The following is the translation of an article which appeared in a leading periodical published at Goteburg, Sweden:—

The mackerel fishery in the North Sea was suddenly interrupted in August on account of the war, and nearly all the fishing vessels went home in the course of the latter part of that month. In proportion to the short fishing time, the catches were good.

On account of the mobilization of the naval and military forces and the danger from mines in the North Sea, there was then a lull in the fishing. Some of the vessels, however, took the risk and went out again. The authorities were very favourably disposed toward the fishing industry and granted leave of absence to the

masters of the fishing vessels to enable them to continue their work. In the first part of September, about 80 fishing vessels from the Province of Bohus were out again. The last ones of them returned from this second trip the first week of October. The fishing had been fairly good, but not so satisfactory as in July and August.

According to the reports of the intendant of the fisheries, western district, 17,051 barrels of mackerel have been landed in Sweden. In Norway, 35,512 barrels of mackerel have been landed, of which 17,175 barrels were caught by Swedish fishermen. Thus the whole Swedish catch of mackerel amounts to 34,226 barrels. This is the result of 374 vessel trips, which makes 92 barrels for each trip. The Norwegian catch amounted to 18,337 barrels, which, divided on 249 vessel trips, makes 74 barrels per trip.

If the war had not hindered the fishery, the result this year would certainly have been exceptional, but as it is, the result is hardly middling. Some of the fishermen who could be out fishing for a short time only, feel the effects of the interruption severely.

The quantities of North Sea mackerel caught during the last five years are stated in the following table:

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
Swedish catch	55,748	36,240	45,788	a 35,000	34,226
Norwegian catch.....	46,429	28,055	29,753	a 19,000	18,337

a Approximate.

In spite of the turbulent times, the prices of the mackerel already sold have been unusually high. As early as the middle of August they were 10.9, 8.5, 6.1, 4.8, and 3.7 cents per pound, respectively, for sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

SPRATS, HERRING AND LOBSTER.

The sprats fishery has on the whole been poor this fall. A few catches have been made, however, and the prices have been high, ranging from \$1.83 to \$6.14 per bushel. The sprats caught this year, as in other recent years, are rather large and therefore hardly suitable for preparation as ordinary anchovies, although excellent for "skin-and-boneless" anchovies. The demand for anchovies and "titbits" is so great that the packers eagerly use the material at hand.

Herring fishing with drift nets, which in previous years has been very poor, has so far this year yielded a good profit to the fishermen. The prices have been high—from 67 to 80 cents per "val" (80 herrings). Herring fishing with seines has commenced very early this year. According to the reports of the intendant of fisheries, the catch up to October 31 amounted to 158,000 bushels. The prices have been unusually high, in certain cases exceeding \$1.90 per bushel. On the best fishing days the price has gone down to \$0.66 per bushel, however.

The lobster catch has been very poor and the prices very low—at first only \$1.88 to \$2.14 per score, although later there was an advance to \$4.02.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

CHINESE TRADE IN BUTTONS.

In recent reports on the trade of Tientsin the German Consul mentions that a considerable business is done in his district in fancy buttons of metal. Buttons in imitation precious stones are much in demand, being imported chiefly from Bohemia. The imports in 1910 were valued at 50,836 taels, as against 31,001 taels in the previous

year. Bohemia is the chief source of supply, but buyers complain that European works are often too slow in conforming to tastes in colours and emblems.

The large demand for Bohemian buttons shews a tendency to decrease each year, as many Chinese have gone back to the old cloth buttons with loops which are produced in China. In the beginning of 1912 numbers of orders were placed for buttons for European clothing, but this business has not developed according to expectations, as the natives of North China, after their marked anxiety to adopt European attire, seem to have returned in a large measure to Chinese clothes. Buttons of metal in combination with mother-of-pearl and imitation precious stone are used by better class Chinese as shoulder buttons for overcoats, and also in cotton summer under-jackets.

The German Consul at Shanghai reports that there is a demand there for fancy buttons of the type exported from Austria. Material buttons are still used in considerable quantities by the Chinese, but there is also a demand for bone, glass, opal and mother-of-pearl buttons. The imports in the last four years were as follows:—

	Brass Buttons.		Fancy Buttons.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gro-s.	Haekwan Taels.	Gross.	Haekwan Taels.
1909	264,563	64,000	319,291	99,000
1910	348,689	109,400	330,575	112,000
1911	338,092	108,200	200,530	114,700
1912	108,856	39,900	278,752	11,300

Mother-of-pearl buttons and porcelain buttons were shown separately in the statistics for the first time in 1912, the figures being as follows:—

	Quantity.	Value.
	Gross.	Haekwan Taels.
Mother-of-pearl buttons	22,219	11,138
Porcelain buttons	108,555	3,731

In an earlier report the German Consul observes that the business in cheap Bohemian fancy and round buttons has lost all interest for many importers. The prices leave little profit and these goods are no longer so much in demand as they formerly were.

The Austrian Consul at Shanghai in a recent report gives the following figures, showing the countries of origin of buttons imported in the year 1911:—

	Haekwan Taels.
Austria-Hungary	31,763
Japan	163,293
Germany	119,998
United Kingdom	11,233
Total for all countries	373,995

The greater part of the imports shown in the returns as coming from Germany are really Gablonz wares shipped via Hamburg and Hong Kong. Japanese competition has increased, but it is stated that Japanese firms have not yet been able successfully to imitate Gablonz goods.—(*British Trade Report.*)

NORWEGIAN TRADE PRACTICES.

Any person not a citizen of Norway, who wishes to canvass for the sale of goods of any kind in this Kingdom, must pay a license of \$26.80 for each three weeks or part thereof he continues to sell or offer such merchandise. The same fee must be paid if he visits buyers in company with an import agent (his representative here) for orders, even though he takes no part in the conversation. He can not even demonstrate the merits or the method of using his wares to those having them in stock, without first obtaining an agent's license. After securing a license, however, he may offer his wares any place in Norway, but should he establish other than one central office he will have to pay the same fee for each office.

Import agents, or commission agents as they are sometimes called, generally belong to an association, the Agenternes Forening, paying an annual fee of about \$6.70. As a rule they do not care to undertake the sale of articles unless given the exclusive agency for Norway. If a member of the association accepts an agency for articles already represented by another member, or if he tries to secure the agency in the latter's stead, he is expelled from the organization.

Import agents sell only to wholesalers, who in turn sell to the retail trade. Import agents generally have subagents throughout Norway, all co-operating to extend trade in the particular line in which they are interested; the wholesale dealers, in turn, employ travelling salesmen who visit the retail trade regularly and often. Import agents do not approach retail dealers at all; such action would result in the loss of the trade of all wholesalers.

Import agents transmit such orders as they secure to their principals, who ship and bill the goods direct to the purchaser, although a copy of the invoice is generally sent the import agent for his information. Original bills are occasionally transmitted through the agent, but the articles are seldom, if ever, consigned to him. Occasionally, too, agents collect the bills, but as a rule the transaction is completed between the seller and the buyer.

Wholesale dealers in a few instances may take the direct agency of an article, pushing the sale thereof, but this method of dealing represents a small portion of the trade. Purchases by either the wholesale or retail trade without the intervention of an import agent are rare.

Exporters in all European countries have agents in Norway, the principals sometimes coming in person. Competition is keen and probably as close here as in any country in the world.

Agents call on the trade between the hours of 10 and 2. Their commissions range from of one-half of 1 per cent to 20 per cent, depending on the articles handled. Some agents represent only one line of merchandise, as dry goods, but the greater number handle several, generally kindred, lines.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

GERMAN INTERESTS IN RUSSIA.

H. M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) has furnished the following particulars, taken from the *Vyestnik Finansov* (Petrograd) of September 28 and October 11, regarding the investment of German capital in the electro-technical industry of Russia:—

During the last twenty years the German electro-technical industry has won for itself a special position in foreign countries. The various electro-technical groups in Germany are so closely connected that they may practically be considered as one large combine, and the triumph of German capital has been so complete that the various foreign markets have had to accept the conditions dictated by the leaders of this powerful trust. As regards Russia, the German electrical firms have established what is practically a monopoly, as hardly any large electrical installation in Russia has been carried out without their help.

The total capital invested in the various Russo-German electrical companies is shown in the following table:—

Company—	Year of Foundation.	Ground Capital. Roubles.
Allgemeine Elektrische Gesellschaft.. . . .	1901	12,000,000
Siemens and Halske.. . . .	1898	5,600,000
Siemens—Schuckert.. . . .	1913	15,000,000
United Cable Factories.. . . .	1906	6,000,000
Polish Siemens Electrical Company.. . . .	1912	1,000,000
"Volta" Share Company.. . . .	1899	1,050,000
Total capital.. . . .	—	40,650,000

Of these companies the shares of only two are quoted on the Russian Bourses, and even then only formally.

The report of the Russian "Allgemeine Elektrische Gesellschaft" for 1913 states that "thanks to a whole series of orders from Government and private establishments the activity of the company has been very considerably extended. The number of fulfilled orders exceeds by 25 per cent the turnover of the previous year, while the number of orders in hand exceeds the total turnover for 1913." The reports of the other companies bear witness to similar successes.

An illustration of the German methods of combination may be taken from a protocol of a general meeting of shareholders of the "United Cable Factories," from which it appears that of a total of 19,200 shares (of 250 roubles each), 6,235 shares are held by Siemens and Halske, 6,120 shares by the "Allgemeine Elektrische Gesellschaft," and 6,120 shares by "Felton & Gillon." This same "United Cable Factories" also belongs, together with three other enterprises, to the so-called "Abnehmer Syndicate," a syndicate of consumers of copper, which in its turn has contract relations with the Russian copper syndicate "Mied."

German capital is also directly interested in a whole series of electrical concerns in Finland, and in this connection it is interesting to note that the realization of Finnish municipal loans in Germany generally included conditions whereby all municipal orders were to be given preferentially to German firms.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

TRANSPORTATION OF FREIGHT VIA SIBERIA.

The Moscow Exchange is trying to secure a reduction of freights via Vladivostok, which, after December 1, is likely to be the only open Russian port.

According to information received by the exchange from the Far East, the Ussuriisk railway, which is being exploited by the Chinese Eastern Railway, has sufficient transportation facilities, especially from Vladivostok to Kharbin and Chitz.

However, Vladivostok can be fully utilized only if freight rates are reduced, for the Chinese Eastern railway rates are considerably higher than those of most Russian railways.

Since it is impossible to determine the time when normal conditions will be re-established, it is thought that it would be advisable to adopt the same reduction for freights shipped via Nikolaiefsk, the Amur river, and the new Amur railway, on which freight traffic will begin with the opening of navigation.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

NORTH SEA AND BALTIC FREIGHT RATES.

Mr. Thorsten Roberg contributes an interesting report in the *Kommersiella Meddelanden* for November, of which we give below a translated extract:—

The freight market has during October shown many remarkable fluctuations. When the last report was issued, a certain quietness prevailed with declining freights, and there was rather an excess of tonnage, especially in regard to Norwegian

steamers, at lower freights, not only for timber, but also for coal cargoes. Merchants were greatly wondering whether this was a sign of declining trade in conjunction with the approach of winter, which makes shipping from Northern Sweden impossible. Several shipowners made arrangements to lay up their steamers, as it was not possible to make a profit under these conditions, and in view of the increased costs for the steamers, enforced upon them by the longer journeys, necessitated through the mine danger. When the coal freights came down to 7s. and under from the East Coast coal ports, and to 7s. 6d. from Welsh ports, and when timber freighters instead of increasing the rates decreased their offers, small steamship owners became uneasy. Timber freights were reduced to such an extent that only 30s. and under was paid from Gefle to London and East Coast, and such an absurd fixture as 32s. 6d. from Skutskär to Southampton was reported. Many shipowners have begun as a consequence to withdraw their steamers from the Baltic timber trade and sent them instead with ballast to England for fetching coal cargoes. In spite of this increased coal tonnage the coal freights began to rise, and caused timber freighters to fall into line and to increase their offers. For the last fortnight (we are unable to fix this period exactly as Mr. Roberg has omitted to date his report) there has been a boom in the corn and wheat trade from North America and the Argentine Republic. These freights reached a week ago a height which the present generation would never have thought of. A shortage of tonnage on these trades is evident, and as a result the freights are still rising. At the beginning of October it was possible to fix steamers at 22s. 6d to 25s.; now up to 40s. per ton has been paid from the Argentine to Danish and Southern Swedish ports.

Mr. Roberg then gives some other specimen grain fixtures, and then goes on to say that these high freights must influence other freight rates. According to a cable from England the coal freights to the Mediterranean have risen to more than double what they were before the outbreak of war. The coal freights to the Baltic are also rising rapidly, and the timber freights have had to follow suit, although, as usual, to a slower degree. These have not, however, tempted shipowners to a very great extent, as they can always fix even such small vessels of from 2,000 to 2,500 tons for the trade with the United States.—(*Swedish Chamber of Commerce Journal*.)

MARKET FOR TIMBER IN GREECE.

Prior to the wars of 1912 and 1913 the average value of imports of timber into Greece was about \$3,000,000 per annum. Austria supplied approximately 60 per cent of the cargoes, shipments being made through Trieste or the Roumanian port of Galatz. Because of the present European war, the movement of timber from Austria via the ports mentioned has practically ceased. In the opinion of a prominent importer, the stock of timber now in Athens and Piræus is sufficient only for the next few months.

Fir and pitch pine are the principal kinds of timber used for house and ship building. Prices f.o.b. Trieste or Galatz have averaged \$11.60 to \$13.50 per cubic meter (cubic meter = 35.314 cubic feet) for first quality, about \$1.15 less for second quality, while timber of third quality is about \$2 less than second quality. The freight rate from Galatz to Piræus is \$1.15 to \$1.55 per cubic meter.

Some 2,000 standards (standard = 165 cubic feet) of timber are brought in from Sweden each year, the freight paid thereon ranging from \$13.50 to \$17.35 per standard. The customary dimensions of this Swedish timber are: Rough-hewn fir—length, 5 to 14 meters (16.4 to 45.93 feet); sections, 20 by 22, 16 by 20, 12 by 18, and 12 by 12 centimeters (7.87 by 8.66, 6.3 by 7.87, 4.72 by 7.09, and 4.72 by 4.72 inches); sawed fir and pine planks—length, 4 meters (13.12 feet) and upwards; widths, 12 to 40 centimeters (4.72 to 15.75 inches); thickness, 12, 18, 24, 34 and 38 millimeters (0.47, 0.71, 0.94, 1.34, and 1.5 inches); sawed fir and pine square-section beams—

length, 4 meters (13.12 feet) only; sections, 5 by 5, 6 by 6, 7 by 7, 8 by 8, 9 by 9, and 10 by 10 centimeters (1.97 by 1.97, 2.36 by 2.36, 2.76 by 2.76, 3.15 by 3.15, 3.54 by 3.54, and 3.94 by 3.94 inches).

The chief American lumber used in this district is pitch pine, the heavier variety, from Georgia and Florida, being used as a hardwood. It is imported in square sections, and also in planks 1 and 1½ by 4 inches, kiln-dried, for flooring. The duty on hard pine in general (worked timber) is \$3.78 per cubic meter, and on pine boards up to 20 millimeters in thickness, \$4.48 per cubic meter.

Because of the impossibility of making purchases as heretofore, through Germany, Greek merchants must now turn to the United States, and the present is therefore thought to offer a favourable opportunity for direct sales by American lumber dealers. There are direct sailings between New York and Grecian ports by the steamers of the National Steam Navigation Co. and the Red Star Line.

Correspondence should, if possible, be in French, which, after Greek, is the commercial language of the country; quotations, preferably in drachmas (drachma = 19.3 cents) and c.i.f. Piræus.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending December 17, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	205,639	73,474	17,753	3,547	300,413
Consolidated	219,987	123,806	37,806	59,314	440,913
Empire Elevator Co.	189,569	228,064	21,150	53,603	492,386
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	336,921	55,895	8,764	.....	401,580
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	220,035	59,106	10,410	202,507	492,058
G. T. Pacific	514,100	323,480	22,318	63,690	923,588
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	942,998	231,413	49,364	.....	1,223,775
Fort William Elevator Co.	168,223	89,672	24,926	23,668	306,489
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	83,124	78,959	5,466	.....	167,549
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	618,701	421,909	62,372	45,261	1,148,243
D. Horn & Co.	16,279	8,247	.....	29,790	54,316
Dominion Government Elevator.	292,683	115,364	9,847	54,173	472,067
Total terminal elevators.	3,803,259	1,809,389	270,176	535,553	6,423,377
Saskatoon Dom. Government Elevator..	444,436	559,140	11,715	.....	1,015,291
Moosejaw Dom. Government Elevator..	1,298,455	293,497	12,185	190	1,604,327
Total interior terminal elevators	1,742,891	852,637	23,900	190	2,619,618
Depot Harbour		101,050	.....	.....	101,050
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	536,016	247,847	.....	.....	783,913
Tiffin, G. T. P.	1,301,135	858,783	.....	.....	2,159,923
Port McNicol	3,148,749	783,551	.....	97,729	4,030,029
Collingwood	36,025	.....	.....	.....	36,025
Goderich	* 362,433	* 158,141	.....	* 33,417	* 553,991
Harbour Commissioners, Quebec	852,190	124,377	.....	.....	976,567
Kingston—	2,005	54,032	.....	.....	56,037
Montreal Transportation Co.	15,076	17,039	16,267	.....	48,382
Commercial Elevator Co.	2,792	97,459	.....	.....	100,251
Port Colborne	945,472	324,088	108,036	† 83,387	1,460,983
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	338,574	.....	9,067	37,830	385,471
" No. 2.	385,382	748,142	67,373	43,889	1,244,786
Montreal Warehousing Co.	64,277	382,927	200,289	37,472	684,965
West St. John, N.B.	822,041	445,453	.....	.....	1,267,494
Total public elevators.	8,812,167	4,342,944	401,032	{ †* 83,387 250,337 }	13,889,867
Total quantity in store	14,363,317	7,004,970	695,108	{ † 83,387 786,080 }	22,932,862

* Grain afloat in vessels.

† Corn.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended December 17, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard.....	14,207	12,958	27,165	
No. 1 Northern.....	671,486	302,211	1,536,664	2,510,361
No. 2 ".....	1,125,943	798,082	3,180,890	5,104,915
No. 3 ".....	816,227	446,329	1,918,591	3,181,147
No. 4 Wheat.....	477,211	153,855	1,077,401	1,708,467
No. 5 ".....	13,290	204,801	218,091	
No. 6 ".....	986	30,542	31,528	
Other.....	703,185	28,138	850,329	1,581,643
Totals, Wheat.....	3,808,259	1,742,891	8,812,167	14,363,317
Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oats—				
No. 1 C.W.....	15,640	1,759	158,141	175,540
No. 2 ".....	573,398	462,000	582,200	1,617,598
No. 3 ".....	273,388	181,232	529,155	983,775
Ex. No. 1 Feed.....	177,402	35,574	424,389	637,365
No. 1 Feed.....	64,873	920,581	985,454	
No. 2 ".....	43,521	361,057	404,578	
Other.....	769,561	63,678	1,367,421	2,200,660
Totals, Oats.....	1,809,389	852,637	4,342,944	7,004,970
Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Barley—				
No. 3 Extra.....	73,773	18,169	23,118	115,060
No. 3.....	94,377	5,731	43,541	143,649
No. 4.....	30,895	11,002	41,897	
Feed.....	17,996	3,817	21,813	
Rejected.....	53,135	319,554	372,689	
Other.....				
Totals, Barley.....	270,176	23,900	401,032	695,108
Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flax—				
No. 1 N.W.C.....	433,345	226,430	659,775	
No. 2 C.W.....	72,398	23,907	96,305	
No. 3 C.W.....	15,999	190	16,189	
Rejected.....	13,811		13,811	
Other.....				
Totals, Flax.....	535,553	190	786,080	
Corn No. 3 Yellow.....		83,387	83,387	
Total quantity in store.....	6,423,377	2,619,618	13,889,867	22,932,862

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL and MONCTON, N.B.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

1258. **Engineering specialties.**—A firm of engineers with large connection amongst steam users throughout Great Britain, Europe, and the Colonies, wishes to represent Canadian manufacturers of engineering specialties.

1259. **Alimentary and pharmaceutical products, suits, tweeds, etc.**—A Parisian firm would like to be put immediately in communication with Canadian concerns able to supply alimentary products, pharmaceutical products, suits, tweeds, linens, shirts, etc., harness, boots, etc., and is asking to forward catalogues with indication of prices, qualities, quantities disposable for immediate shipment and quantities that can be delivered each week.

1260. **Alimentary products, canned goods, etc.**—A French agent is desirous to act as representative of Canadian firms willing to introduce their goods in France (alimentary products, canned goods, etc.).

1261. **Wood or other articles.**—A French agent would like to represent Canadian concern of wood or other articles.

1262. **Live cattle and horses.**—A French firm is desirous to be put in touch with Canadian concerns able to ship full cargo of cattle and horses.

1263. **Woollen goods, sweaters, etc.**—A French firm is asking to be put immediately in connection with Canadian concerns able to supply woollen goods, sweaters, etc., and pharmaceutical supplies.

1264. **Starch.**—A London firm desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of starch.

1265. **Nails, bolts and nuts, etc.**—A London merchant house which has hitherto exported to Australia and New Zealand wire nails, cut nails, bolts and nuts, machine screws, barbed wire, and similar classes of goods of German make, desires to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers able to supply their requirements.

1266. **White pine doors.**—A firm in New York desires the names of manufacturers in Canada in a position to export white pine doors.

1267. **Excelsior.**—A firm in Birmingham is open to receive immediately quotations for 600 long tons excelsior, free from turpentine, for packing eggs, prices c.i.f. Liverpool or Alexandria, Egypt, if possible.

1268. Pulp.—A Bristol firm wishes to represent Canadian exporters of pulp.

1269. Wire nails.—A South African commission agent of sixteen years' experience is prepared to take an agency for Canadian-made wire nails. Immediate correspondence is requested with complete information in first letter.

1270. Tubular steel wheelbarrows.—A South African commission agent is prepared to take up agency for Canadian-made tubular steel wheelbarrows. Immediate correspondence with full particulars is requested.

1271. Hinges.—A South African commission agent of good experience is prepared to take up agency for Canadian-made hinges. Immediate correspondence with full particulars requested.

1272. Bolts and nuts.—Inquiry is made by a South African commission agent for agency in Canadian-made bolts and nuts. Immediate correspondence with full particulars is requested.

1273. Axes.—A South African commission agent asks for immediate correspondence with full particulars *re* agency for Canadian-made axes.

1274. Carriage and cart material.—A South African commission agent is prepared to take up agency for Canadian carriage and cart material. Immediate correspondence with full particulars is desired.

1275. Churns.—A South African commission agent is open for immediate correspondence with full particulars for agency in Canadian churns.

1276. Dairy utensils.—Inquiry is made by a South African commission agent with experience for agency in Canadian-made dairy utensils. Immediate correspondence with full particulars is requested.

1277. Cream separators.—A South African commission agent with sixteen years' experience is prepared to take up agency for Canadian-made cream separators. Immediate correspondence with complete information is requested.

1278. Woodenware.—A South African commission agent makes inquiry for agency in Canadian woodenware of all kinds. Immediate correspondence with full particulars is required.

1279. Stepladders.—Inquiry is made by a South African commission agent for agency in Canadian-made stepladders. Immediate correspondence with full particulars is requested.

1280. Hasps.—A South African commission agent makes inquiry for agency in Canadian-made hasps. Immediate correspondence with full information is requested.

1281. Brackets.—A South African commission agent is prepared to take up agency for Canadian-made brackets. Immediate correspondence with full particulars is desired.

1282. Handles.—A South African commission agent requests immediate correspondence with full particulars *re* agency for Canadian-made hardware.

1283. Tools.—A South African commission agent is prepared to take up agency for Canadian-made tools. Immediate correspondence with full particulars is requested.

1284. Saws.—A South African commission house makes inquiry for agency in Canadian-made saws. Immediate correspondence with full particulars is requested.

1285. Shovels.—A South African commission house requests immediate correspondence with full particulars *re* agency for Canadian-made shovels.

1286. **Stoves.**—Inquiry is made by a South African commission agent for agency in Canadian-made stoves. Immediate correspondence with full information is required.

1287. **Chairs.**—A South African commission agent is prepared to take up agency for Canadian-made medium-priced chairs. Immediate correspondence with full particulars is requested.

1288. **Chairs, folding.**—Inquiry is made by a South African commission agent for agency in Canadian-made folding chairs. Immediate correspondence with full particulars is requested.

1289. **Furniture, bedroom suites.**—A South African commission agent is prepared to take up agency for Canadian-made bed-room suites in knock-down state. Immediate correspondence with full particulars requested.

1290. **Fencing material, wire, standards, barbed wire, wire netting.**—A South African commission agent is prepared to take up agency for Canadian-made fencing material as above. Immediate correspondence with full particulars requested.

1291. **Rubber hose pipes.**—Inquiry is made by a South African commission agent for immediate correspondence with full particulars *re* agency for Canadian-made rubber hose pipes.

1292. **Machine tools.**—A Johannesburg firm of many years' standing requests immediate correspondence from any Canadian firm who is prepared for export on machine tools.

1293. **Mining machinery.**—A Johannesburg firm with established connection in mining machinery, asks for immediate communication from Canadian manufacturers who are prepared for export.

1294. **Mining supplies.**—Immediate correspondence is requested by an old-established firm in Johannesburg who is seeking new source of supply.

1295. **Electric shades, etc.**—A Newfoundland commission agent desires to represent a Toronto manufacturer.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE:—

With Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:—

Bounties.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage Table.
Trade Commissioner Service.

PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS.

PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PART VII.—TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics.
Trade and Commerce.

Weekly Report.

(Circulated within Canada only.)

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Miscellaneous Publications.

Canada Grain Act.
Canada Year Book.
Census Returns.
Commercial Arrangements between Canada and Foreign Countries.
Export Directory.
Inspection and Sale Act.
List of Licensed Elevators.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

In view of the transfer of British Consuls from and to various Consulates, and the occasional retirement of those officers, it has been considered desirable to give the address of the Consulate and omit the names of the Consuls.

Austria-Hungary:

Trieste, British Consul General.

Belgium:

Antwerp, British Consul General.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.

Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

China:

Harbin, British Consul.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.

Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.

Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul.

St. Petersburg, British Consul.

Vladivostock, British Consul.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.

Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Turkey:

Constantinople, British Consul General.

Turkey-in-Asia:

Smyrna, British Consul General.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires
Cable Address, Canadian.

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne, Cable address, Canadian.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.
Cable address Cancoma.

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Cable address, Stadacona.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.
Cable address, Watermill.

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham.
Cable address, Canadian.

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Cable Address, Canadian.
R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia.
Cable Address, Canadian.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeget No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood & Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.
E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Made in Canada.	2511
Great Britain—	
London (Mr. Harrison Watson).	2512
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray).	2516
Leeds (Mr. C. Dyer).	2518
Bristol (Mr. E. D. Arnaud).	2520
Argentine Republic (Mr. H. R. Poussette).	2522
Holland (Mr. J. T. Lithgow).	2525
Trade of Canada for November.	2528
Inquiries for Bentwood Chairs.	2529
New Zealand Trade Review.	2529
An Important Trade Possibility.	2532
Canadian Produce Prices in England.	2533
British Agricultural Produce Imports.	2534
Railway Sleepers.	2535
Requirements of the India Office.	2535
British Measures for Relief of Trade.	2535
Trading with the Enemy.	2536
Notes on German Trade—	
Buttons and studs.	2543
Baskets and Basketware.	2545
Starch.	2547
British Colonial Reports—	
Bermuda.	2549
Notes on Foreign Trade.	2551
Canadian Grain Statistics.	2558
Trade Inquiries.	2560
Commercial Intelligence Service.	2565



641158

Canada. Trade and Commerce, Dept. of
Commercial intelligence journal.
no. 545-570

Gov. Doc
Can
T

**University of Toronto
Library**

**DO NOT
REMOVE
THE
CARD
FROM
THIS
POCKET**

Acme Library Card Pocket
LOWE-MARTIN CO. LIMITED

